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FACULTY OF GERMANIC PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

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TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

**Semantic and Structural Features of Translating Terms of the
Professional Language of Psychology**

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and a Second
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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

СЕМАНТИКО-СТРУКТУРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ТЕРМІНІВ ФАХОВОЇ МОВИ ПСИХОЛОГІЇ

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з першої іноземної мови
для студентів IV курсу

студентка IV курсу ПА07-19 групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ

спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно),** перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Тема роботи Семантико-структурні особливості перекладу термінів фахової мови психології.

Науковий керівник Мелько Христина Богданівна, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент

Дата видачі завдання 29 вересня 2022 року

Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання **теоретичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 1**)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання **практичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 2**)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання **вступу і висновків** дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р	
4.	**Оцінювання** курсових робіт **науковими керівниками**, підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	**Захист** курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник_____ (підпис)
Студент Мясоєдова Марія Павлівна _____(підпис)

РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студентки **IV** курсу групи ПА 07-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Мясоєдової Марії Павлівни
_____
(ПІБ студента)

за темою Семантико-структурні особливості перекладу термінів фахової мови психології
_____

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — *загалом 5 балів* (усі компоненти присутні – **5**, один або декілька компонентів відсутні – **0**)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, незначні помилки в оформленні – **8**, значні помилки в оформленні – **4**, оформлення переважно невірне – **0**)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **4**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — *загалом 15 балів* (повна відповідність – **15**, відповідність неповна – **10**, відповідність часткова – **5**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — *загалом 20 балів* (повна відповідність – **20**, відповідність неповна – **15**, відповідність часткова – **10**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **4**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту»   _____   _____
          (42-70 балів)   (*підпис керівника*)

«На доопрацювання» _____   _____
          (0-41 балів)   (*підпис керівника*)

“____” _____ 2023 р.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The term paper is focused on structural and semantic peculiarities of terminology in the field of psychology and the ways of translating such terminological units from English into Ukrainian.

The **theoretical background** is dedicated to the issue of terminology. Terminology has been drawing the attention of linguistic scholars from all around the world for many years due to its complexity and relevance in the development of science and technology. The linguists, who have worked on defining the concept of terms, have been D. Lotte, M. Cabré, A. Diakov, T. Kyiak, Z. Kudelko, L. Symonenko, L. Tomilenko, etc.

The **topicality** of the paper stems from an increasing presence both in academic and mass media fields because the study of mind and behaviour has always been of great interest among humans who try to explain their feelings, emotions, actions and life choices. Psychology, which was previously associated exclusively with medicine, has gone beyond the scientific circle entering everyone's daily lives. That is why the vocabulary of psychology is widely studied. The language of psychology encompasses mostly terminological units, which we are going to investigate in this paper.

The **aim** is to investigate the ways of translating English psychological terminological units into Ukrainian. The **objectives** of the research are as follows:

- to define the notion of "term" and to describe its semantic and structural peculiarities;
- to outline the main specifics of discourses where the subject field of psychology belongs to;
- to conduct scientific or mass media discourse text analysis based on the relevant text;
- to establish possible ways of translating terminological units;
- to analyze lexical and grammatical transformations in the process of rendering English psychological terms into Ukrainian.

The **object** of the term paper is terminology in the area of psychology.

The **subject** of the term paper is particular characteristics of translation of English psychological terminological units into Ukrainian.

The **data sources** of the study are medical reports and reviews, psychology papers, self-help books and articles.

In order to achieve the aim and objectives of the paper, we utilize the following **methods**: the method of translation analysis, the comparative method, the method of context interpretation, and the quantitative analysis.

The **theoretical value** of this research is its contribution to linguistics, particularly terminology science and the theory of translation.

The **practical value** of the paper is to advance the science of terminology; to facilitate translation in the field of psychology for both teachers and students; to contribute to possible English-Ukrainian corpus bases or dictionaries related to psychological terms; to promote further research in the area of the language of psychology.

Research paper structure. Term paper consists of an **Introduction**, which establishes the objectives of the study; **Chapter 1** dwells on the theoretical background of terminology, the ways of translation of terms and peculiarities of the relevant discourses; **Chapter 2** demonstrates and analyzes the ways of rendering psychological terms; **Conclusions** summarizes the theoretical and practical results and the findings outlined by quantitative analysis; **Bibliography**, **List of reference sources**, **List of data sources**, **Annex** and a **Summary** in Ukrainian.

CHAPTER 1
TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

1.1 Theoretical background of terminological units

The 20th and 21st centuries are periods of fast-paced development of science. Advances in science and technology have been inevitably accompanied by a so-called "terminological boom", i.e. an increasing number of newly created terminological units [27: 104].

Terminology holds a significant place in language because it is a linguistic reflection of progress and discoveries made in various branches of science. Modern terminology as an independent linguistic discipline combines elements of linguistics, logic, philosophy, conceptology, semiotics, etc. Terminology is of interdisciplinary nature since its purpose is to convey scientific concepts employing language [17: 40].

Terminology has a twofold meaning:

1. It is a multidisciplinary study that explores concepts and their designations (namely, terms) in any subject field and methods or principles of managing terms in the system. Terminology as a discipline functions to standardize terms in an attempt to facilitate professional communication and minimize misunderstandings.

2. It is a set of terms that belong to a particular science or subject field. In our research, we will pay attention to this definition of terminology as a system of concepts of a particular scientific sphere.

A term or **terminological unit** is a word or phrase that denotes a concept within a particular field of science. However, such a definition cannot be complete due to the unique nature of this linguistic phenomenon. Throughout history, linguists have had different ideas about a term. For instance, Ukrainian linguists A. Diakov, T. Kyiak, and Z. Kudelko stated that terms are words within a special function [6: 15] as opposed to the preceding definition of "a special word" that was proposed by D. Lotte, a "father" of the Soviet terminology.

Terms are unique owing to the fact that they do not differentiate formally from common words. Linguists around the world outline the range of peculiarities specific

to terminological units. Some of them are:

- Result of scientific activity and relation to the science branch;

- Logical connection to other terms within a particular science system;

- Precise definition;

- Accuracy and clarity;

- Brevity;

- Unambiguity;

- Stylistic neutrality;

- Absence of expressivity;

- Lack of synonyms or homonyms;

- Context independence.

Moreover, pragmatic characteristics of terminological units include common usage within a professional communication, internationality, modernity, ease of pronunciation and esotericism [9: 14].

In recent years a lot of attempts have been made to identify profound features of terminological units to separate them from other language units. Nevertheless, most linguists believe that it is impossible to completely separate language of general use and terminological units because the latter "fluctuates" between the ideal conditions (such as unambiguity, stylistic neutrality or absence of synonyms) and real laws of dynamic language.

The issue arises from a continuous process of common words transforming into terms and vice versa. **Terminologization** (the process of a common word or phrase becoming a term) and **generalization**, or **determinologization** (the process of a term entering the general language) make it hard to objectively define the layer of terminology in the evolution of languages [19: 18].

It brings up the next question about the place of terms within the language system. Traditionally, terminology has belonged to the **scientific style** and **official and business style**. However, recent observations show that terms appear in every functional style: publicistic, belles-lettres and even colloquial language [28: 14]. That is to say, terminological units have expanded the sphere of their usage and they are

not strictly limited to professional or academic discourses.

Although we highlighted prominent peculiarities of terms in comparison with common words, they follow linguistic rules just the same as any unit of language. Terminological units can be classified according to four aspects: form, function, meaning and origin.

1. Classification according to the **form**. Structurally, terms are divided into four groups:

A. Simple terms – the terms that consist of only one word;

B. Complex terms – the terms that consist of two or more morphemes. These are subdivided into terms according to the types of morphemes:

- **Derived words** – they are formed through prefixation, suffixation or conversion (e.g. *legislation, claimant, confiscation, discrimination*)

- **Compound words** – consist of two or more words, they are coined with the help of **juxtaposition** or **composition** (e.g. *radiosurgery, electrosynthesis*)

C. Phrasal terms – the terms that are made up of several words based on a syntactic structure. This type is one of the most common in terms of term formation (e.g. *drug dogs, human rights protection, alleged offender*). The model of their formation may include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions:

- Adjective + Noun;

- Noun + Noun;

- Noun + preposition + Noun;

- Verb + Noun;

- Adjective + Noun + Noun;

- Noun + Noun + Noun, and many other models.

Phrasal terms have different **degrees of motivation**:

Terminological units whose components are **relatively independent** of each other and whose integrity is determined by conventionality and stability in use. The formation of terms of this type is motivated by the meanings of their components. They are divided into two sub-types:

- Each word in the formation is a term;

- A phrase with one component being reinterpreted, it may be a non-term.

The second type of phrasal term is so-called **terminological idioms** whose semantic motivation is vague and they are used inseparably.

Another type of term that is sometimes included in the classification consists of **initialisms**, **acronyms**, **abbreviations**, etc.

2. Classification according to the **function**. Terms can be **nouns**, **adjectives**, **verb**s and **adverbs**. There is a common idea about the substantive nature of terminological units, namely they only function as nouns owing to the fact that other abovementioned parts of speech lack clarity and unambiguity. Nevertheless, we cannot reject a possible capability of other notional word classes serving as a term, even if on a smaller scale than noun terms [19: 15].

3. Classification according to the **meaning**. Terminological units are tightly interconnected within systems of terms. They are majorly differentiated following the sphere of their usage, i.e. scientific branches: medicine, economy, law, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, psychology, etc. According to Rusanivskiy [19: 21], all terminological units can be grouped into four major categories: 1) scientific, 2) social-political, 3) social-economical, and 4) juridical.

Additionally, terms are classified based on **conceptual, or onomasiological classes**:

- Categories
- Object or entities
- Processes, operations, and actions
- Properties, states, and qualities.
- Relationships.

4. According to the **origin** of the term. There are three types of term coinage: creation within a language, borrowing from another language, and transdisciplinary borrowing, terminologization, metaphorical and metonymical transference.

A. Creating a term within a language happens when a concept or object was invented in the community that speaks a particular language. A terminological unit can be coined using its own means of language or via a combination of an

international terminological element and target language morpheme or affix (e.g. *masculinity* from lat. "masculinus", *visualization* from lat. "visualis") [19: 85]. They are called hybrids and there are two ways of forming them:

- Borrowed or international stem + non-borrowed affix;

- Non-borrowed stem + borrowed or international affix.

B. Borrowing of terms occurs when a specific concept was documented in a foreign community. These terminological units can be neoclassical words from Latin and Greek (e.g. *agnosia*) or from other languages such as German, French, Russian, etc. (e.g. *perestroika, petit jury, gestalt*).

Borrowing has always been a major source of new lexemes. But Ukrainian linguists find an increasing foreign pressure on the modern literary Ukrainian dangerous since excessive anglicisms perpetuate the natural development of the language. Nevertheless, borrowing from other languages is a common phenomenon due to both extralinguistic reasons (such as closeness between cultures, and contemporary linguistic trends) and linguistic ones (communicative sustainability and elimination of linguistic gaps) [17: 41].

C. Transdisciplinary or internal borrowing refers to a situation where a designation from one subject field is used in another one to represent a different concept.

D. Terminologization is the process of a common word or phrase becoming a term.

Terminological units can be formed via the transference of meaning, namely **metaphor**. Metaphor is a type of analogy based on association, comparison or resemblance (e.g. *memory* "capacity of human brain" – *memory* "temporary storage capacity of a computer"; *mouse* "a small rodent" – *mouse* "computer interface device").

Another stylistic device used to coin terminological units is **metonymy**. Metonymy is often described as based on contiguity, or part-whole relationships (e.g. *dystrophic waters*).

As we have previously mentioned, terminological units are grouped into

terminological systems dedicated to a particular subject field. Within the system, terms can be divided into three major groups:

1. **Terms that are correlated with common words**. Such terms are formed due to the phenomenon of polysemy when a word has two or more meanings (e.g. *bug, cookies, backdoor, body, dividend*);

2. **Terms that function in several spheres.** (e.g. *to abuse*, *abnormality*);

3. **Terms that are specific to one subject field** (e.g. *bosons, gluons, quarks*) [22: 4].

To sum up, terminology plays an important role since it is a verbal reflection of progress and it facilitates professional communication. Terminological units arouse interest among academics due to their complexities and versatility. Despite being different from common words, they share similarities in terms of formation, structure and semantics.

1.2 Terminology as a translation challenge

Translation of terminological units is a sophisticated process due to their complex nature as compared with the general lexicon. Translation of the terms is an exact replacement of the original term from the source language into the target one while the content and style remain appropriate [13: 2]. Terminological systems have become an object of interest in translation studies since terminology is a rapidly developing field that facilitates communication and scientific and technological progress. That is why the terms and challenges, which they present, cannot be ignored in translation and linguistic discussion.

One of the biggest obstacles in terminology translation is that it requires a strong command not only of languages but also of a technical or scientific domain. Translators of specialized texts transmit knowledge; they must go beyond correspondences at the level of individual words. Therefore, some people believe that texts, which contain terminological units and narrowly targeted content, should not be translated by non-experts that lack the necessary knowledge. [26: 1]

Due to other translation challenges of terms such as their neological nature, absence of equivalents and possible ambiguity of meanings, [13: 2] translators highlighted three stages of searching for a correspondent term to achieve a faithful translation.

First of all, we have to look up a lexical equivalent of a terminological unit in a dictionary or several dictionaries, preferably specialized ones. If such an equivalent is present, our next step is to check if it is monosemous (has one meaning) or polysemous (has several meanings) [1: 8]. The fixed denotation has to correspond to the topic of the text. Accordingly, context should be taken into consideration to preserve the cohesion and coherence of the text and not alter the perception of the content [28: 47].

If an appropriate equivalent is absent or the one found in dictionaries is used in other fields, the term is either a neologism or extremely narrow, and in both cases, it has not got its translation yet. There are two ways to solve the issue: a translator creates their equivalent via transcribing, calque or descriptive translation; or a translator consults with specialists in the given field or with more experienced and qualified colleagues. If a translator decides to establish a new equivalent for a term, they have to be absolutely sure of a lack thereof to avoid adding synonymous terminological units which would disrupt a clear structure of the terminological system [1: 8].

In order to conduct an adequate translation, scholars usually recommend looking for an equivalent prioritising a concept: the optimal way of establishing a relation between terms is not "source language term" – "target language term" but "concept" – "target language term" [13: 2].

Terminological units frequently vary between languages due to their differences on grammatical and syntactical levels, established denotations for concepts and linguistic traditions of forming terms. To successfully convey a term in a target language, translators use transformations, i.e. major or minor changes in the structural form of a linguistic unit in the process of translation. There are divided into three groups: lexical transformations, which are subdivided into formal lexical and

lexical and semantic, grammatical transformations, and lexical and grammatical transformations.

While translating, not all the techniques are used to convey a faithful translation of terms. The analysis of rendered terminological units between English and Ukrainian allows us to highlight the most widely used transformations.

1. **Transcoding**. Transcoding is a type of formal lexical transformation which is performed by changing the form of the source language unit utilizing devices of the target language. This technique is relevant when there is no appropriate equivalent in the target language due to the absence of such a phenomenon [14: 70]. Linguists usually divide transcoding into four subtypes:

A. **Transliteration** means reproducing the spelling of the source language unit using the target language graphemes (letters), e.g. *broker – брокер*.

B. **Transcription** means reproducing the sound form of the source language unit using the target language graphemes, e.g. *file – файл*, *phobia – фобія*.

D. **Mixed transcoding** is a combination of transliteration and transcription while rendering one linguistic unit, e.g. *acceptor – акцептор*.

D. **Practical, or adaptive transcoding** is a transformation that renders a source language unit via transcoding while partially adapting to the structural peculiarities of the target language, e.g. *addressee – адресат, globalization – глобалізація, therapy – терапія, delirium – делірій.*

2. **Calque, or loan translation**. Loan translation is also sometimes called word-by-word translation because It means the reproduction of components of a terminological unit with the help of the corresponding elements of a target language [31: 215]. It is mostly used with compound or phrasal terms, e.g. *anxiety disorder – тривожний розлад, self-esteem – самооцінка.*

While choosing a way of rendering a terminological unit, translators usually choose loan translation over transcoding because the result of transliteration or transcription may lead to the creation of pseudowords which do not make sense in the target language [1:8]. It violates the main principles of terminology such as accuracy and clarity since receivers cannot build a logical connection of the term within its

system.

3. **Equivalent translation**. The equivalent translation is used when the target language owns an established and contextually appropriate terminological unit which corresponds to the concept in the source language, e.g. *subject – предмет*.

4. **One-word translation, or compression**. Compression is a shorter presentation of thoughts due to the omission of elements. It is a type of translation technique when a terminological unit, which consists of several components, has a one-word equivalent in a target language. Structurally, it can be both a simple or compound word, e.g. *heat distribution* – теплопостачання, heating appliance – обігрівач.

5. **Descriptive translation, or explication**. It is a lexical and grammatical transformation that includes a description or explanation of the concept in the target language text. This technique is used when it is impossible to use any other transformation [4: 169]. Newly coined terms, neologisms, or concepts absent in the target language are terminological units that are either non-equivalent or cannot be fully relevant, e.g. *middlescence – період життя від 40 до 65 років*. During the process of rendering, the translator may combine transcoding and description, e.g. *lithium – літій карбонат, психотропний лікарський засіб*.

Even though the descriptive translation is used in cases where it is impossible to find short and precise equivalents and it helps to make the final text more transparent, this translation technique is not widely used because the result may be too long. Explication has two disadvantages: it may give an inaccurate or misleading interpretation of a term; it violates such a requirement for terms as brevity [2: 58].

While rendering a text using description, the translator has to take into consideration the requirements:

A. the translation must accurately reflect the main meaning of the concept;

B. the description should not be too long and detailed;

C. the syntactic structure of the word combination should not be complex.

6. **Modulation, or logical development**. Modulation is a lexical transformation; it replaces the source language word with another one in the target

language which is logically connected. It is also called functional replacement [4: 169] because the substitution is a functional equivalent that evokes the same associations in the reader, e.g. *conventional family – традиційна сім'я.*

Logical development as a translation technique overlaps with the methods of translating metaphorical terms. As we have mentioned earlier, metaphor is used to coin a term nominating a concept based on its similarity to other objects. Three ways of rendering metaphorical terms are distinguished:

A. using a metaphor with the same or similar figurative meaning, e.g. *knee joint – колінний суглоб*;

B. using a metaphor with a different figurative meaning, e.g. *air bag – аварійна подушка*;

C. using a non-metaphorical word with a denotative meaning, e.g. *rough nut – чорна гайка*. In this case, a terminological unit loses its figurative meaning in the target language [7: 14].

7. **Addition**. It is a grammatical transformation performed by adding a word during translation. It aims at restoring necessary information in the target language [8: 11], e.g. *optimal reception – оптимальний прийом сигналу, emotional development – розвиток емоційної сфери*

8. **Transposition**. Transposition is a type of grammatical transformation which changes the word order due of components to syntactic differences in source and target languages, e.g. *extreme usage conditions – екстремальні умови використання.*

9. **Zero transformation**. It implies direct inclusion of a source language element in Latin letters without changes [11: 130].

Another key point that draws attention in the context of rendering terminological units is the translation of phrasal noun terms since they constitute a big number among other structural types. The English language is rich in noun phrases which are not typical for Ukrainian. Thus, Ukrainian scholars distinguish four ways of approaching multi-componential terminological units:

A. **Genitive case**. In the Ukrainian language, words usually are combined with

help of cases which are formally absent in English. Thus, one noun of a complex terminological unit is agreed in Genitive case with another, e.g. *data collection – збирання даних, energy consimption – споживання енергії* [21: 60].

The usage of cases is one of the main ways to render **anthroponyms**. Terminological units containing a proper name are relatively common in terminology, they use the name of the inventor as its constituent and are translated with the surname being in Nominative of Genitive case, e.g. Schrodinger's cat – кіт Шредінгера [28: 46]. Otherwise, they are explained with the proper name being omitted in the target language, e.g. *Penet-radiation unit – флюорограф.*

B. **Substitution with an adjective**. The first element of the source language term is converted into an adjective in the target language, e.g. *energy efficiency – енергетична ефективність* [21: 60].

C. **Substitution with a noun-prepositional word-combination.** One of the elements of the source language term is rendered by means of a noun and preposition, e.g. *utility bills – рахунки за комунальні послуги* [21: 60].

D. **Explication with a subordinate clause**, a technique which is similar to descriptive translation, e.g. *emergency rules – правила, чинні у разі надзвичайної ситуації* [21: 60].

Translation of terminological units is complex due to the fact that translators not only have to choose an appropriate transformation to achieve faithfulness but also must follow principles of term formation in both source and target languages.

1.3 Specific of discourse analysis of psychological texts

The concept of discourse has always aroused interest among linguists due to its complexities and various possibilities to interpret it. Discourse is a phenomenon that is associated with different levels of human communication [5: 34]. For instance, O.O. Selivanova presents four definitions of discourse: a text within a context, communicative event style of speech communication, speech communication in a specific social environment reflected by peculiar linguistic means [11: 9]. Other

academics such as O. L. Shcherbakova expand Selivanova's first and fourth treatment of discourse by explaining it as an "inextricable connection between the text and the situational context: social, cultural-historical, ideological, psychological and other factors, which determine the organization of language units of different levels when embodied in the text" [5: 33]. Thus, discourse is not only a text but also all accompanying extra-linguistic factors such as participants and their communicative goals, cultural characteristics, shared knowledge, etc. In our study, we will follow this notion of discourse.

O.O. Selivanova distinguished the following types of discourse in her works: legal, political, business, advertising, scientific, mass media, fictional, pedagogical, religious, sports, military and everyday. However, the list does not end here and can be expanded and broadened with subdiscourses [11: 51].

Nowadays, psychology progressively gains popularity among the general public. Traditionally, it has been associated with the scientific discourse since psychology is a branch of medicine. However, it has been expanding beyond medical discussion, and scientific literature has ceased being the only source of knowledge on cognition and behaviour. The discipline has reached mass media discourse and caused the rise of popular psychology, which is why we have to take into consideration both discourses in our study.

Scientific, or academic discourse is the discourse dedicated to scientific and technological advances. The need for scientific discourse arises when discoveries require not only discussion among scholars but also general acceptance and legitimation. The communicative intention of scientific discourse is to convey scientific concepts and technical information, to share ideas and theorems, to prove hypotheses, to solve a scientific problem, to inform the addressee about academic research, etc. [16: 2]. Thus, scientific texts mostly have an informative function.

Texts of academic discourse tend to structure their information in a clear and organized way for a comprehensive expression of facts, ideas or numerical results. They frequently use subject field terminology, abbreviations and acronyms. Emotionally-coloured language, tropes and figures of speech are almost absent in this

type of text.

While participating in scientific discourse, researchers must adhere to the principles of academic integrity [16: 2]. Thus, academic texts are characterized by the abundance of direct references to other scholars, direct quotations, footnotes, etc.

Mass media discourse is the discourse of mass communication. Its primary aim is to reach a large audience to inform them about particular events and changes the way people perceive them. Mass media comprises both print (e.g. newspapers) and electronic (e.g. TV, the Internet) ways of sharing information. Mass media discourse includes elements of political, economic, scientific and other types of discourse. Thus, it becomes a mediator between different spheres [3: 22].

The discourse of mass communication includes the discourse of the new items and the discourse of the print press and electronic media. News items usually have an informative function as it aims to inform the addressee. Such texts usually belong to artefact texts since they solely consist of argumentations and precise facts. Articles, essays, commentaries, advertisements and interviews belong to the discourse of the print press and the electronic media and their key function is persuasive. Authors of such texts use tropes and figures of speech to change the addressee's beliefs through emotions. That is why they are considered to be the texts of grey zone which are intermediate between artefact and mentafact texts – they not only reflect the world but also change it [11: 54].

However, mass media is a strong tool that is used in various ways: transmission of information, influence on society, education, entertainment, phatic expression, advertisements, etc. [3: 23].

In this part of our research we will provide the stylistic and discourse analysis of the text which elaborates on psychology. This is an extract from the manuscript published on National Library of Medicine.

Posttraumatic stress disorder with secondary psychotic features (PTSD-SP): Diagnostic and treatment challenges

Evaluation of psychotic symptoms in patients with post-traumatic symptoms or disorders is important. There is an increased likelihood of psychotic symptoms with

lifetime PTSD diagnoses in the community (Shevlin et al., 2011). Thus, many authors are proposing PTSDSP as a discrete diagnostic entity (Braakman, 2009; Coentre, 2011; Hamner, 2011; Kilcommons and Morrison, 2005; Kroll, 2007; Morrison et al., 2003; Seedat S, Stein MB, Oosthuizen PP, Emsley RA, 2003; Shevlin et al., 2011). However, Gaudiano and Zimmerman (2010) make the opposite case that PTSD-SP should not be a discrete diagnostic entity based on their data, which showed decrease PTSD-SP prevalence after psychiatric comorbidities were excluded (Gaudiano and Zimmerman, 2010). But, the authors' careful examination of their data revealed statistically significant lifetime prevalence of PTSD-SP without major depressive disorder with an odds ratio of 3.48 (Gaudiano and Zimmerman, 2010). Meanwhile, after the exclusion of psychiatric comorbidities, the lifetime prevalence of PTSD-SP decreased from 24% to 2.4%; however, this was not statistically significant (Gaudiano and Zimmerman, 2010). The case of psychiatric comorbidities contributing to PTSD-SP prevalence has its merits (see risk factors below). Gaudiano and Zimmerman (2010)'s case was based on limited data with low study sample and high p-value (Gaudiano and Zimmerman, 2010). Thus, there is some evidence that PTSD-SP should be a distinct diagnostic psychopathology, even with the presence of psychiatric comorbidities, such as depression and substance use disorders.

Mueser et al. (2002) proposed an adaptation of the stress-vulnerability model for shared mechanism between trauma, PTSD and severe mental illness (Mueser et al., 2002). This model explored trauma as a mediator and PTSD and psychosis as disorders that interact with each other and exacerbate each other's symptoms (Morrison et al., 2003; Mueser et al., 2002). Based on a modified Morrison et al. (2003)'s model, there are different modes for the direction causality between trauma, PTSD and psychosis: psychosis causing PTSD, called PP-PTSD; and trauma causing psychosis; and trauma causing both psychosis and PTSD (Morrison et al., 2003). The remainder of this section will focus PTSD-SP then will discuss how trauma along with other risk factors can cause both psychosis and PTSD.

First, it is important to examine common developmental and symptomatological processes of PTSD and psychosis. One is dissociation. On the one

hand, trauma-induced dissociation and dissociative detachment render people vulnerable to psychotic symptoms (Morrison et al., 2003). For individuals with PTSD, hearing voices was correlated with dissociative experiences in Brewin and Patel (2010)'s study (Brewin and Patel, 2010). In addition, Morrison et al 2003 alluded to dissociative symptoms affecting reality-testing difficulties (Morrison et al., 2003) while Brewin and Patel (2010) found in their sample that those with dissociative symptoms retained normal thought processes (Brewin and Patel, 2010; Morrison et al., 2003; Seedat S, Stein MB, Oosthuizen PP, Emsley RA, 2003). There were studies refuting that PTSD-SP is associated with dissociation (Braakman, 2009; David et al., 1999). Hence, there are some indications that dissociation in PTSD might be associated with psychotic symptoms.

Another shared commonality in developmental and symptomatological processes of PTSD and psychosis are positive symptoms of hallucinations and delusions. These symptoms can be conceptualized as intrusions and flashbacks, which might be interpreted as psychotic symptoms based on cultural unacceptability (Morrison et al., 2003; Seedat S, Stein MB, Oosthuizen PP, Emsley RA, 2003). It is important to note that these positive psychotic symptoms should be delineated from flashbacks (Hamner, M B, Frueh, Christopher, Ulmer, Helen, Huber, Michael, Twomey, Timothy, Tyson, Clare, Arana, 2000; Hamner, 2011) and intrusions. Although, if present, hallucinations and delusions in PTSD patients tend to be more paranoid and persecutory in nature compared with those found in primary psychotic disorders which are more bizarre (Seedat S, Stein MB, Oosthuizen PP, Emsley RA, 2003). More studies are revealing that psychotic symptoms in PTSD do not necessarily need to be trauma-related (Hamner, 2011; Seedat S, Stein MB, Oosthuizen PP, Emsley RA, 2003). Hence, Hamner (2011) argued that lack of complex hallucinations and delusions is one major differentiating factor between those with PTSD-SP and a primary thought disorder (Hamner, 2011). Positive psychotic symptoms must be delineated from PTSD intrusions and flashbacks. If patients retain their cognitive thought processes and preserved reality testing, then these positive psychotic symptoms may be attributed to PTSD-SP (PSDWSPF: URL).

The extract belongs to scientific discourse as it deals with medical research. It is an artefact text, its communicative intention is to inform the addressee of the academic research by reference to its results using real facts and argumentation, medical terminology and precision lexicon.

On the lexical level, we may point out an extensive usage of medical terminology that includes:

1. Names of mental diagnoses: *PTSD, PTSDSP, major depressive disorder, depression, substance use disorders, psychosis, psychotic disorders*, etc.

2. Names of symptoms: *post-traumatic symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, dissociation, flashbacks,* etc.

3. And others: *psychopathology, stress-vulnerability model, trauma, paranoid, cognitive thought processes,* etc.

Structurally, psychological terms are mostly built on such models:

1. Simple terms: *delusions, trauma*, etc.

2. Derived terms made via affixation: *psychotic, hallucinations, psychiatric, paranoid, dissociative,* etc.

3. Compound terms with hyphenated spelling: *post-traumatic, trauma-induced, reality-testing,* etc.

4. Compound terms made by means of yuxtaposition or composition: *psychopathology, flashback,* etc.

5. Phrasal terms: *major depressive disorder, substance use disorders, mental illness, cognitive thought processes,* etc.

6. Acronyms: *PTSD, PTSDSP, PP-PTSS*.

The author uses professional acronyms common for the discussed topic: <u>PTSD</u> – post-traumatic stress disorder, <u>PTSDSP</u> – post-traumatic stress disorder with secondary psychotic features, <u>PP-PTSS</u> – post psychotic post-traumatic stress disorder.

The key feature of scientific texts is precision lexicon which includes citation and references to other authors: *Thus, many authors are proposing PTSDSP as a discrete diagnostic entity (*<u>*Braakman, 2009; Coentre, 2011; Hamner, 2011;*</u>

Kilcommons and Morrison, 2005; Kroll, 2007; Morrison et al., 2003; Seedat S, Stein MB, Oosthuizen PP, Emsley RA, 2003; Shevlin et al., 2011).

References to other scholars include proper names such as *Gaudiano and Zimmerman, Morrison, Hamner*, etc.

Numbers and statistics also increases the level of precision and transparency as an exhibition of quantitative results of a research: *Meanwhile, after the exclusion of psychiatric comorbidities, the lifetime prevalence of PTSD-SP decreased from 24% to 2.4%; however, this was not statistically significant (Gaudiano and Zimmerman, 2010).*

To sum up, increasing social and economic pressure has caused humans to engage in psychology and deepen their understanding of themselves, various mental problems and their treatment. Psychology plays an important role in the study of human activity. And the translation of psychological professional language is vital for the development of psychology itself. Especially it is relevant in Ukraine due to military actions, which profoundly and negatively affect the mental health of generations of people.

CHAPTER 2

TERMINOLOGY IN PSYCHOLOGY: DISCOURSE PECULIARITIES AND TRANSLATION CHOICES

2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of psychological terminology.

In the previous chapter, we have discussed how we can render terminological units. The following lexical transformations are possible: transcoding (transliteration, transcription, mixed transcoding, adaptive transcoding), loan translation, equivalent translation, compression, descriptive translation, and modulation. Here we will dwell on how they are applied to psychological terminology.

1. Transliteration.

(1) *Kleptomania is a serious disorder, as numerous thefts are impulsively carried out, carrying the risk of detection and consequently criminal liability (KCT: URL). – Клептоманія є серйозним розладом, оскільки імпульсивно здійснюються численні крадіжки, які несуть ризик викриття та, як наслідок, притягнення до кримінальної відповідальності*. The term is rendered via transliteration. Kleptomania is a mental disorder characterized by difficulty to control impulses to steal objects [37: URL].

(2) *Kahlbaum has ultimately been credited with the understanding that symptoms such as stupor and catalepsy were part of a larger syndrome of psychomotor abnormalities, which he termed as "catatonia." (CS1: URL). – Зрештою Кальбауму приписали розуміння того, що симптоми накшталт ступор і каталепсія були частиною більшого синдрому психомоторних відхилень, якому він дав назву «кататонія»*. The terminological unit is translated into Ukrainian employing transliteration. According to APA Dictionary of Psychology, catatonia is a state of muscular rigidity or other disturbance of motor behaviour [37: URL].

(3) *He presented the results of numerous recent studies on the treatment of eating disorders with antidepressant medications versus psychotherapy (FG: 23). – Він представив результати численних недавніх досліджень щодо лікування*

розладів харчової поведінки, порівняючи дієвість антидепресантів та психотерапії. The term is rendered via transliteration. The word "antidepressant" is commonly used as a separate terminological unit; however, it is accompanied by the word "medications" in the given sentence. Since "антидепресанти" presupposes it being medication treatment, we omit the word "medications" in the target language. Thus, the secondary transformation is compression. Antidepressant is a drug prescribed to treat depression [37: URL].

2. Transcribing.

(4) *A variety of resources and competition in each niche might have been contributing factors in the diversification of behaviorism that we see today (CDB: URL). – Різноманітність ресурсів і конкуренція в кожній ніші, можливо, сприяли розходження в бігевіоризмі, яке ми спостерігаємо сьогодні.* The given terminological unit is rendered by means of transcribing, adapting the sounding form of the source language word into Ukrainian. Behaviourism, also known as behavioural psychology, aims to understand the behaviours of humans and animals by learning observable facts [37: URL].

(5) *Youth with internalized homophobia are not only susceptible to substance abuse but also to addictive behaviors as they may attempt to self-medicate their feelings of anger, confusion, denial, shame and self-hatred (IHA: URL). – Молоді люди з інтерналізованою гомофобією не лише більш вразливі до зловживання психоактивними речовинами, але також до адиктивної поведінки, оскільки вони можуть намагатися самостійно впоратися зі своїм почуттям гніву, збентеження, заперечення, сорому та ненависті до себе.* The terminological unit is rendered by means of transcribing. Homophobia means bias, prejudice and hate towards non-heterosexual people [37: URL].

3. Adaptive transcoding. Adaptive, or practical transcoding is the way to render a word when it is mainly translated via transcoding while partially adapting to the structural features of the target language.

(6) *Silence in certain social situations (e.g., in school) with unimpaired speech production in other social situations (e.g., at home) represents the core symptom of*

selective mutism (SM) (SRS: URL). – Мовчання під час певних соціальних ситуацій (наприклад, школі) при відсутності порушень мовлення за інших обставин (наприклад, вдома) є основним симптом селективного мутизму. The term "selective mutism" is rendered via transcoding. The word "selective" is translated into Ukrainian utilizing adaptive transcoding. We add the adjective forming suffix "-ний", since, if we used only transliteration or transcoding, we would get "селектив" which structurally does not fit Ukrainian adjectives. The word "selective" can also be rendered as "вибірковий" via equivalent translation. However, this variant is not used as a terminological unit. On the other hand, the word "mutism" is rendered via transliteration.

(7) *Brain scans showed that decisions associated with higher levels of cognitive dissonance elicited a visible electrophysiological signal in the prefrontal cortex of the brain, the area that monitors internal conflicts and mistakes (TME: URL). – Сканування мозку показало, що рішення, які передбачають вищий рівень когнітивного дисонансу, викликають видимий електрофізіологічний сигнал у префронтальній корі головного мозку, зоні, яка відповідає за внутрішні конфлікти та помилки.* The term is translated by means of adaptive transcribing. The word "cognitive" includes the adjectival suffix "-ive" which is rendered into Ukrainian as "-ивний" Meanwhile, the word "dissonance" is translated via transcribing. Cognitive dissonance is the feeling that results from inconsistency between two or more elements in a cognitive system [37: URL].

(8) *In addition to the pharmacologic treatment of schizophrenia, other modalities, such as exercise therapy, have been proposed as adjuvant or primary therapy options (ETS: URL). – Окрім фармакологічного лікування шизофренії, інші методи, наприклад, ЛФК, були запропоновані як допоміжні або основні варіанти терапії.* The terminological unit is rendered via practical transcoding. Most of the word is translated via transcribing. Nevertheless, the combination of the three consonants "sch" is rendered neither via transliteration nor transcoding. The Ukrainian tradition uses the German pronunciation of these letters sounding as /ʃ/ as the original term was coined by Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler. Schizophrenia is a

severe mental disorder characterized by episodes of psychosis and disconnection from reality [37: URL].

(9) *As understanding of the genetic basis of <u>anorexia nervosa</u> develops, it has been proposed that the significant genetic correlations with psychiatric disorders, physical activity and metabolic traits warrant viewing anorexia nervosa as a 'metabo-psychiatric disorder' (ANA: URL). – Нові кроки у розумінні генетичного підґрунтя <u>нервової анорексії</u> підштовхнули до думки, що значні генетичні кореляції з психічними розладами, фізичною активністю та особливостями метаболізму дозволяють розглядати анорексію як «метаболічно-психіатричний розлад».* The term is translated with the help of transcoding. The word "nervosa" is of Latin origin, and we render it employing adaptive transcribing: the root is rendered letter-by-letter, and the Ukrainian suffix conveys adjectival meaning. The other word "anorexia" is rendered using transliteration. The term "anorexia nervosa" is also commonly translated as "анорексія" which is an example of compression, one-word translation. Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that involves the persistent refusal to eat [37: URL].

(10) *And while everyone experiences all three of these factors, over the 40 years since this original formulation, it turns out that, broadly speaking, for men, burnout tends to manifest as <u>depersonalization</u> in particular (CB: URL). – І хоча кожен відчуває всі ці три симптоми, за 40 років оригінальне формулювання визначення дещо змінилось: виявляється, що як правило у чоловіків вигорання проявляється через <u>деперсоналізацію</u>.* The terminological unit is translated via adaptive transcribing. The noun suffix "-ation" is rendered into Ukrainian as an equivalent noun suffix "-зація". Depersonalization is a symptom of other disorders and it is characterized by the state of mind when individuals feel separated from their bodies [37: URL].

(11) *Both immediate and delayed <u>echolalia</u> can be communicative (repetition with an apparent meaningful or communicative purpose) or semi-communicative (repetition with no clear communicative purpose) (E: URL). – Як негайна, так і відстрочена <u>ехолалія</u> може бути комунікативною (повторення з метою*

спілкування або передачею ідей) або напівкомунікативною (повторення без визначеної комунікативної мети). The term "echolalia" is rendered via adaptive transcribing. While the word is predominately translated by the means of transliteration, the combination of the letters "ch" is rendered neither via transliteration nor transcribing. In the source language, the combination "ch" is pronounced as /k/. Another way of translating "ch" into Ukrainian is /χ/. Moreover, the word "echo" is traditionally rendered as "exo" in Ukrainian. Echolalia is a symptom of neurological developmental disorder characterized by the involuntary repetition of words and phrases [37: URL].

(12) *Delirium is variable in duration, with most episodes lasting a few days but with episodes persisting for weeks or months in up to 20% of individuals (D2: URL). – Тривалість делірію варіюється: більшість епізодів тривають декілька днів, однак у 20% вони можуть продовжуватися протягом тижнів та навіть місяців.* The term "delirium" is translated by means of adaptive transcribing. The suffix of Latin origin "-um" is rendered as "-ій" in the target language. Delirium is a disturbed state of mind when the environment is perceived. It is a symptom of severe mental or physical disorders [37: URL].

(13) *Harth and Hermes developed an algorithm for evaluating the usefulness of surgery in a patient with psychosomatic disturbances (ECR: URL). – Харт та Гермес розробили алгоритм для оцінки того, чи можна проводити хірургічне втручання у пацієнта з психосоматичними розладами.* The terminological unit is translated by means of adaptive transcribing. The English adjectival suffix is rendered as "-ний" in the target language. The word "psychosomatic" describes the relation between the mind and psychical disturbances [37: URL].

(14) *In adults, however, these core symptoms may be missing, and they may manifest as other problems such as procrastination, mood instability, and low self-esteem (ADH: URL). – У дорослих, однак, ці основні симптоми можуть бути відсутніми, і вони можуть проявлятися по-іншому, наприклад у вигляді прокрастинації, нестабільність настрою та низької самооцінки.* The term is rendered via adaptive transcribing. The Ukrainian equivalent of an English noun-

forming suffix "-tion" is "-ація" employed here. Procrastination means that an individual tends to delay tasks until the last minute despite possible negative consequences [43: URL].

(15) *Physical activity interventions hold promise as an alternative or adjunctive approach to clinical treatment for depression (SPA: URL). – Лікування, яке залучає фізичну активність, є перспективною альтернативою або ефективним доповненням до клінічного лікування депресії.* The terminological unit is rendered with the help of practical transcribing, adapting the noun suffix "-ion" to its target language equivalent "-ія". Depression is a mental illness described by worsened mood, decreased motivation, low self-esteem, and negative physical, cognitive and social changes [37: URL].

(16) *The name of this new type of treatment is "bibliotherapy" (reading therapy) (FG: 23). – Назва цього нового виду психотерапії – бібліотерапія, або книголікування.* The terminological unit is translated by means of adaptive transcribing. The suffix "-y" is rendered as "-ія" in Ukrainian. As it is mentioned itself in the sentence, another equivalent is "книголікування" rendered via loan translation (root-for-root translation). Bibliotherapy, or reading therapy, is a type of treatment that involves reading specific texts [43: URL].

(17) *Kahlbaum has ultimately been credited with the understanding that symptoms such as stupor and catalepsy were part of a larger syndrome of psychomotor abnormalities, which he termed as "catatonia" (CS1: URL). – Зрештою Кальбауму приписали розуміння того, що симптоми накшталт ступор і каталепсія були частиною більшого синдрому психомоторних відхилень, якому він дав назву «кататонія».* The term is translated using adaptive transcribing. The suffix "-y" is rendered as the suffix "-ія" in the Ukrainian language. Catalepsy is a symptom of neurological disturbance characterized by muscular rigidity and immobility [43: URL].

4. Loan translation, or calque.

(18) *Counterfactual thinking (CFT) is often adaptive: it reinforces beneficial behaviour, provides potential solutions for past errors (Roese & Epstude, 2017), and*

provides rational roadmaps for future preparation (Byrne, 2016) (PCT: URL). – *Контрфактичне мислення часто допомагає з адаптацією: воно закріплює позитивні патерни поведінки, надає можливі рішення для минулих помилок і забезпечує раціональні стратегії для майбутньої підготовки.* The terminological unit is rendered by means of loan translation, the phrase being translated directly. The word "thinking" is rendered into Ukrainian as the equivalent "мислення". The word "counterfactual" is translated via adaptive transcribing: the adjectival suffix "-ual" is rendered as "-ичний" in the target language. Counterfactual thinking involves imagining alternative scenarios of the past events [40: URL].

(19) *Some distinguish between deindividuation and groupthink by arguing that while deindividuation involves a loss of awareness, groupthink occurs when individuals actively shut down their individual thoughts in favor of the popular thoughts promoted by the group (D1: URL).* – *Деякі вважають, що різниця між знеособленням та ефектом групового мислення полягає в тому, що під час знеособлення людина втрачає сприйняття самого себе, а ефект групового мислення відбувається тоді, коли люди усвідомлено відрікаються від власних думок на користь популярного переконання, яке пропагує та чи інша група.* The terminological unit is rendered via loan translation where every morpheme is substituted by the target language equivalents: the prefix "de-" is translated as "зне-"; the root "-individua-" (derived from "individual") is rendered as "-особл-"; and the equivalent of the noun suffix "-tion" is "-ення". Deindividuation is a state of mind characterized by loss of self-awareness [37: URL].

(20) *Because they feel like everything is outside of their control, people dealing with learned helplessness have very low frustration tolerance (WLH: URL).* – *Люди, які страждають від вивченої безпорадності, мають дуже низьку фрустраційну толерантність, оскільки їм здається, що вони не мають ні над чим контролю.* The term is rendered through loan translation, both of the source language words are translated with their Ukrainian equivalents. Learned helplessness is a phenomenon when an individual lacks behavioural control over events [37: URL].

(21) *Even if this type of narcissism is less obvious, someone with <u>covert narcissism</u> will still exhibit self-absorbed behaviors, secretly believe they're superior to everyone else, and have a decreased ability to put themselves in other people's shoes (AAN: URL). – Люди з <u>прихованим нарцисизмом</u> – навіть хоча цей тип менш помітний – все одно демонструють егоцентричну поведінку, таємно вірять, що вони кращі за інших, і мають знижений рівень емпатії.* The term is translated emplouing loan translation. The word "narcissism" is rendered by means of transliteration.

(22) *As understanding of the genetic basis of anorexia nervosa develops, it has been proposed that the significant genetic correlations with psychiatric disorders, physical activity and metabolic traits warrant viewing anorexia nervosa as a <u>'metabo-psychiatric disorder'</u> (ANA: URL). – Нові кроки у розумінні генетичного підґрунтя нервової анорексії підштовхнули до думки, що значні генетичні кореляції з психічними розладами, фізичною активністю та особливостями метаболізму дозволяють розглядати анорексію як «<u>метаболічно-психіатричний розлад</u>».* The terminological unit is rendered via loan translation. The English word "metabo" is a shortening of "metabolic". In Ukrainian, we use the full variant of the word, namely "метаболічний". The word "psychiatric" is translated through adaptive transcribing: the adjectival suffix "-ic" is rendered as "-ичний". The metabo-psychiatric disorder is defined as a disorder caused by disturbances of both mental health and metabolism [36: URL].

(23) *There is a growing body of evidence identifying dysfunctional forms of imaginative involvement, defined as <u>maladaptive daydreaming</u> (MD), which may be expressed through extensive book-reading, watching films, or gaming (MDN: URL). – Зростає кількість доказів для визначення дисфункціональних форм непомірного використання уяви, які носять назву <u>дезадаптивна мрійливість</u>. Вона проявляється в надмірному читанні, перегляді фільмів та гри у відеоігри.* The phrasal term is translated by means of loan translation. While the word "daydreaming" is rendered by choosing an equivalent "мрійливість", the word "maladaptive" is rendered via adaptive transcoding: the adjectival suffix "-ive" is

translated as "-ний" and the negative prefix "mal-" is rendered as "дез-". Maladaptive daydreaming is a psychological disorder characterized by excessive daydreaming, which interferes with life [39: URL].

(24) *But decades of research have found that many people who would never consciously agree with prejudiced statements about Black people, LGBTQ people, or women, for example, can nonetheless harbor <u>implicit biases</u> toward these groups and others (SPCWU: URL).* – *Але десятиліття досліджень виявили, що багато людей, які ніколи б свідомо не погоджувалися з упередженими твердженнями щодо, наприклад, темношкірих людей, ЛГБТК спільноти або жінок, тим не менш, можуть підсвідомо мати <u>імпліцинтні упередження</u> щодо цих та інших груп.* The terminological unit is translated by means of calque. We choose a dictionary equivalent of the word "biases", namely "упередження". The adjective "implicit" is rendered via adaptive transcoding: we add the suffix "-ний" in the Ukrainian language to convey adjectival meaning. Implicit bias is a judgmental attitude of which an individual is not aware [37: URL].

(25) *Probably, the leading theory or best educated guess about what causes <u>Seasonal Affective Disorder</u> is the hypothesis that it's a slow running biological clock in response to the later dawns that occur, specifically during the winter months (SPHKY: URL).* – *Ймовірно, провідною теорією або найбільш обґрунтованим припущенням про причини <u>сезонного афективного розладу</u> є гіпотеза про те, що це спричиняє уповільнення біологічного годинника у відповідь на пізніші світанки, особливо взимку.* The term is translated by means of loan translation. The words "seasonal" and "affective" are rendered via adaptive transcoding, where we translate the adjectival suffix into Ukrainian with an equivalent adjectival suffix "-ний". Seasonal Affective Disorder is a mood disorder when an individual experiences depressive or manic episodes in a particular season [37: URL].

(26) *While interpersonal learning has been described as "a broad and complex <u>therapeutic factor</u>", certain conditions within Alcoholics Anonymous may help promote this process (AYT: URL).* – *Хоча групове навчання описується як «широкий і складний <u>терапевтичний фактор</u>», певні умови в спільноті*

Анонімних Алкоголіків можуть сприяти цьому процесу. The terminological unit is rendered via loan translation. The adjective "therapeutic" is translated with the help of adaptive transcoding, whereas the word "factor" is transliterated. Therapeutic factor is a factor in a group therapy that leads to healing changes [37: URL].

(27) *DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia are quite detailed so let us paraphrase here by saying schizophrenia is diagnosed when there are multiple psychotic symptoms present coupled with a decreased level of work and/or social functioning and the total duration of the disturbance is greater than 6 months (CPT: URL). – Діагностичні критерії шизофренії в DSM-5 є досить детальними, тому дозвольте перефразувати: шизофренія діагностується, коли присутні численні психотичні симптоми в поєднанні зі зниженим рівнем роботи та/або соціального функціонування, а загальна тривалість симптомів перевищує 6 місяців.* The term is translated employing calque. The word "psychotic" is rendered by means of adaptive transcoding, while the word "symptoms" is transcribed. Psychotic symptoms include delusions and hallucinations, and they are signs of a psychotic disorder [37: URL].

(28) *He also reported multiple symptoms indicating non-substance behavioral addiction associated with daydreaming and excessive Internet use for watching videos, pornography, playing games, and reading news (MDN: URL). – Він також повідоми про численні симптоми, що вказують на нехімічну адиктивну поведінку, а саме марення та надмірне використання Інтернету для перегляду відео і порнографії, гри у відеоігри та переглядання новин.* The terminological unit is translated by means of loan translation. Moreover, both words undergo grammatical replacement in the target language: the adjective "behavioural" becomes a noun "поведінка" while the noun "addiction" switches to the Ukrainian adjective "адиктивна". The target language equivalent "адиктивна" is derived from the English word "addictive". Its translation is a case of adaptive transcoding.

(29) *Moreover, physicians who request a psychological evaluation are at risk of losing patients who may not be willing to accept a psychiatric consultation before a rhinoplasty, or a breast augmentation, for example (ECR: URL). – Крім того,*

лікарі, які просять пройти <u>*психологічне оцінювання*</u>*, ризикують втратити пацієнтів, які можуть не погодитися на консультацію психіатра перед ринопластикою або, наприклад, збільшенням грудей.* The term is translated with the help of loan translation. The word "psychological" is rendered via adaptive transcoding: the adjectival suffix "-al" is translated as "-ний" in Ukrainian. Another equivalent of the word "evaluation" is "оцінка". Psychological evaluation, or psychological assessment, is the process of testing and interrogating to form a diagnosis or choose a treatment recommendation for a patient [37: URL].

(30) *Although we are taught that depression may result from an imbalance in brain chemistry, recent studies indicate that* <u>*cognitive behavioral therapy*</u> *may actually change brain chemistry (FG: 22). – Хоча нам завжди розповідають, що депресія може бути наслідком дисбалансу в хімічних процесів в мозку, останні дослідження показують, що* <u>*когнітивно-поведінкова терапія*</u> *може навіть змінити хімію мозку.* The terminological unit is translated via loan translation. The word "cognitive" and "therapy" are rendered using adaptive transcoding. The word "behavioural" is translated with an equivalent "поведінковий". Cognitive behavioural therapy is a type of psychological treatment based on the principle that the state of mental health is directly connected to the way we think and behave [37: URL].

(31) *School refusal behavior profile studies not only distinguish between groups of students with school attendance problems but also analyze the relationship of these profiles with other variables fundamentally related to* <u>*internalizing problems*</u> *(e.g., anxiety, depression, stress) (IRP: URL). – Дослідження відмови відвідувати школу не тільки розрізняють групи учнів з цим розладом, але й аналізують зв'язок цього поведінкового профілю з іншими змінними, фундаментально пов'язаними з* <u>*розладами інтерналізації*</u> *(наприклад, тривога, депресія, стрес).* The multi-component terminological unit is rendered via loan translation. The grammatical replacement is used: "internalizing", which is a present participle of the verb "internalize", is rendered as a noun "інтерналлізація". To adapt the term to the target language, agreement of nouns in the Genitive case is employed. Moreover, the

secondary transformations are transposition of words and modulation: the word "problems" is concretized into "розлади".

In paragraph 2.3, we will continue to dwell on the peculiarities of rendering phrasal terminological units via loan translation.

5. Equivalent translation.

(32) *And while everyone experiences all three of these factors, over the 40 years since this original formulation, it turns out that, broadly speaking, for men, <u>burnout</u> tends to manifest as depersonalization in particular (CB: URL). – І хоча кожен відчуває всі ці три симптоми, за 40 років оригінальне формулювання визначення дещо змінилось: виявляється, що як правило у чоловіків <u>вигорання</u> проявляється через деперсоналізацію.* The terminological unit is translated by means of choosing an appropriate equivalent established in the target language. In psychology, burnout is the state of extreme exhaustion due to working too hard.

(33) *Although exposure therapy works best on simple phobias, like animals or objects, <u>flooding</u> can be used for more complex phobias, like social situations (FBT: URL). – Хоча експозиційна терапія чудово працює на простих фобіях, наприклад, пов'язані з тваринами чи речами, <u>імплозія</u> використовується для більш складних фобій, таких як страх соціальних ситуацій.* The term is rendered via equivalent translation. The target language equivalent "імплозія" is derived from another name of "flooding" – "implosion therapy". In Ukrainian, both variants are rendered the same way, there is no direct equivalent of "flooding". Meanwhile, "implosion therapy" is translated through compression because the word "therapy" is omitted. Moreover, the word "implosion" is translated via adaptive transcoding: the English noun suffix "-ion" is rendered as "-ія" in Ukrainian. Flooding, or implosion therapy, is a technique of behaviour therapy which presupposes direct exposure to an anxiety-producing situation or stimulus in an attempt to develop an appropriate reaction to the named trigger [37: URL].

(34) *However, as we detail in Box 1, there is evidence that both <u>tolerance</u> and sensitization can develop in parallel, and that tolerance can mask sensitization (DUD: URL). – Однак, як показано в Таблиці 1, є докази того, що <u>звикання</u> та*

сенсибілізація можуть розвиватися одночасно і що звикання може приховувати симптоми сенсибілізації. The terminological unit is rendered by means of equivalent translation. Another Ukrainian equivalent of the word is "толерантність" translated via adaptive transcoding. However, it does not fit the context that requires a psychological and neurological term. In psychology, tolerance may describe a condition when an individual becomes immune to a stimulus due to regular exposure (e.g. continuous use of drugs) [37: URL].

(35) *However, as we detail in Box 1, there is evidence that both tolerance and <u>sensitization</u> can develop in parallel, and that tolerance can mask sensitization (DUD: URL). – Однак, як показано в Таблиці 1, є докази того, що звикання та <u>сенсибілізація</u> можуть розвиватися одночасно і що звикання може приховувати симптоми сенсибілізації.* The terminological unit is translated by means of equivalent translation. The Ukrainian equivalent is derived from the English word "sensible"' which contextually means "чуттєвий". The connection between the word "sensitization" and "sensible" may be described as an example of logical development (modulation). Sensitization is a phenomenon when continuous exposure to a stimulus, namely certain drugs, enhances their effects. It is also called reverse tolerance [37: URL].

(36) Anxiety – тривога: *These are typical symptoms of ordinary <u>anxiety,</u> a much less serious disorder (FG: 26). – Це типові симптоми звичайної <u>тривоги,</u> менш серйозного розладу.* The term is rendered by means of equivalent translation. Anxiety is an emotion characterized by anticipation of misfortune or danger [37: URL].

(37) *Some <u>social facilitation</u> studies find that mere presence of others is enough to trigger facilitation; others find individuals must recognize being watched for their behavior to be influenced (SFF: URL). – Деякі дослідження <u>ефекта авдиторії</u> показують, що простої присутності інших достатньо для виникнення ефекту; інші ж вважають, що люди повинні зрозуміти, що за ними спостерігають, щоб їх поведінка змінилась.* The terminological unit is translated with the help of an equivalent translation. Social facilitation describes a phenomenon

when individuals show improved performance because they are being watched. The Ukrainian equivalent "ефект авдиторії" also can be perceived as an example of logical development: the "social" means "people who are watching" in this context. Thus, they may be interpreted as an "авдиторія" ("audience").

6. Compression, or one-word translation.

(38) *Some studies also considered the effect of <u>music therapy</u> on physiologic parameters such as the average blood pressure, respiratory rate and heart rate (MTR: URL). – У деяких дослідженнях також розглядався вплив <u>музикотерапії</u> на такі фізіологічні параметри, як середній артеріальний тиск, частота дихання та серцебиття.* The terminological unit is rendered by means of compression. In the target language, both words are combined to form a compound word "музикотерапія" – "музика" + "терапія" which are the direct equivalents of the source language phrase. Music therapy is a type of treatment which includes the usage of music [43: URL].

7. Modulation, or logical development.

(39) *Many types of <u>impulse control disorders</u> are thought to stem from underlying neurological vulnerabilities coupled with environmental stresses (ICD: URL). – Вважається, що основною причиною багатьох типів <u>розладів звичок та спонукань</u> є неврологічна вразливість в поєднанні зі стресовою реакцією на зовнішні подразники.* The terminological unit is translated by means of modulation. The word-group "impulse control" is rendered as "звичок та спонукань". The word "impulse" is rendered as "спонукання" complemented with "звички" due to logical development, and it is also a case of addition. On the other hand, the word "control" is omitted because it is logically conveyed in the word "розлади" ("disorders"). Impulse control disorder is a disorder characterized by a failure to resist harmful impulses [37: URL].

(40) *Side effects of <u>stimulants</u> include changes in blood pressure, decreasing appetite and sleep, and risk of dependency (ADH: URL). – Побічні ефекти <u>психостимуляторів</u> включають зміни артеріального тиску, зниження апетиту, проблеми зі сном, а також ризик залежності.* The term is rendered via

modulation. The word "stimulant" is usually translated as a general term "стимулятор" be means of adaptive transcribing. However, the niche context requires more concretized equivalent that would convey the meaning of drugs used to raise wakefulness and alertness [37: URL]. For this reason, we use the Ukrainian equivalent "психостимулятор" which has the prefix "психо-". The more precise English variant would be "psychostimulant".

(41) *Binge eating disorder has the same neurobiology as* <u>*substance use disorder*</u> *(BED: URL). – Розлад компульсивного переїдання має таку ж нейробіологічну основу, що і* <u>*залежність від психоактивних речовин*</u>. The terminological unit is rendered by means of modulation. The word "disorder" is translated as "залежність" ("addiction") because substance use disorder presupposes substance dependence due to its excessive use [37: URL]. The word "substance" is commonly translated as "речовин"; it is rendered as a narrower equivalent "психоактивні речовини". And finally, the word "use" is omitted in the translation because the substance dependence logically implies their usage.

In this paragraph, we have studied 40 psychological terminological units rendered utilizing various lexical transformations. We have identified different types of transcoding: transliteration, transcribing and adaptive transcoding; loan translation, equivalent translation, compression, and modulation. In our study, there are no cases of mixed transcoding and descriptive translation. The statistics of the usage of lexical transformation are shown in Fig 2.1.

From the diagram in Fig. 2.2. we can conclude that there is a tendency to use loan translation while rendering psychological terms, this technique constitutes 50% (including those described in paragraph 2.3.). The least used lexical transformation is a compression (2%).
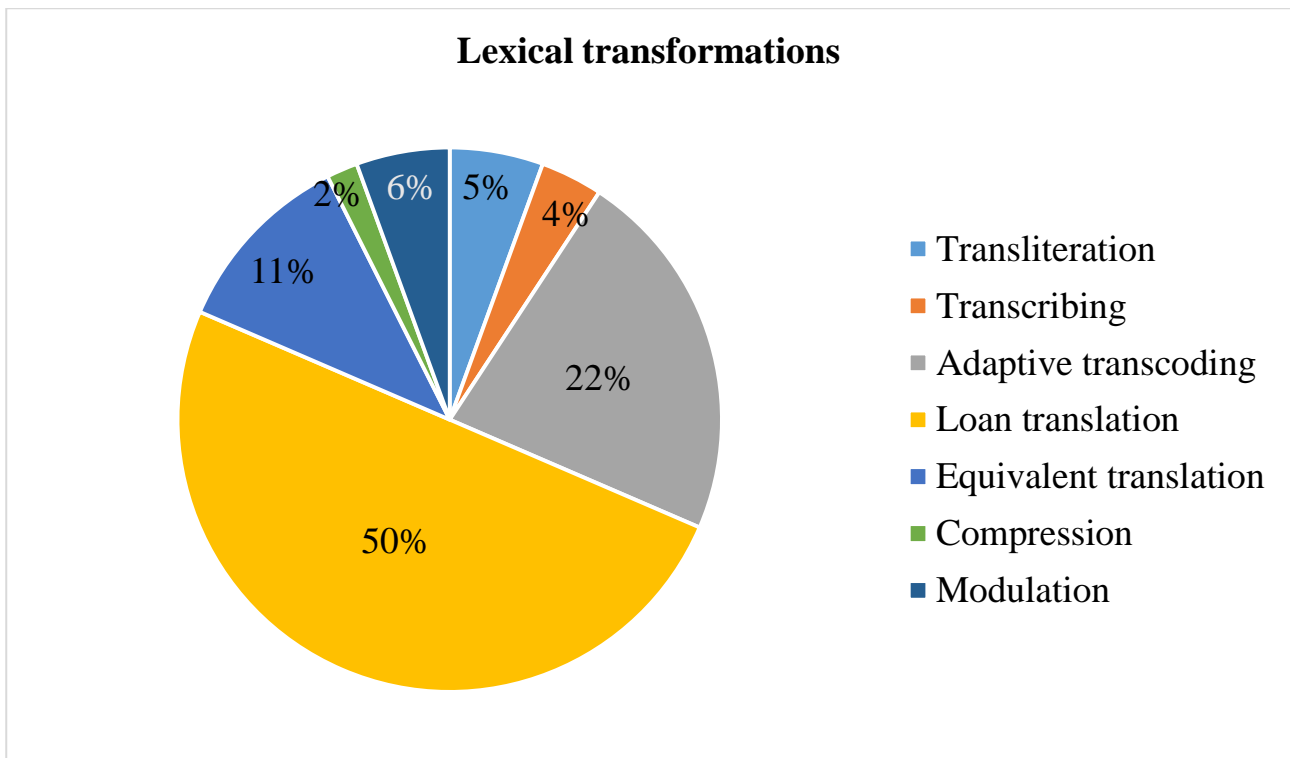
Lexical transformations

Fig. 2.1. The usage of lexical transformations while rendering terminological units in the field of psychology.

2.2 Grammatical and lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of psychological terminology.

1. Zero transformation. It means that the unit is not translated, and it is implemented in the text as it is present in the source material.

(42) _DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia are quite detailed so let us paraphrase here by saying schizophrenia is diagnosed when there are multiple psychotic symptoms present coupled with a decreased level of work and/or social functioning and the total duration of the disturbance is greater than 6 months (CPT: URL). – Діагностичні критерії шизофренії в DSM-5 є досить детальними, тому дозвольте перефразувати: шизофренія діагностується, коли присутні численні психотичні симптоми в поєднанні зі зниженим рівнем роботи та/або соціального функціонування, а загальна тривалість симптомів перевищує 6 місяців._ The terminological unit is rendered by means of zero transformation. "DSM-5" stands for "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental

disorders, fifth edition". It may be rendered via loan translation as "Діагностичний і статистичний посібник з психічних розладів, 5 видання" but there is no need because it is a well-known abbreviation within psychiatrists and professionals. Thus, translators and writers tend to use the English abbreviation in the text.

2. Addition

(43) *Specifically, the ideal outcome of <u>attachment-based therapy</u> is an individual who is balanced emotionally, mentally open, flexible in terms of action, deeply engaged and alive and, above all, able to learn and grow (ATP: 75). – Зокрема, ідеальним результатом <u>терапії заснованої на теорії прив'язаності</u> є особистість, яка є емоційно врівноваженою, психічно адаптивна, гнучкою в плані дій, доволі активною та живою і, перш за все, відкрита до навчання та розвитку.* The term is translated by means of addition – we add the word "теорія" ("theory") in the target language. Moreover, the word "based" is rendered as "заснована на" – we add a preposition "на". The secondary transformation is transposition: the Ukrainian equivalent starts with the word "терапія" ("therapy") and then "attachment-based" is rendered. Attachment-based therapy is a type of therapy that focuses on dealing with the negative consequences of early attachment experiences, usually with parents [39: URL].

(44) *<u>School refusal</u> behavior profile studies not only distinguish between groups of students with school attendance problems but also analyze the relationship of these profiles with other variables fundamentally related to internalizing problems (e.g., anxiety, depression, stress) (IRP: URL). – Дослідження <u>відмови відвідувати школу</u> не тільки розрізняють групи учнів з цим розладом, але й аналізують зв'язок цього поведінкового профілю з іншими змінними, фундаментально пов'язаними з розладами інтерналізації (наприклад, тривога, депресія, стрес).* The terminological unit is translated by means of addition. In the Ukrainian language, we add the word "відвідувати" ("to attend") as a result of logical development. Moreover, the secondary transformation is a transposition.

(45) *Some distinguish between deindividuation and <u>groupthink</u> by arguing that while deindividuation involves a loss of awareness, groupthink occurs when*

individuals actively shut down their individual thoughts in favor of the popular thoughts promoted by the group (D1: URL). – Деякі вважають, що різниця між знеособленням та ефектом групового мислення полягає в тому, що під час знеособлення людина втрачає сприйняття самого себе, а ефект групового мислення відбувається тоді, коли люди усвідомлено відрікаються від власних думок на користь популярного переконання, яке пропагує та чи інша група. The term is rendered via addition. We add the word "ефект" ("effect") in the target language. Moreover, the word "groupthink" is translated via loan translation where the roots are separated into words and change their part pf speech. Groupthink is a phenomenon where members of a group excessively seek conformity that interferes with effective group decision making [37: URL].

(46) *He presented the results of numerous recent studies on the treatment of eating disorders with antidepressant medications versus psychotherapy (FG: 23). – Він представив результати численних недавніх досліджень щодо лікування розладів харчової поведінки, порівняючи дієвість антидепресантів та психотерапії.* The terminological unit is translated with the help of addition: we add the word "поведінка" ("behaviour") due to the logical development in the context of psychology. An eating disorder is any disorder characterized by a disturbance of attitudes and behaviours related to the consumption of food [37: URL].

3. Transposition

(47) *They found that heavier social media users generally had higher rates of false consensus effects across a number of psychological characteristics; however, the effects were smaller and weaker than assumed by the participants themselves (FCE: URL). – Вони виявили, що у більш активних користувачів соціальних мереж загалом частіше проявляється ефект хибного консенсусу серед низки інших психологічних характеристик; однак ефект був меншим і слабшим, ніж припускали самі учасники.* The terminological unit is rendered employing transposition: the word "effects" takes first place in the target language. The terminological unit is rendered word-by-word (loan translation). Moreover, grammatical replacement is implemented: the word "effects" is plural. While the

Ukrainian equivalent is translated as singular ("ефект") due to context appropriateness. The false consensus effect is an assumption that other people share the same opinions and beliefs as you, while the reality is different [37: URL].

(48) *These included using learnt phrases and facial expressions from TV, books and magazines, social imitation, and masking <u>autistic traits</u> (SGD: URL). – Це включало використання фраз і виразів обличчя, завчених з телебачення, книг і журналів, соціальна імітація та маскування <u>рис аутизму</u>.* The term is translated by means of transposition. In the target language, the source language words are switched. Moreover, we use grammatical replacement: the English adjective "autistic" is rendered as a noun "аутизм" ("autism"). The Ukrainian word "аутизм" is translated via transliteration. Autistic traits are symptoms of autism, a neurodevelopmental disorder.

According to our observations of 50 sentences taken from a field of psychology, transposition as a grammatical transformation is often implemented as a secondary transformation where it complements other translation techniques.

In our study, no lexico-grammatical transformations were identified. As a result, we can only provide statistical data about the usage of grammatical transformations. It is presented below in Fig. 2.2.

As it is shown in the diagram, the most implemented grammatical transformation is addition (57%), transposition takes the second place (29%) and zero transformation is the least employed (14%).
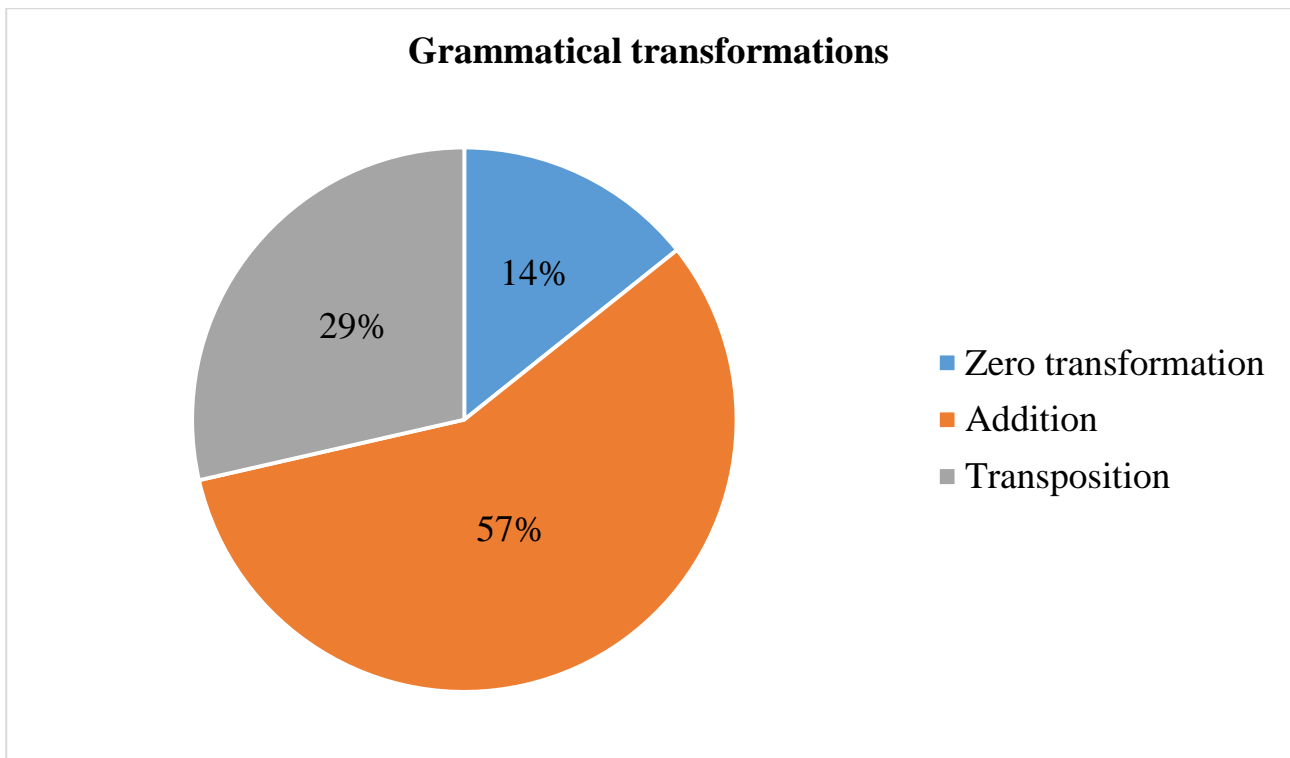
Grammatical transformations

Fig. 2.2. The usage of grammatical transformations while rendering terminological units in the field of psychology.

2.3 Translation of noun phrasal terms in psychology

Multi-component terminological units are common in the field of psychology. In the previous paragraph, we have dwelt upon phrasal terms consisting of nouns and adjectives that are easily rendered with the help of loan translation. However, English phrasal terms also tend to consist solely of nouns, while noun phrases are not inherent to Ukrainian. That is why we have to pay close attention to transformations while translating such phrasal terms. Scholars distinguish four ways of translating purely noun phrasal terminological units: with the help of the Genitive case, substitution with an adjective, substitution with a noun-prepositional word-combination, and explication with a subordinate clause.

1. **Genitive case**. Since the Ukrainian language strongly leans towards synthetic languages, inflexions are a common way to show relations between words within a sentence or word group. While translating from English into Ukrainian, agreement of nouns is bound to be used.

(49) *A potential solution for people with anxiety is <u>Acceptance and Commitment Therapy</u> (ACT) — a psychological treatment that teaches mindfulness skills to help people accept their anxiety and commit to living in accordance with personal values (IDA: URL). – Одним із можливих варіантів боротьби з тривогою є <u>терапія прийняття та відповідальності</u> – вид психотерапії, який навчає навичкам усвідомленості, щоб допомогти людям прийняти свою тривогу та взяти на себе зобов'язання жити відповідно до особистих цінностей.* This multi-component term is translated via loan translation. Nouns "прийняття" and "відповідальності" are agreed in the Genitive case. The secondary transformation is a transposition to match the natural Ukrainian order of agreed nouns.

(50) *While the <u>Hawthorne effect</u> may have an influence on participant behavior in experiments, there may also be other factors that play a part in these changes (WIS: URL). – Хоча <u>Готорнський ефект</u> може впливати на поведінку учасників експерименту, існують й інші фактори, які потенційно можуть бути пов'язані з цими змінами.* The term is translated with the help of loan translation while agreeing in the Genitive case. The Genitive case is the main way to render anthroponyms in Ukrainian. In Psychology, the Hawthorne effect is the effect on the behaviour of individuals who know that they are being observed [37: URL]. It is named after the Western Electric Company's Hawthorne Works plant.

(51) *<u>DID</u> is, in fact, a complex, biopsychosocial syndrome—an alternative neurodevelopmental pathway that can emerge with chronic childhood maltreatment (IAM: URL). – Насправді <u>дисоціативний розлад ідентичності</u> — це складний біопсихосоціальний синдром, альтернативний шлях розвитку нервової системи, який може розвинутися при хронічному жорстокому поводженні в дитинстві.* The phrasal term is translated with the help of loan translation. While translating, we employ Genitive case to agree the word "ідентичність" in the target language. Additionally, transposition is used. The abbreviation DID is of common usage in the field of English-speaking psychology. On the other hand, there is no such a commonly accepted abbreviation in Ukrainian. That is why we decode the name of condition in the target language. Dissociative identity disorder is a psychiatric

condition characterized by the existence of two or more distinct identities due to severe childhood trauma [37: URL].

(52) *Binge eating disorder has the same neurobiology as substance use disorder (BED: URL). – Розлад компульсивного переїдання має таку ж нейробіологічну основу, що і залежність від психоактивних речовин.* The phrasal term is rendered via loan translation using the Genitive case in the target language. Moreover, within the word group, there are secondary transformations: "binge eating" is translated as "переїдання", which is an example of a lexical transformation called compression. Also, the target language equivalent adds "компульсивний", which is a transformation called addition, as the result of logical development from the concept. Binge eating disorder is a condition characterized by recurrent episodes of eating large quantities of food [41: URL].

(53) *To move past feelings of the imposter syndrome, it can be tremendously helpful to have peers and friends who are supportive and open about their challenges (AYS: URL). – Аби побороти синдром самозванця, надзвичайно корисним буде оточити себе друзями та близькими людьми, які підтримують і відкрито говорять про власні проблеми.* Here, loan translation is used to render the phrasal terminological unit. One of the nouns, namely "самозванець" is agreed in the Genitive case. Additionally, transposition is implemented to match the natural Ukrainian word order. Imposter syndrome is a feeling of self-doubt and incompetence despite evidence that show otherwise [37: URL].

(54) *Capgras syndrome is a complicated and organic condition caused by structural brain injuries with neuroanatomical damage (CS2: URL). – Синдром Капгра є складним і органічним захворюванням, спричиненим структурними ушкодженнями мозку з нейроанатомічними пошкодженнями.* The phrasal term is translated with the help of loan translation. It contains a proper name which is usually rendered into Ukrainian via an agreement in the Genitive case. Capgras syndrome is a condition when an individual has delusions that their loved ones (have been replaced by doubles [37: URL]. It was named after French psychiatrist Jean Marie Joseph Capgras.

(55) *Therefore, patients with <u>ADHD</u> show disability not only in attention and focus but also in decision making and emotional regulation (ADH: URL). – Тому у пацієнтів <u>СДУГ</u> проявляється не лише слабшою концентрацією уваги, а також складністю прийняття рішень та регуляції емоцій.* The abbreviation is rendered via loan translation with nouns agreed in the Genitive case. In contrast to the previous abbreviation DID, the Ukrainian language has an equivalent of the abbreviation "ADHD". "ADHD" stands for "attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder". In the target language, the condition is called "синдром дефіциту уваги з гіперактивністю" and shortened to "СДУГ". The secondary transformations are transposition and modulation: "disorder" is rendered as "синдром" and is put at the beginning of the term.

(56) *One was the <u>Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)</u>, a time honored self-assessment test that patients fill out on their own, and the second was the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD), which is administrated by trained depression researchers (FG: 24). – Одним з них була <u>шкала депресії Бека</u>, перевірений часом тест, який пацієнти можуть пройти самостійно, і другий – шкала Гамільтона для оцінки депресії, який рекомендується кваліфікованими спеціалістами з депресії.* The multi-component phrasal terminological unit is translated with the help of loan translation. The noun "депресія" and the name of the researcher "Бек" are agreed in the Genitive case. There are secondary transformations: transposition of words and modulation (the word "inventory" is rendered as "шкала" due to logical development).

(57) *One was the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), a time honored self-assessment test that patients fill out on their own, and the second was the <u>Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression</u> (HRSD), which is administrated by trained depression researchers (FG: 24). – Одним з них була шкала депресії Бека, перевірений часом тест, який пацієнти можуть пройти самостійно, і другий – <u>шкала Гамільтона для оцінки депресії</u>, яка рекомендується кваліфікованими спеціалістами з депресії.* Similarly, this term is rendered by the means of loan translation and agreement in the Genitive case. Moreover, the transposition of words

within the word group is implemented. The given terminological unit also can be translated as "Шкала депресії Гамільтона", similar to the previously discussed depression test "шкала депресії Бека" due to their common goal.

2. **Substitution with an adjective.** It means that while rendering a noun phrase, one of the nouns is converted into an adjective.

(58) *Because they feel like everything is outside of their control, people dealing with learned helplessness have very low frustration tolerance (WLH: URL). – Люди, які страждають від вивченої безпорадності, мають дуже низьку фрустраційну толерантність, оскільки їм здається, що вони не мають ні над чим контролю.* The phrasal term is translated via loan translation. The word "frustration" is converted into an adjective "фрустраційний" in the target language: to form an adjective from a noun, we add the suffix –ний to the existing noun "фрустрація". The word "tolerance" is sometimes rendered as "звикання" in Ukrainian. Nevertheless, the psychologists use the word "толерантність" since "звикання" does not entirely fit the context. Low frustration tolerance is an inability to tolerate stress due to sensitivity to stressors [37: URL].

(59) *All of his other verbal offerings were continuous word-salad – a mixture of made up sounds, syllables, words and incomplete phrases (ECP: 120). – Усі інші його вербальні потуги були нескінченим словесним салатом – поєднання вигаданих звуків, складів, слів та незакінчених фраз.* The terminological unit is translated with help of loan translation. The word "word" is rendered as an adjective "словесний" in Ukrainian. The term "word-salad" is an example of metaphorical terminological units. In our case, the metaphor is rendered word-for-word preserving the figurative meaning of the source language term. This terminological unit also can be translated as "мовна безладність". In this variant, the term is rendered using a non-metaphorical word with a denotative meaning. However, the context of the source material allows the possibility of keeping a metaphor. Word-salad is when an individual's speech or writing is completely incomprehensible and disorganized due to a mental condition such as schizophrenia [37: URL].

(60) *For these reasons, various authors have developed algorithms for screening patients with high risk of <u>BDD</u>, which can be used by any plastic surgeon (ECR: URL). – З цих причини багато авторів винайшли алгоритм для обстеження пацієнтів з високим ризиком розвитку тілесного дисморфічного розладу, яким можуть користуватися пластичні хірурги.* The term "BDD" stands for "body dysmorphic disorder" and is rendered into Ukrainian via loan translation. The word "body" is converted into the adjective "тілесний" in the target language. The term BDD is sometimes translated as "дисморфія" or "дисморфофобія" which is an example of compression when the phrase is rendered into one word. Moreover, the terminological unit is commonly used as an abbreviation in the source language; there is no such widely accepted equivalent in Ukrainian. BBD is a disorder when an individual is excessively preoccupied with an imagined defect in physical appearance [37: URL].

(61) *Children learn <u>gender stereotypes</u> from their parents and can also develop their own gender stereotypes (GSI: URL). – Діти дізнаються про <u>гендерні стереотипи</u> від батьків і також можуть самостійно їх придумати.* The terminological unit is translated word-for-word substituting the noun "gender" with the adjective "гендерний" in the target language. A gender stereotype is a simplified concept of the attitudes and behaviours considered normal for men or women in a particular society [37: URL].

In our study, the ways of translating multi-componential terminological units via substitution with a noun-prepositional word-combination, and explication with a subordinate clause are not exhibited. Thus, only two methods have been implemented: an agreement in the Genitive case and substitution with an adjective. The ratio is shown in the diagram Fig. 2.1.
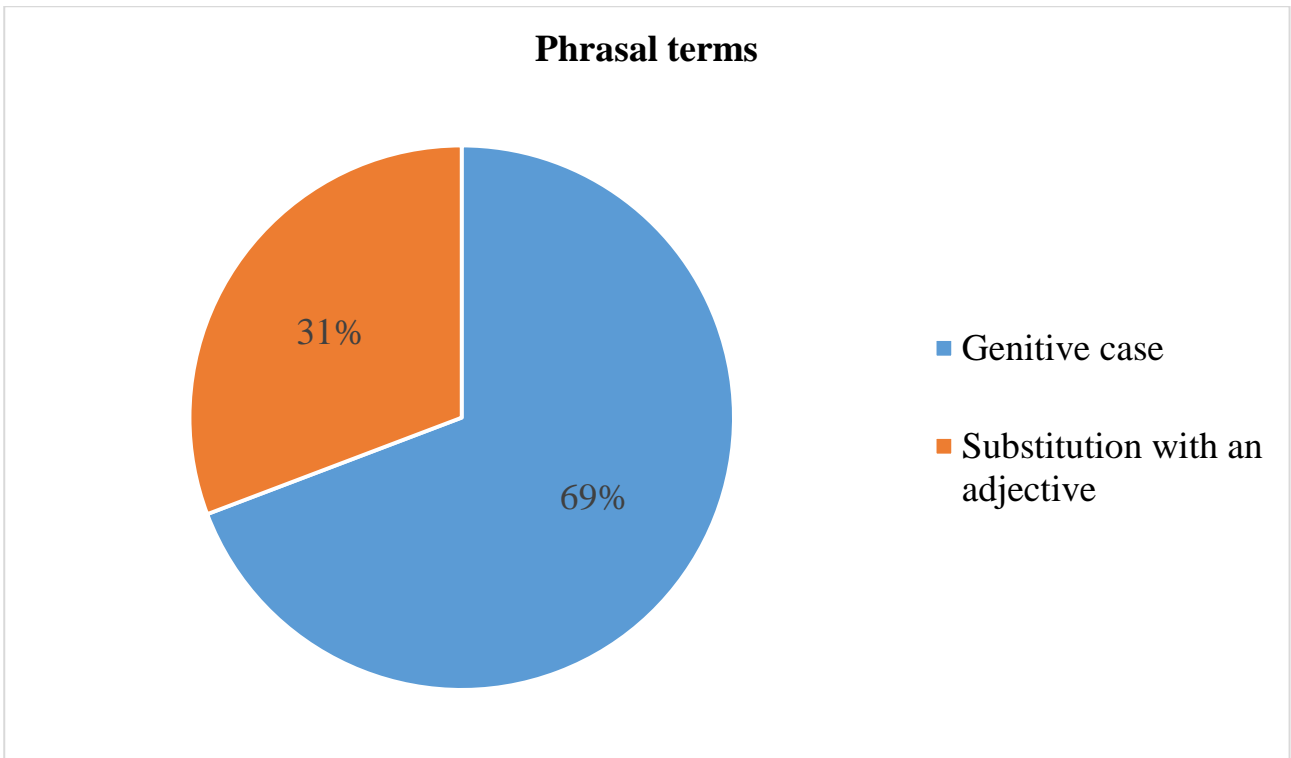
Fig. 2.3. Frequency of rendering terminological units, which are noun phrases, using Genitive case and substitution with an adjective.

In this paragraph, we have dwelt on 13 terms that include noun phrases. 9 noun phrasal terms are rendered into Ukrainian employing Genitive case (69%). Substitution with an adjective in the target language is found in four cases within our study (31%).
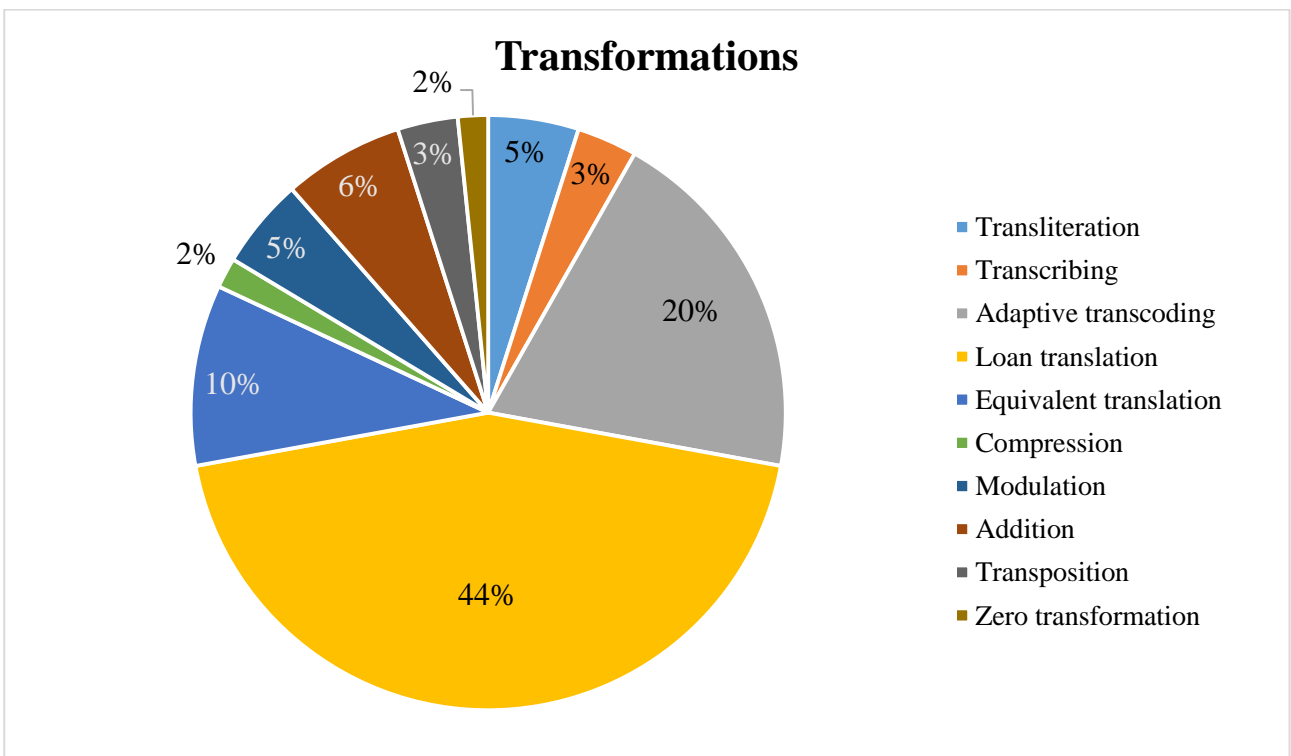
Fig. 2.4. The ways of translating terminological units in the field of psychology.

We conducted the study where we analyzed 50 sentences with 61 terminological units in the field of psychology. The results are shown in Fig. 2.4. We found that there is a tendency to render terms using lexical transformations (89%) while the usage of grammatical transformations as a primary technique was much smaller (11%). Grammatical transformations tend to be used as secondary transformations complementing the lexical ones. The most used translation technique is loan translation (44%). The second most utilized transformation is adaptive transcoding (20%). The third place is taken by equivalent translation (10%). Addition comprises 6%, both modulation and transliteration – 5%. Transcribing and transposition are less employed in psychology with 3% each. And the most infrequent transformations are the compression (2%) and zero transformation (2%).

CONCLUSIONS

In our research, we have highlighted the theoretical background of terminology, explored its presence in the area of psychology and outlined the main ways of translating terminological units from English into Ukrainian.

We have noted that terminological units are unique by their nature because they are different from the words of the standard vocabulary. Terminology encompasses words denoting a concept of a certain subject field. Many scholars agree that it is difficult to universally define a term as a linguistic unit since it requires a vast range of characteristics we have investigated in the theoretical part of the paper. It becomes more complex due to terminologization and determinologization – the process of a word becoming a term and a term entering the standard vocabulary respectively.

Terminological units can be classified according to various criteria. In terms of structure, terms can be simple, derived, compound and phrasal; according to the degree of motivation, terms are classified as relatively independent and terminological idioms; as for parts of speech, despite being mostly nouns, they also function as adjectives, verbs and adverbs. Moreover, they are also classified concerning their meaning, origin and presence in terminological systems.

Despite the terminology being a prominent feature of the academic discourse, we have conducted our study in both scientific and mass media discourses. The reason for this is that psychology expands its usage beyond academic circles. The scientific discourse is the discourse of science and technology, which stands out by its accuracy and clarity. The discourse of mass media is associated with means of mass communication such as TV, press and the Internet.

In the practical part of the paper, we studied 50 sentences containing 61 terminological units of the field of psychology. They were extracted from medical reports and reviews, psychology papers, self-help books and articles. While rendering, two types of transformations were used – lexical transformations (types of transcoding, loan translation, equivalent translation, compression, modulation) and grammatical transformations (addition, transposition, zero transformation). Based on

our findings, 89% of terms were translated by means of lexical transformation while the remaining 11% were translated using grammatical transformation.

The widely employed translation technique is loan translation (44%). According to our research, we can define the frequency of usage of other transformations: adaptive transcoding (20%), equivalent translation (10%), addition (6%), modulation (5%), transliteration (5%), transcribing (3%), transposition (3%), compression (2%), zero transformation (2%).

Additionally, we specified the ways of translating noun phrasal terms via loan translation. Out of 13 terminological units, 69% are rendered into Ukrainian with the help of the Genitive case and the rest 31% are rendered through the substitution of a noun with an adjective.

In conclusion, the terminology is a complex linguistic phenomenon. Nevertheless, it plays an important role in both academic circles and our lives. Terminological units are formed to coin scientific concepts and ideas verbally and to facilitate the spread of knowledge. Translation of psychological terms is crucial because it advances international studies. And since psychology is gaining popularity outside the medical field, translation of such terminological units makes science more accessible to the wider public. Further research in the area may be conducted to find new ways of rendering psychological terms or how the structure of the term may influence the choice of its translation.

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ANNEX

№	Sentence	Translation	Way of translation
1	Kleptomania is a serious disorder, as numerous thefts are impulsively carried out, carrying the risk of detection and consequently criminal liability (KCT: URL).	Клептоманія є серйозним розладом, оскільки імпульсивно здійснюються численні крадіжки, які несуть ризик викриття та, як наслідок, притягнення до кримінальної відповідальності.	Transliteration
2	Kahlbaum has ultimately been credited with the understanding that symptoms such as stupor and catalepsy were part of a larger syndrome of psychomotor abnormalities, which he termed as "catatonia" (CS1: URL).	Зрештою Кальбауму приписали розуміння того, що симптоми накшталт ступор і каталепсія були частиною більшого синдрому психомоторних відхилень, якому він дав назву «кататонія».	Adaptive transcoding / Transliteration
3	He presented the results of numerous recent studies on the treatment of eating disorders with antidepressant medications versus psychotherapy (FG: 23)	Він представив результати численних недавніх досліджень щодо лікування розладів харчової поведінки, порівняючи дієвість антидепресантів та психотерапії.	Addition / Transliteration

4	A variety of resources and competition in each niche might have been contributing factors in the diversification of <u>behaviorism</u> that we see today (CDB: URL).	Різноманітність ресурсів і конкуренція в кожній ніші, можливо, сприяли розходження в <u>бігевіоризмі</u>, яке ми спостерігаємо сьогодні.	Transcribing
5	Youth with internalized <u>homophobia</u> are not only susceptible to substance abuse but also to addictive behaviors as they may attempt to self-medicate their feelings of anger, confusion, denial, shame and self-hatred (IHA: URL).	Молоді люди з інтерналізованою <u>гомофобією</u> не лише більш вразливі до зловживання психоактивними речовинами, але також до адиктивної поведінки, оскільки вони можуть намагатися самостійно впоратися зі своїм почуттям гніву, збентеження, заперечення, сорому та ненависті до себе.	Transliteration
6	Silence in certain social situations (e.g., in school) with unimpaired speech production in other social situations (e.g., at home) represents the core symptom of <u>selective mutism</u> (SM) (SRS: URL).	Мовчання під час певних соціальних ситуацій (наприклад, школі) при відсутності порушень мовлення за інших обставин (наприклад, вдома) є основним симптом <u>селективного мутизму.</u>	Adaptive transcoding
7	Brain scans showed that	Сканування мозку	Adaptive

			transcoding
	decisions associated with higher levels of <u>cognitive dissonance</u> elicited a visible electrophysiological signal in the prefrontal cortex of the brain, the area that monitors internal conflicts and mistakes (TME: URL).	показало, що рішення, які передбачають вищий рівень <u>когнітивного дисонансу</u>, викликають видимий електрофізіологічний сигнал у префронтальній корі головного мозку, зоні, яка відповідає за внутрішні конфлікти та помилки.	transcoding
8	In addition to the pharmacologic treatment of <u>schizophrenia</u>, other modalities, such as exercise therapy, have been proposed as adjuvant or primary therapy options (ETS: URL).	Окрім фармакологічного лікування <u>шизофренії</u>, інші методи, наприклад, ЛФК, були запропоновані як допоміжні або основні варіанти терапії.	Adaptive transcoding
9	As understanding of the genetic basis of <u>anorexia nervosa</u> develops, it has been proposed that the significant genetic correlations with psychiatric disorders, physical activity and	Нові кроки у розумінні генетичного підґрунтя <u>нервової анорексії</u> підштовхнули до думки, що значні генетичні кореляції з психічними розладами, фізичною	Adaptive transcoding

	metabolic traits warrant viewing anorexia nervosa as a '<u>metabo-psychiatric disorder</u>' (ANA: URL).	активністю та особливостями метаболізму дозволяють розглядати анорексію як «<u>метаболічно-психіатричний розлад</u>».	Loan translation
10	And while everyone experiences all three of these factors, over the 40 years since this original formulation, it turns out that, broadly speaking, for men, <u>burnout</u> tends to manifest as <u>depersonalization</u> in particular (CB: URL).	І хоча кожен відчуває всі ці три симптоми, за 40 років оригінальне формулювання визначення дещо змінилось: виявляється, що як правило у чоловіків <u>вигорання</u> проявляється через <u>деперсоналізацію</u>.	Equivalent translation / Adaptive transcoding
11	Both immediate and delayed <u>echolalia</u> can be communicative (repetition with an apparent meaningful or communicative purpose) or semi-communicative (repetition with no clear communicative purpose) (E: URL).	Як негайна, так і відстрочена <u>ехолалія</u> може бути комунікативною (повторення з метою спілкування або передачею ідей) або напівкомунікативною (повторення без визначеної комунікативної мети).	Adaptive transcribing
12	<u>Delirium</u> is variable in duration, with most episodes	Тривалість <u>делірію</u> варіюється: більшість	Adaptive transcribing

	lasting a few days but with episodes persisting for weeks or months in up to 20% of individuals (D2: URL).	епізодів тривають декілька днів, однак у 20% вони можуть продовжуватися протягом тижнів та навіть місяців.	
13	Harth and Hermes developed an algorithm for evaluating the usefulness of surgery in a patient with <u>psychosomatic</u> <u>disturbances</u> (ECR: URL).	Харт та Гермес розробили алгоритм для оцінки того, чи можна проводити хірургічне втручання у пацієнта з <u>психосоматичними</u> розладами.	Adaptive transcribing
14	In adults, however, these core symptoms may be missing, and they may manifest as other problems such as <u>procrastination,</u> mood instability, and low self-esteem (ADH: URL).	У дорослих, однак, ці основні симптоми можуть бути відсутніми, і вони можуть проявлятися по-іншому, наприклад у вигляді <u>прокрастинації,</u> нестабільність настрою та низької самооцінки.	Adaptive transcribing
15	Physical activity interventions hold promise as an alternative or adjunctive approach to clinical treatment for <u>depression</u> (SPA: URL).	Лікування, яке залучає фізичну активність, є перспективною альтернативою або ефективним доповненням до клінічного лікування <u>депресії</u>.	Adaptive transcribing
16	The name of this new type of treatment is "<u>bibliotherapy</u>" (reading therapy) (FG: 23)	Назва цього нового виду психотерапії – <u>бібліотерапія</u>, або	Adaptive transcribing

		книголікування.	
17	Counterfactual thinking (CFT) is often adaptive: it reinforces beneficial behaviour, provides potential solutions for past errors (Roese & Epstude, 2017), and provides rational roadmaps for future preparation (Byrne, 2016) (PCT: URL).	Контрфактичне мислення часто допомагає з адаптацією: воно закріплює позитивні патерни поведінки, надає можливі рішення для минулих помилок і забезпечує раціональні стратегії для майбутньої підготовки.	Loan translation
18	Some distinguish between deindividuation and groupthink by arguing that while deindividuation involves a loss of awareness, groupthink occurs when individuals actively shut down their individual thoughts in favor of the popular thoughts promoted by the group (D1: URL).	Деякі вважають, що різниця між знеособленням та ефектом групового мислення полягає в тому, що під час знеособлення людина втрачає сприйняття самого себе, а ефект групового мислення відбувається тоді, коли люди усвідомлено відрікаються від власних думок на користь популярного переконання, яке пропагує та чи інша група.	Loan translation
			Addition

19	Because they feel like everything is outside of their control, people dealing with <u>learned helplessness</u> have very <u>low frustration tolerance</u> (WLH: URL).	Люди, які страждають від <u>вивченої безпорадності</u>, мають дуже <u>низьку фрустраційну толерантність</u>, оскільки їм здається, що вони не мають ні над чим контролю.	Loan translation
			Loan translation
20	Even if this type of narcissism is less obvious, someone with <u>covert narcissism</u> will still exhibit self-absorbed behaviors, secretly believe they're superior to everyone else, and have a decreased ability to put themselves in other people's shoes (AAN: URL).	Люди з <u>прихованим нарцисизмом</u> – навіть хоча цей тип менш помітний – все одно демонструють егоцентричну поведінку, таємно вірять, що вони кращі за інших, і мають знижений рівень емпатії.	Loan translatioin
21	There is a growing body of evidence identifying dysfunctional forms of imaginative involvement, defined as <u>maladaptive daydreaming</u> (MD), which may be expressed through extensive book-reading, watching films, or gaming (MDN: URL).	Зростає кількість доказів для визначення дисфункціональних форм непомірного використання уяви, які носять назву <u>дезадаптивна мрійливість</u>. Вона проявляється в надмірному читанні, перегляді фільмів та гри у відеоігри.	Loan translation
22	But decades of research have found that many people who	Але десятиліття досліджень виявили, що	Loan translation

	would never consciously agree with prejudiced statements about Black people, LGBTQ people, or women, for example, can nonetheless harbor <u>implicit biases</u> toward these groups and others (SPCWU: URL).	багато людей, які ніколи б свідомо не погоджувалися з упередженими твердженнями щодо, наприклад, темношкірих людей, ЛГБТК спільноти або жінок, тим не менш, можуть підсвідомо мати <u>імпліцинтні упередження</u> щодо цих та інших груп.	
23	Probably, the leading theory or best educated guess about what causes <u>Seasonal Affective Disorder</u> is the hypothesis that it's a slow running biological clock in response to the later dawns that occur, specifically during the winter months (SPHKY: URL).	Ймовірно, провідною теорією або найбільш обґрунтованим припущенням про причини <u>сезонного афективного розладу</u> є гіпотеза про те, що це спричиняє уповільнення біологічного годинника у відповідь на пізніші світанки, особливо взимку.	Loan translation
24	While interpersonal learning has been described as "a broad and complex "<u>therapeutic factor</u>", certain conditions within Alcoholics Anonymous may help promote this process (AYT: URL).	Хоча групове навчання описується як «широкий і складний «<u>терапевтичний фактор</u>», певні умови в спільноті Анонімних Алкоголіків можуть сприяти цьому процесу.	Loan translation

25	<u>DSM-5</u> diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia are quite detailed so let us paraphrase here by saying schizophrenia is diagnosed when there are multiple <u>psychotic symptoms</u> present coupled with a decreased level of work and/or social functioning and the total duration of the disturbance is greater than 6 months (CPT: URL).	Діагностичні критерії шизофренії в <u>DSM-5</u> є досить детальними, тому дозвольте перефразувати: шизофренія діагностується, коли присутні численні <u>психотичні симптоми</u> в поєднанні зі зниженим рівнем роботи та/або соціального функціонування, а загальна тривалість симптомів перевищує 6 місяців.	Zero transformation Loan translation
26	He also reported multiple symptoms indicating non-substance <u>behavioral addiction</u> associated with daydreaming and excessive Internet use for watching videos, pornography, playing games, and reading news (MDN: URL).	Він також повідоми про численні симптоми, що вказують на нехімічну <u>адиктивну поведінку</u>, а саме марення та надмірне використання Інтернету для перегляду відео і порнографії, гри у відеоігри та переглядання новин.	Loan translation
27	Moreover, physicians who request a <u>psychological evaluation</u> are at risk of	Крім того, лікарі, які просять пройти <u>психологічне оцінювання</u>,	Loan translation

	losing patients who may not be willing to accept a psychiatric consultation before a rhinoplasty, or a breast augmentation, for example (ECR: URL).	ризикують втратити пацієнтів, які можуть не погодитися на консультацію психіатра перед ринопластикою або, наприклад, збільшенням грудей.	
28	Although we are taught that depression may result from an imbalance in brain chemistry, recent studies indicate that <u>cognitive behavioral therapy</u> may actually change brain chemistry (FG: 22).	Хоча нам завжди розповідають, що депресія може бути наслідком дисбалансу в хімічних процесів в мозку, останні дослідження показують, що <u>когнітивно-поведінкова терапія</u> може навіть змінити хімію мозку.	Loan translation
29	A potential solution for people with anxiety is <u>Acceptance and Commitment Therapy</u> (ACT) — a psychological treatment that teaches mindfulness skills to help people accept their anxiety and commit to living in accordance with personal values (IDA: URL).	Одним із можливих варіантів боротьби з тривогою є <u>терапія прийняття та відповідальності</u> – вид психотерапії, який навчає навичкам усвідомленості, щоб допомогти людям прийняти свою тривогу та взяти на себе зобов'язання жити відповідно до особистих цінностей.	Loan translation
30	While the <u>Hawthorne effect</u>	Хоча <u>Готорнський ефект</u>	Loan

	may have an influence on participant behavior in experiments, there may also be other factors that play a part in these changes (WIS: URL).	може впливати на поведінку учасників експерименту, існують й інші фактори, які потенційно можуть бути пов'язані з цими змінами.	translation
31	<u>DID</u> is, in fact, a complex, biopsychosocial syndrome—an alternative neurodevelopmental pathway that can emerge with chronic childhood maltreatment (IAM: URL).	Насправді <u>дисоціативний розлад ідентичності</u> — це складний біопсихосоціальний синдром, альтернативний шлях розвитку нервової системи, який може розвинутися при хронічному жорстокому поводженні в дитинстві.	Loan translation
32	<u>Binge eating disorder</u> has the same neurobiology as <u>substance use disorder</u> (BED: URL).	<u>Розлад компульсивного переїдання</u> має таку ж нейробіологічну основу, що і <u>залежність від психоактивних речовин</u>.	Loan translation / Modulation
33	To move past feelings of the <u>imposter syndrome</u>, it can be tremendously helpful to have peers and friends who are supportive and open about their challenges (AYS: URL).	Аби побороти <u>синдром самозванця</u>, надзвичайно корисним буде оточити себе друзями та близькими людьми, які підтримують і відкрито говорять про власні проблеми.	Loan translation

34	<u>School refusal</u> behavior profile studies not only distinguish between groups of students with school attendance problems but also analyze the relationship of these profiles with other variables fundamentally related to <u>internalizing problems</u> (e.g., anxiety, depression, stress) (IRP: URL).	Дослідження <u>відмови відвідувати школу</u> не тільки розрізняють групи учнів з цим розладом, але й аналізують зв'язок цього поведінкового профілю з іншими змінними, фундаментально пов'язаними з <u>розладами інтерналізації</u> (наприклад, тривога, депресія, стрес)	Addition / Loan translation
35	<u>Capgras syndrome</u> is a complicated and organic condition caused by structural brain injuries with neuroanatomical damage (CS2: URL).	<u>Синдром Капгра</u> є складним і органічним захворюванням, спричиненим структурними ушкодженнями мозку з нейроанатомічними пошкодженнями.	Loan translation
36	Therefore, patients with <u>ADHD</u> show disability not only in attention and focus but also in decision making and emotional regulation (ADH: URL).	Тому у пацієнтів <u>СДУГ</u> проявляється не лише слабшою концентрацією уваги, а також складністю прийняття рішень та регуляції емоцій.	Loan translation

37	One was the <u>Beck Depression Inventory</u> (BDI), a time honored self-assessment test that patients fill out on their own, and the second was the <u>Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression</u> (HRSD), which is administrated by trained depression researchers (FG: 24).	Одним з них була <u>шкала депресії Бека</u>, перевірений часом тест, який пацієнти можуть пройти самостійно, і другий – <u>шкала Гамільтона для оцінки депресії</u>, який рекомендується кваліфікованими спеціалістами з депресії.	Loan translation Loan translation
38	All of his other verbal offerings were continuous <u>word-salad</u> – a mixture of made up sounds, syllables, words and incomplete phrases (ECP: 120).	Усі інші його вербальні потуги були нескінченим <u>словесним салатом</u> – поєднання вигаданих звуків, складів, слів та незакінчених фраз.	Loan translation
39	For these reasons, various authors have developed algorithms for screening patients with high risk of <u>BDD</u>, which can be used by any plastic surgeon (ECR: URL).	З цих причини багато авторів винайшли алгоритм для обстеження пацієнтів з високим ризиком розвитку <u>тілесного дисморфічного розладу</u>, яким можуть користуватися пластичні хірурги.	Loan translation
40	Children learn <u>gender stereotypes</u> from their parents and can also develop their	Діти дізнаються про <u>гендерні стереотипи</u> від батьків і також можуть	Loan translation

	own gender stereotypes (GSI: URL).	самостійно їх придумати.	
41	Although exposure therapy works best on simple phobias, like animals or objects, <u>flooding</u> can be used for more complex phobias, like social situations (FBT: URL).	Хоча експозиційна терапія чудово працює на простих фобіях, наприклад, пов'язані з тваринами чи речами, <u>імплозія</u> використовується для більш складних фобій, таких як страх соціальних ситуацій.	Equivalent translation
42	However, as we detail in Box 1, there is evidence that both <u>tolerance</u> and <u>sensitization</u> can develop in parallel, and that tolerance can mask sensitization (DUD: URL).	Однак, як показано в Таблиці 1, є докази того, що <u>звикання</u> та <u>сенсибілізація</u> можуть розвиватися одночасно і що звикання може приховувати симптоми сенсибілізації.	Equivalent translation Equivalent translation
43	These are typical symptoms of ordinary <u>anxiety</u>, a much less serious disorder (FG: 26).	Це типові симптоми звичайної <u>тривоги</u>, менш серйозного розладу.	Equivalent translation
44	Some <u>social facilitation</u> studies find that mere presence of others is enough to trigger facilitation; others find individuals must recognize being watched for	Деякі дослідження <u>ефекта авдиторії</u> показують, що простої присутності інших достатньо для виникнення ефекту; інші ж вважають, що люди повинні	Equivalent translation

	their behavior to be influenced (SFF: URL).	зрозуміти, що за ними спостерігають, щоб їх поведінка змінилась.	
45	Some studies also considered the effect of <u>music therapy</u> on physiologic parameters such as the average blood pressure, respiratory rate and heart rate (MTR: URL).	У деяких дослідженнях також розглядався вплив <u>музикотерапії</u> на такі фізіологічні параметри, як середній артеріальний тиск, частота дихання та серцебиття.	Compression
46	Many types of <u>impulse control disorders</u> are thought to stem from underlying neurological vulnerabilities coupled with environmental stresses (ICD: URL).	Вважається, що основною причиною багатьох типів <u>розладів звичок та спонукань</u> є неврологічна вразливість в поєднанні зі стресовою реакцією на зовнішні подразники.	Modulation
47	Side effects of <u>stimulants</u> include changes in blood pressure, decreasing appetite and sleep, and risk of dependency (ADH: URL).	Побічні ефекти <u>психостимуляторів</u> включають зміни артеріального тиску, зниження апетиту, проблеми зі сном, а також ризик залежності.	Modulation
48	Specifically, the ideal outcome of <u>attachment-based therapy</u> is an individual who is balanced emotionally, mentally open, flexible in terms of action, deeply	Зокрема, ідеальним результатом <u>терапії заснованої на теорії прив'язаності</u> є особистість, яка є емоційно врівноваженою,	Addition

	engaged and alive and, above all, able to learn and grow (ATP: 75).	психічно адаптивна, гнучкою в плані дій, доволі активною та живою і, перш за все, відкрита до навчання та розвитку.	
49	They found that heavier social media users generally had higher rates of <u>false consensus effects</u> across a number of psychological characteristics; however, the effects were smaller and weaker than assumed by the participants themselves (FCE: URL).	Вони виявили, що у більш активних користувачів соціальних мереж загалом частіше проявляється <u>ефект хибного консенсусу</u> серед низки інших психологічних характеристик; однак ефект був меншим і слабшим, ніж припускали самі учасники.	Transposition
50	These included using learnt phrases and facial expressions from TV, books and magazines, social imitation, and masking <u>autistic traits</u> (SGD: URL).	Це включало використання фраз і виразів обличчя, завчених з телебачення, книг і журналів, соціальна імітація та маскування <u>рис аутизму</u>.	Transposition

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу термінології дискурсу сфери психології. У ході роботи було висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі термінології, описано існуючі способи перекладу психологічної термінології на матеріалі статей психологічного спрямування та наукові роботи, проаналізовано зразок тексту медичного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (61 термін в області психології). Крім того, у роботі наведено приблизні відсоткові підрахування можливих способів перекладу термінів психології.

Ключові слова: переклад термінології, терміни, науковий дискурс, психологія.