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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**Особливості перекладу українською мовою медичних
термінів у мас-медійному дискурсі**

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of research. A medical term is a part of special knowledge that forms the national linguistic outlook and reflects the peculiarities of the scientific thinking of Ukrainians, the principles of professional writing. The interpretation of language as a factor in the preservation of national identity under the influence of imperial languages and processes of globalization is not new.

Currently, in connection with the liberation of Ukraine from colonial dependence, the question of taking into account the national tradition (historical memory) when creating a professional thesaurus of a modern doctor is relevant. Unfortunately, the language of medicine is still in the grip of the artificial convergence of languages that prevailed during the "Soviet period" and the leveling of specific Ukrainian terminological norms.

The text category "awareness" in the medical vocabulary is closely related to the terms as the quintessential expression of new knowledge in the field of "health care". And this informational content, in our deep conviction, should be based mainly on the national paradigm.

The relevance of the proposed work is determined by the general direction of linguistic research on the study of the peculiarities of the translation of medical terms. The relevance of the research topic is also increased by the fact that in connection with the rapid development of technologies in the field of medicine, ensuring adequate translation of medical terms is an important component of translation practice. The proposed work provides an opportunity to identify and highlight a number of topical issues related to the category of medical terms,

starting with the issue of defining terms, their classification, and structural and semantic features.

The purpose of the work is to study the lexical-grammatical and genre-stylistic features of the reproduction of English-language medical terms used in media texts by means of the Ukrainian language.

In accordance with the set purpose, the following **tasks** were defined:

- to consider the peculiarities of terms of the medical direction;
- to give a classification of medical terms;
- to characterize the peculiarities of the translation of English medical terms used in media texts by means of the Ukrainian language;
- to investigate the lexical-semantic features of the translation of medical terminology in English-language media texts;
- to determine lexical-grammatical transformations when translating English medical terms used in media texts using the Ukrainian language.

The object of the study is English medical terms.

The subject of the study is the lexical-grammatical and genre-stylistic features of the reproduction of English medical terms used in media texts by means of the Ukrainian language.

Research methods. To achieve the purpose, a set of general theoretical research methods was used, in particular: historical-logical – to study the lexical-grammatical and genre-stylistic features of the reproduction of English-language medical terms used in media texts, using the Ukrainian language; systemic – to highlight the main issues of the studied issues; comparative analysis – for the systematization and classification of factors of lexical-grammatical and genre-stylistic features of the reproduction of English-language medical terms used in media texts by means of the Ukrainian language.

Scientific novelty and practical significance. During the analysis, the current situation of the study of lexical-grammatical and genre-stylistic features of the reproduction of English-language medical terms used in media texts by means

of the Ukrainian language was revealed. The work illuminates and analyzes in detail the situation of the study of lexical-grammatical and genre-stylistic features of the reproduction of English-language medical terms by means of the Ukrainian language.

The work is relevant because it provides an opportunity to deepen one's knowledge and for the professional training of students. Scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists on issues related to the subject of research on lexical-grammatical and genre-stylistic features of the reproduction of English-language medical terms by the means of the Ukrainian language served as the information base of the study, as well as materials obtained from the results of own research.

Structure of research: the work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, a list of references, annexes and a summary.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL TERMS' STUDY

1.1. The concept of medical term

Existing approaches to the study of a terminological text as a field of discursive activity and description of its properties can be conditionally divided into normative and descriptive: if the first goals of the analysis are the establishment of norms (primarily stylistic), then for the second group it is more interesting to study the actual practice of using various linguistic means in terminological texts of various genres.

A characteristic example of a normative approach is stylistic analysis, which is traditionally focused primarily on describing the properties of an ideal terminological text, focused on the objective communication of new knowledge. The terminological text is considered as a social practice that plays a certain role in the organization of the language community (or a separate part of it) and creates a certain context around itself. Such an approach necessarily takes into account the fact that the researcher, even when working on an independent project, is never completely alone.

His opinion, being included in the system of already existing knowledge, inevitably enters into a dialogue with the opinions of other scientists. As a result, any terminological text, despite its "monological appearance", turns out to be part of an already existing set of texts that express other points of view, often contradicting each other. That is, terminological discourse is a sphere of communication, one of the most important properties of which is the competition of points of view.

In the conditions of competition, the author has to take care of the choice of communication strategies, which in the most effective way can simultaneously convey the necessary information to the reader and convince him that the author's ideas are superior to other concepts in terms of explanatory power.

Discussion of existing points of view is one of the structural elements of a terminological article – one of the key genres of modern written terminological discourse. The purpose of such a review in the general case is not only to identify the peculiarities of the discourse, lacunae, but also to confirm one's point of view. The author of the article always has to choose which of the existing opinions should be mentioned, in which context – positive or critical – to link to the publication.

Currently, in professional research, the dominant approach is to define a term as a word or phrase used to denote concepts related to a certain field of knowledge or human activity. The presence of its own terminology is characteristic for each scientific and technical, industrial or artistic field [23].

For terminology, the most characteristic feature is the presence of systematicity. The specified characteristic is determined by multifaceted connections, among which logical and linguistic ones take the most active part in the formation of systematicity. Despite the designation of terms of the concepts of the scientific sphere, they, nevertheless, retain their own correlation with natural human language, respectively, using the functionality of synonymous, antonymic, word-forming, polysemic, generic-species, grammatical connections inherent in words of general use [19].

Terminological discourse is a sphere of communication in which language functions primarily in accordance with the norms of literary language and the requirements of terminological discourse. At the same time, the choice of rhetorical strategy in the terminological text is influenced by pragmatic canons, for example, the principle of politeness.

The existence of such canons is primarily explained by the specific purpose of terminological communication: the need to obtain and transmit objective knowledge.

Terminological functional discourse (it can be called differently: the language of science, the language of terminological-technical literature, the

language of terminological communication, the discourse of terminological literature, the discourse of terminological prose, terminological discourse, terminological language, etc.) is one of the five functional styles (journalistic, terminological, official-business, colloquial style and discourse of fiction), defined as a kind of literary language in which the language appears in one or another socially important sphere of social and speech practice of people and the features of which are determined by the peculiarities of communication in this sphere. Each functional style has its own objective style-forming factors.

Often, a review of publications on the problem being studied is reduced to a list of existing publications with an indication of their issues; the purpose of such a review is to demonstrate familiarity with these works and to indicate the degree of development of the problem [16].

However, even in such stylistically neutral reviews, the authors have to give their own assessment of the works of colleagues. More interesting cases are when the development of a terminological problem is conducted by researchers under conditions of open competition of points of view. For example: a long-standing dispute between representatives of two research paradigms - generative linguistics and functionalism. The dispute between generativist and functionalist approaches to the essence of language is probably one of the main driving forces of modern linguistics in Western countries.

Terminological language as a functional language discourse is a relatively recent phenomenon, even in the most developed languages; its formation is still complete. However, against the background of a certain decrease in the normative level of some of its functional varieties, for example journalistic, the degree of intradiscourse normativity of terminological discourse has been increasing in recent decades.

Learning the norms of terminological discourse, which performs the most important functions of language: epistemic (retention of knowledge), cognitive (acquiring new knowledge) and communicative (transmission of special

information in a convincing and accessible form), is a necessary condition for successful communication in the terminological sphere and makes the transfer favorable abilities and skills formed during the creation of terminological texts for other areas of communication.

Thus, the terminological language is characterized by the following features:

- the use of short variant forms, in particular forms of masculine nouns instead of feminine forms;

- less use of verbs and more use of nouns;

- use of verbal adjectives with prepositions instead of verbs;

- predominance of passive forms;

- use of the present tense;

- the most frequent third-person pronouns abstract in meaning, as well as the author's "we";

- replacing adverbs with prepositional-nominal combinations;

- frequent omission of the article;

- wide use of plural nouns.

Modern medical terminology is the result of centuries-old development of world medicine. Regardless of the national language in which medical terminology is presented, it contains a significant share of lexical and word-forming units of common linguistic origin, as well as uniform structural models. This is explained by the comprehensive and long-lasting influence that the two classical languages of antiquity – Ancient Greek and Latin – had and continue to have on medical terminology for many centuries [14].

The set of medical terms, together with the terms used by doctors of related sciences (biology, chemistry, physics, microbiology, radiology, genetics, psychology, engineering, etc.), constitutes a large macrosystem that includes several hundreds of thousands of names, synonyms and medicinal products. The components of this macrosystem, the conceptual worlds of individual sciences and fields of knowledge, form private microsystems of concepts.

Each term is part of a certain system of microterms (anatomical, therapeutic, obstetric, endocrinological, hematological, etc.). Each concept occupies a certain place in the microsystem and has fixed genealogical or other relationships with other concepts in this microsystem [22].

At the same time, the terms of different microsystems form certain structures of relationships with each other at the level of the macrosystem. Currently, these structures reflect a double trend of scientific progress: the differentiation of medical sciences, on the one hand, and their integration, on the other.

Despite the large number of works devoted to medical terminology in domestic and foreign literature, the linguistic aspect requires the study of the terminological vocabulary for further research. Medical terminology is a specific layer of vocabulary and differs from commonly used vocabulary in structural, semantic and stylistic features, therefore it occupies a special place in the lexical system of the language.

The rapid quantitative growth of the number of terms, the contradictory interweaving of many different micro-terminological systems, the presence of opposing hypotheses, theories, scientific schools, the lack of systematic work on the arrangement of individual micro-systems - all this caused serious difficulties in the development of medical terminology in the second half of the 20th century and the reasons for their shortcomings. First of all, this is the spontaneous, almost uncontrolled growth of the terminology, which leads to the constant clogging of the terminology system with inferior terms, as well as inaccuracies, blurring, ambiguity of many terms, a large number of synonyms, etc.

Medical terminology is a collection of technical terms that are understood as standard units of a technical term that serve the scientific or professional sphere of modern official medicine [1]. It should be noted that medical terms are currently widely used in colloquial, literary, medical and scientific terminology.

Medical terminology in the material aspect is represented by the following concepts [19]:

- formation and processes in the human body and various changes in its development;
- names of human diseases and pathological conditions, forms of treatment and signs (symptoms, syndromes), causative agents and carriers of diseases;
- environmental factors affecting the human body;
- methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases;
- names of operational interventions;
- names of devices, devices, tools and other technical devices, medical furniture;
- medicines, medicinal plants, etc., arranged by properties.

Medical terms are characterized by such features as the presence of a definition, maximum abstractness, ambiguity, lack of expression and emotional coloring, stylistic neutrality, connection with special terms, and strict logic [21]. However, despite the fact that it is possible to find a lot in common with the terminology of the natural sciences, medical terminology has its own peculiarities.

The basis of medical terminology consists, for example, of borrowings from Greek and Latin languages or terms artificially created from Greek-Latin components of terms. In the English language, more than 95% of medical terms are based on classical languages [11]. In addition, the anatomical and histological nomenclature, which is part of the medical terminology, is written entirely in Latin based on the alphabet, phonetics and grammar.

Another feature of medical terminology is its internationality. Due to the fact that Greek-Latin terms form the basis of the medical terminology of almost all European languages, most medical terms are international. In the professional language of medical personnel in every country of the world, some special expressions are used only in Latin. For example: *in vivo*, *in vitro*, *per os*, etc. [4].

With the help of the Greek-Latin vocabulary, the names of diseases, pathologies, symptoms, carriers of diseases and medicines are given. With few exceptions, terms with Latin roots are usually used to refer to a part of the human

body, while terms based on a Greek root indicate that the part is being studied or that there is pathology in it [19].

For example, the medical term for the stomach is “intestinum” of Latin origin, but the branch of science that studies intestinal diseases is called enterology, a term of Greek origin. To describe pathologies, terms borrowed from the Greek language are often used, for example: dystrophia, from the Greek. dys – hard, bad, ill + trophia – food, nourishment; allergy, from the Greek allos – other, different, strange.

The active formation of terms from conceptual elements of classical languages meant that medical terms are highly motivated and semantically transparent [7].

In order to replenish the fund of medical terminology, eponymous terms are actively used. Eponyms are proper names that have become common names in one or another field. In medicine, as a rule, these are the names of diseases, various pathological conditions, concepts, methods or drugs with the personal name of the person who discovered or invented them (Bekhterev's disease, Quincke's edema, Hoffman's balm, Botkin's drops, etc.).

1.2. Functionality of medical terms in media discourse

Medical terms are special words or phrases that precisely define or explain topics and actions in the field of medicine. One of the features of medical terminology is its division into groups [15].

Group I – Anatomical terms – names of parts of the human body and their components: bones, muscles, lower limbs, skeleton, foot.

Group II – Clinical terms – words or phrases that give the name of diseases and methods of research, diagnosis and treatment [6]. Surgery: appendicitis, ulcer, obstruction, hernia, acute cholecystitis. Urology: renal colic, acute prostatitis, acute urinary retention. Therapy: gastritis, pneumonia, bronchial asthma.

Group III – Medicinal products – names of chemicals, drugs, their functions and effects on the human body: Tusupreks, Mukaltin, Nitroglycerin, Sustak.

By structure, medical terms are divided into simple, complex and compound. Simple terms are usually expressed by nouns: thigh, temple, eyelid, bladder, clofelin, furosemide [9].

Complex terms are formed by combining several bases or whole words: antipyretic, bleeding, powdery, plasma substitute. A separate group consists of complex terms: Adam's apple; Sample of Addis Kakovsky; Addison-Birmer anemia; congenital diplegia of the face, cervical canal, cardiac myocytes.

Complex terms are grouped around the title word: coronary sinus rhythm; right ventricular heart failure, sinus rhythm. Surnames of scientists in the compound term eponym are written mainly with a capital letter [10]. Complex terms written with a hyphen: gamma rhythm, scapular clavicle, demos-H, apo-indomethacin, beta waves, etc.

In medical terminology, a group of abbreviated terms is allowed, for example: ATP, AIDS, DOXA, DNA, RNA, ECG, etc.

The concept can be expressed by synonymous terms: bluishness – cyanosis, bluishness, cyanosis; synchondrosis – cartilaginous joint; toxicoderma – toxic exanthema, toxicoderma.

Synonymy at the stage of emergence and accumulation of scientific concepts was desirable and necessary. This made it possible to choose the most acceptable terms for scientific work, and after agreeing with one of them, the final choice was made.

Repressive measures against the Ukrainian language prevented this process [13]. It is also possible to distinguish medical terms-metaphors: drum stick symptom, pearl symptom, butterfly symptom, worm symptom, proboscis symptom.

Let's move on to the analysis of the process of creating medical terms. Medical terminology is one of the most complex terminology systems of modern science. The total number of medical terms is unknown.

The terminology of modern medical science is an open system in which a constant process of emergence of new concepts is observed. English scientific medical terminology was formed on its own soil and at the same time perceived Latin-Greek and understood the terminological experience of the world [17].

English medical terminology is based on two main sources – colloquial and scientific language. The relationship between these two principles can be clearly understood in the semantic analysis of materials with a certain reference to medical issues.

Despite the fact that medicine has chosen its own way of forming concepts with the help of morphemes of classical languages, which are not limited by additional content and act as pure symbols, it also has names formed by transferring meanings, which indicates an inextricable connection between the conceptual systems of the common language and development according to their laws. One of the sources of replenishment of English medical terminology is common words, which we call household terms [9].

The expansion of the system of medical terminology due to the use of household designations is regulated by the law of secondary nomination, which is based on the use of lexemes with phonetic verb shells in the right of names. One of the most important methods of secondary nomination and enrichment of medical terms is the associative principle. Of all types of associations in medical terminology, names are most often built using associativity due to similarity [23].

The ability to combine the “logos” and “lexis” of the term allowed researchers to identify the characteristic features of the term:

- 1) it is a linguistic unit presented in verbal form (in the form of a word or phrase) and belongs to the system of concepts of a certain field of science/technology;

2) it is the name of a scientific/technical object or concept;

3) it is a name that requires an appropriate definition that accurately reflects the content of the corresponding concept, highlights its characteristic features, ensures a clear distinction between one concept of the term system and another, while at the same time giving the opportunity to include this concept in the strict terminological system of a certain field of knowledge [3].

An interesting study of the essence of the term and its understanding can be found in the works of T. Kyyak. The researcher presents the concept of the term as a complex three-layer formation, which includes:

a) natural linguistic substrate, which includes the material (sound and/or graphic) component of the structure of the term, the ideal (or semantic) component of this structure, which is determined by the term's membership in the lexical system of the natural language;

b) a logical superstrate, i.e. meaningful signs, with the help of which the term means various concepts (general/abstract, concrete) in the system of concepts;

c) terminological essence, which includes substantive and functional features, on the basis of which the term performs the functions of an element of the theory characterizing the relevant special field of human knowledge or activity [17].

Taking into account the three-layer formation of the term, the researcher gives the following definition, in which he tries to correlate the term with “lexis” and “logos”: “A term is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, which means a general – concrete or abstract – concept of the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity” [17].

The term's “dual citizenship” is important for terminology, terminology, and applied linguistics. As a lexical unit, the term is strongly influenced by the lexical-semantic system of the language, just like a simple word. As a unit of logos, the term a priori designates a certain scientific/technical concept and is a significant component of the metalanguage of a specific science, thanks to which it is

extended to “science's immanent desire to eliminate uncertainty, to intellectual purity, aesthetic, emotional and modal neutrality, system” [17].

Among the main requirements addressed to medical term units, we consider it necessary to single out the following:

1) A medical term should be characterized by the presence of unambiguity in the structure of the term system in which it is functional. Moreover, it is about the need for mutual unambiguity, according to the requirements of which there is a need for the expression to correspond to the content, and the content to the expression. They must have an identical relationship on both sides of their meaning. A certain subject should be designated using only one term unit, while synonymy or a terminological alternative are extremely undesirable. At the same time, we note that when we talk about the ambiguity of term units, we are talking about a certain ideal rather than about the current, actual state of affairs. That is why, in such contexts, linguists often use the definition of “striving for unambiguity” [28].

2) A medical terminological unit should be characterized by the presence of neutrality in three dimensions: aesthetic, moral and expressive. The aesthetic neutrality of a term unit is characterized by the prediction of the lack of preference of one term over another solely due to its hypothetically better sounding. In the process of determining the expediency of a certain terminological unit, one should not pay attention to personal attachment on the part of the recipient, but take into account, first of all, how the criteria of the objective aspect are combined in a certain terminological unit, as far as it is scientifically substantiated or used [3]. A morally neutral term should not contain any indication of the speaker's subjective attitude toward the object signified. In the context of aesthetic neutrality, when using the term unit, it is suggested to avoid excessive expressiveness, because there is a risk of deformation of the rational dominant in technical languages.

3) A distinctive feature of a successful medical term should be its brevity [11].

4) An equally significant feature of a medical term unit is its accuracy [12]. Even the possibility of doubt about the meaning of the term should be avoided.

5) The use of a medical term must be consistent with language rules and norms [12]. In particular, in the concept of T. R. Kyyak, the obligation to create each scientific term on the basis of the native language is emphasized [17]. The characteristics of a successful term also include the specificity of its location and functionality in the structure of the language, correlation with its spelling norms and developmental traditions. This series of requirements is summarized under the definition of organicity, which also includes a requirement regarding the superiority of national language term units in the national terminological system [13].

6) For a medical term, the presence of melodiousness should be specific [13]. The concept of sonority is introduced as one of the main features inherent in a successful term [12].

7) The medical terminological unit should be easy to understand [12].

8) The medical term unit should be characterized by flexibility, i.e., the orientation towards fruitful derivation [12].

9) A medical terminological unit should have inherent motivation, i.e., the ability to form associations in relation to the subject or phenomenon designated by it [15].

10) The lack of synonymy or homonymy in the structure of the functional system related to it should be characteristic of a medical term unit [12].

11) A medical term should be distinguished by its own systematicity.

12) Materiality is necessary for a medical terminological unit. When using the term, there is a need to include those conceptual features that are important, to avoid operating with false semantic associations [11].

Thus, the set of leading requirements for medical terminological units is represented by unambiguity, neutrality on the expressive, moral and aesthetic levels, conciseness, clarity, organic language characteristics, pleasantness, ease of

perception, flexibility, word-forming potential, motivation, lack of synonymy and homonymy, essentiality.

1.3. Modern approaches to the translation of medical terms

Like all other types of translation, the translation of medical texts is divided into oral, in which three levels of communication are distinguished, and written. One of the levels of communication in interpretation is professional - it is used at conferences, conferences, presentations, reports, etc.

This type of written translation is the most difficult of all types of oral medical translation, as the translator needs medical knowledge to convey the content of the specialist doctor's speech as accurately as possible [15]. The second, so-called semi-professional level, includes, in particular, translation in the process of communication between the doctor and the patient. The third, "naive" level is expressed in the language of everyday communication, since the participants of such communication do not have sufficient knowledge in the field of medicine [12].

Also, written medical translation is divided into translation of medical documentation (medical certificate, prescription, medical history, operation log, emergency card, etc.) and translation of scientific research (reviews, articles, research descriptions, training manuals, reports, etc.).

We offer the following types of medical translations:

1) translation of medical tests containing a large number of abbreviations, sometimes almost unintelligible, but at the same time carrying a very important semantic load;

2) translation of instructions for various medical products, which requires not only sufficient knowledge of medical issues, but also the presence of certain technical knowledge of the translator;

3) translation of specialized texts, when translating which it is necessary to take into account the presence of completely different terms in texts of related topics [19].

The second factor causing the increased complexity of medical texts is the large number of specialized terminology in the original and translated languages, international terms and abbreviations, as well as terms of Latin origin. For example, the abbreviation *INR* (international normalized ratio) – a unit of laboratory indicators used to determine the evaluation of the external pathway of blood coagulation – is translated as *MHO*, which is also an international abbreviation.

The third factor is the translator's direct responsibility for the person's physical health and condition. Here we are talking about all medical texts, since all of them are somehow related to human health and life [13].

In connection with all this, we can draw a conclusion about the main requirements for a translator of medical texts:

- 1) the translated text must match the original text as accurately as possible;
- 2) the translator must know the peculiarities of the use of this or that term in the original language and possess extralinguistic information. If the translator does not have additional special medical training, the finished text must be read by a professional doctor.

In connection with socio-political changes, the development of science and technology and other social phenomena, the English terminological dictionary is continuously replenished with neologisms, which are created to denote new concepts and terms. It is important for the translator to consider the context, because the word acquires new shades of meaning, and sometimes new meanings.

However, there are often cases when even operating with a broad context is not enough for a clear understanding of the content of the statement; in other words, the meaning of the statement is not exhausted by its linguistic meaning.

This happens in those cases when knowledge of the relevant reality is necessary to understand this or that word or statement [13].

At the lexical level, formal-content transformations have two planes of expression: denotative and connotative. The denotative plan at the lexical level is connected with the conceptual-logical core of meaning, therefore, formal-content transformations in translation are dictionary counterparts of lexemes, which receive in the translated language a set of sems, which is not the same as the original unit and is actualized by the context of the message.

Connotative transformations according to the latest classification can be differentiated into evaluative-emotional, expressive and functional-stylistic ones [14]. The result of such transformations is a selection of cross-linguistic synonymous counterparts that differ in shades of meaning - emotional, expressive, and functional-stylistic.

Thus, when translating English-language terminological units into Ukrainian, the translator must take into account a number of grammatical features. If there is a structural difference between languages, there is a need for syntactic restructuring, which is achieved by using such grammatical transformations as changing the order of words, changing the order of parts of sentences and sentences in general, division and union. Various grammatical substitutions can also be used: substitution of a part of speech, substitution of state, removal, addition.

Із метою здійснення дискурсивного аналізу нами було підібрано текст із вживанням медичних термінів, оприлюднений у медіа.

More than 60% of the world's population - 4.8 billion people - have received at least one dose of coronavirus vaccine.

There are different approved types and brands available and all have undergone rigorous testing and safety checks.

How do we know a vaccine is safe?

Safety trials begin in the lab, with tests and research on cells and animals, before moving on to human studies.

The principle is to start small and only move to the next stage of testing if there are no outstanding safety concerns.

What role do trials have?

If the safety data from the labs is good, scientists can check the vaccine or treatment is effective.

That means tests on large numbers of volunteers - about 40,000 in the case of Pfizer-BioNTech, the first to be approved in the UK.

Half are given the vaccine and the other half a placebo jab. The researchers and participants are not told which group is which, until after the results, to avoid bias.

All of the work and findings are checked and verified independently.

The Covid vaccine trials happened at breakneck speed, but they didn't skip any steps – they were able to move faster because so many people were involved and other projects were put aside.

Who approves vaccines or treatments?

Approval is only given if regulators are happy that a vaccine is safe and effective.

Checks continue after approval to make sure there are no further side effects or long-term risks.

In the UK, independent experts on the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation decide how best to use a vaccine and who should get it after approval by the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency.

What is the fast-track approval for vaccines against new variants?

Scientists hope to tweak coronavirus vaccines to ensure they continue to offer high protection as new variants of the disease emerge.

The UK's drug regulator says new vaccines can be fast-tracked for approval if needed.

No corners will be cut, with safety paramount.

But lengthy clinical trials with thousands of volunteers will not be needed.

Instead, data from existing studies and ongoing real-world use could be used.

What's in the Covid vaccines?

Pfizer-BioNTech's vaccine (and Moderna's) uses bits of genetic code to cause an immune response. These are called mRNA vaccines.

They do not alter human cells, but merely present the body with instructions to build immunity to Covid.

The Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine uses a harmless virus altered to look a lot more like the pandemic virus.

Vaccines sometimes contain other ingredients, like aluminium, that make the vaccine stable or more effective.

Will the vaccine give me side effects?

Vaccines do not give you a disease. Instead, they teach your body's immune system to recognise and fight the infection they have been designed to protect against.

Some people do experience mild to moderate symptoms after being vaccinated. This is not the disease itself, but the body's response to the vaccine.

Common reactions that may affect more than one in 10 people and typically get better within days include chills, tiredness and aching muscles.

What about serious reactions?

It is rare to find that health problems occurring following a vaccine are actually caused by the vaccine itself. Events may be coincidental and unrelated to vaccination.

The Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine has been linked to very rare cases of. This is not proof that the vaccine is to blame. Covid infection itself can also make clots more likely and they can occur naturally too.

The chance of this happening to an individual is still extremely low, but as a precaution, younger age groups in the UK have been offered alternative Covid vaccines.

What about allergies?

Allergic reactions to vaccines are rare. For any approved vaccine, the ingredients are listed.

There have been serious but treatable allergic reactions in a very small number of people given the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.

As a precaution, the MHRA says people with a history of significant allergic reactions to any of the ingredients in this vaccine should not currently have this jab.

Be aware that anti-vaccine stories are spread online through social media. These posts are not based on scientific advice (or blend facts with misinformation).

The analyzed text is characterized by a large number of medical terms used in it. All of them can be conventionally divided into the following thematic groups:

Equivalent translation: "More than 60% of the world's population - 4.8 billion people - have received at least one dose of coronavirus vaccine."

Modulation: "Safety trials begin in the lab, with tests and research on cells and animals, before moving on to human studies."

Transliteration: "Approval is only given if regulators are happy that a vaccine is safe and effective."

Tracing: "Approval is only given if regulators are happy that a vaccine is safe and effective."

Descriptive translation: "The Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine uses a harmless virus altered to look a lot more like the pandemic virus."

Omission: "Approval is only given if regulators are happy that a vaccine is safe and effective."

Grammatical replacement: "Approval is only given if regulators are satisfied that a vaccine is safe and effective."

Generalization: "Instead, data from existing studies and ongoing real-world use could be used."

Concretization: "Instead, data from existing studies and ongoing real-world use could be used."

This text seems to be primarily informative and straightforward, so some of the techniques might not be readily apparent or applicable.

1. Names of diseases: *Covid*.
2. Names of pathogens: *pandemic virus*;
3. Names of disease symptoms: *allergic reactions; chills, tiredness, aching muscles*
4. Names of drugs and vaccines against diseases, as well as their components: *Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, ingredients, aluminium*,
5. Names of medical processes of combating diseases: *vaccination*;
6. Names of the processes of production and use of medicines: *clinical trials*;

7. Names of organs, systems of the human body and their parts: *genetic code, blood clots, body, muscles*;

8. Names of human body processes: *immunity*.

Conclusions to the 1st chapter

The development of science and technology requires us to create specific names for objects and phenomena in each scientific field. In turn, terminology is a science whose main subject of research is terms.

Currently, in professional research, the dominant approach is to define a term as a word or phrase used to denote concepts related to a certain field of knowledge or human activity. The presence of its own terminology is characteristic of each scientific and technical, industrial or artistic field.

For terminology, the most characteristic feature is the presence of systematicity. The specified characteristic is determined by multifaceted connections, among which logical and linguistic ones take the most active part in the formation of systematicity. Despite the designation of concepts of the scientific sphere by terms, they, nevertheless, retain their own correlation with natural human language, respectively, using the functionality of synonymous, antonymic, word-forming, polysemic, generic-species, grammatical connections inherent in words of general use.

The set of leading requirements for terminological units is represented by unambiguity, neutrality on the expressive, moral, and aesthetic levels, brevity, clarity, organic language characteristics, pleasantness, ease of perception, flexibility, word-forming potential, motivation, disinclination to synonymy and homonymy, essentiality .

Medical terminology is a specific layer of vocabulary and differs from commonly used vocabulary in structural, semantic and stylistic features, therefore it occupies a special place in the lexical system of the language. In order to replenish the fund of medical terminology, eponymous terms are actively used.

Translation is a complex and multifaceted process that has a centuries-old history. The phenomenon of translation is almost as old as communication through language itself.

Over the centuries, translation has changed and evolved and continues to this day. Contacts of different cultures and peoples stimulated our ancestors to develop the art of translation.

Translation of medical literature has stylistic, lexical and grammatical features. Compared to other special texts, medical texts are largely saturated with borrowings from Latin, which requires the translator to know this language. A distinctive feature of the English language, which is not characteristic of the Ukrainian language, is the borrowing of nouns from the Latin language.

Medical translation is by its nature very complex and diverse. There are many fields of medicine and the terminological systems of each have certain lexical units exclusive to this system. In addition to being as accurate as possible when translating, a translator needs to understand the field to avoid inaccuracies and be able to translate various medical units of measurement from one system to another if necessary.

CHAPTER 2. PATTERNS OF REPRODUCTION OF MEDICAL TERMS IN THE MEDIA DISCOURSE

2.1. Lexical strategies of translating medical terms in the media discourse

The research material consisted of 50 sentences using medical terms from articles of BBC and its Ukrainian translation. The translation of all sentences and phrases with medical terms into Ukrainian was made by the author.

Translation of medical terms is a specialized area of translation theory and practice. All European languages contain similar medical terms with similar Greco-Latin roots. The preservation of Latin as a scientific language in the 19th century contributed to the preservation of many lexical similarities in medical nomenclature, the consequences of which can be seen even today.

Knowledge of Latin roots helps medical professionals understand medical texts in different languages. The purpose of this study is not only description, but also classification of the considered examples.

Medical translations can traditionally be divided into two branches. The first is the medical translation of medical literature, such as documentation and manuals for medical devices, scientific articles and clinical studies, drug quality control standards, pharmaceutical manuals, etc. The second branch is the translation of private medical texts related to specific individuals.

Medicine is a science in which accuracy plays a major role. A person's life and health may depend on the correctness of the incision and the amount of injected medication. Therefore, mistakes are impossible in medical translations.

In addition to responsibility, attentiveness, mastery of terminology and understanding the essence of the text, the translation of medical texts has other features. One of them is the presence of special abbreviations and acronyms in medical literature. Abbreviations denote diagnostic procedures, methods of

treatment, names of diseases, names of medicines. Some of them are known everywhere, for example, everyone can decipher the words AIDS and ultrasound.

But little-known highly specialized abbreviations are often found – TBC, TIR and many other similar words that look like a set of letters. Translation of such abbreviations and acronyms is an additional complication.

Another linguistic phenomenon associated with terminology is characteristic of the translation of medical texts. Some medical terms that have the same origin and do not differ formally at first glance acquire different meanings in different languages and even contexts.

The value may vary to a greater or lesser extent. In such cases, the interpreter should be able to consider deception and seek advice from medical professionals or specialized reference materials [28]. When translating medical terms from English into media texts, translators often face a dilemma: whether to choose a specific medical term or a term from the general English language.

It is synonyms that create problems for translators. It is necessary to choose a term according to the area of translation.

In order to better understand this complex problem of translation, various media texts were analyzed and a typology was formed consisting of three main cases, one of which is divided into several subgroups.

There is also a very strong tendency to popularize scientific terms in media texts. Such documents are often written by specialist translators for non-specialists to inform and educate.

Nowadays, it is increasingly important that patients are informed about the most common diseases, their symptoms and ways to protect against them. The modern patient has become more interesting and demanding. This fact is closely related to the general trend of science popularization. Therefore, it should be expected that in the future Latin terms will become even more widespread in media texts [19].

Perhaps one of the biggest challenges that translators constantly face is the ability to find equivalent medical terms. Although most medical terms are of Greek and Latin origin, their meanings may not always be the same in different languages.

This is where most novice translators often make assumptions that can be disastrous. Although there are many exceptions, terms with Latin roots usually refer to a part of the human body, while terms with Greek roots indicate that the part of the body is being examined or indicate a pathology in that part.

This is the English anatomical term for the stomach (gut) – *intestinum* (Lat.), but the branch of science that studies intestinal diseases is called *enterology* (Greek).

Most often, terms borrowed from the Greek language are used to denote pathologies. Therefore, in the nomenclature of diseases, terms originating from the Greek language are most often found.

Consider the Latin root of *breast mamm/o*, and Greek *mast/o*. Thus, the Latin root *mamm/o* we find in terms that describe the anatomy (for example, *mammary gland* – *молочна залоза*) or procedures with an approximately healthy organ (for example, *mammogram* – *мамографія*); Greek root *mast/o* is used when describing pathology or malignant formations (for example, *mastectomy* – *мастектомія*).

A vowel after a root stroke is a connecting vowel, i.e. a part of a compound word consisting of two roots. When studying diseases of the stomach *gastr/o* and intestines *enter/o* used as *gastroenterology*, and not *gastrenterology*. A root or chain of roots is always followed by a suffix [19].

Suffixes give us very useful information. For example, the suffix *-itis* means inflammation; *-malacia* – *softening*; and *-gram* or *-graphy* indicates that the research resulted in records, images, or traces.

When combining vowels in two roots that combine, the vowel is dropped if the suffix begins with a vowel, but remains if it begins with a consonant.

Therefore, *tumor (-oma) tumors*, in the structure of which, first of all, the word denotes *muscles – muscular (my/o)* will be *myoma*, not *myooma*.

And finally, this chain is sometimes preceded by a prefix. Prefixes tell us where something is (*peri-, supra-*), when something happens (*pre-, post-*), or when something is excessive or insufficient (*hyper-, hypo-*).

In English, prefixes are rarely added to the word they modify. Also, terms of Latin origin should only have Latin prefixes, and terms of Greek origin should have Greek prefixes.

For example, the anatomical term *tibia* should be preceded by the Latin prefix *semi-*, not the Greek prefix *hemi-*.

Given that Latin is used to describe anatomical nomenclature, it would be wrong to assume that any anatomical Latin term would remain unchanged in an English document. Two good examples of such a change that breaks all the rules: Latin *medulla oblongata (bone marrow)* and *fibula (shinbone)*, in English – *bone marrow* and *calf-bone*. In other cases, the Latin term is used unchanged in English: *patella (kneecap)*. Therefore, to avoid mistakes, before translating each Latin anatomical term, it is necessary to carefully search in the dictionary.

Medical terms found in media texts can be translated as follows:

Medical professions. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart, and in cases where there is no one-word equivalent for a certain concept or medical abbreviation in the Ukrainian language, a descriptive translation is used:

nurse-technician – медичний лаборант;

graduate nurse – медсестра, яка закінчила навчальний заклад, але ще не отримала реєстрацію;

advanced nurse – медсестра вищої кваліфікації;

nurse-midwife – медсестра, яка має сертифікат акушерки;

MD – лікар;

PhD – доктор наук;

U.S. Surgeon General – головний лікар Служби охорони здоров'я США;
RDH (Registered Dental Hygienist) – дипломований стоматолог-гігієніст;

registered nurse (RN) – медсестра, яка після закінчення навчального закладу отримала юридичне право (*registration*) здійснювати медсестринську діяльність [31].

Names of diseases. In this case, an equivalent translation is usually used:

infertility – безпліддя;

aseptic meningitis – асептичний менінгіт;

autism – аутизм;

asthma – астма;

atypical depression – атипова депресія;

Down's syndrome – синдром Дауна;

sarcoma – саркома;

ataxia-telangiectasia – атаксія-телеангіектазія;

bacterial vaginosis – бактеріальний вагіноз;

Angelman's syndrome – синдром Ангельмана [31].

Назви симптомів. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart, and in cases where there is no one-word equivalent for a certain concept or medical abbreviation in the Ukrainian language, a descriptive translation is used:

insufficiency – недостатність;

respiratory failure – порушення дихання;

bleeding from the mouth – кровотеча з рота;

acidosis – ацидоз;

leukemia – лейкоз;

vasodilation – вазодилація, розширення кровоносних судин;

dysfunction – порушення функції;

aphonia – афонія [31].

Tools and devices, equipment. In this case, an equivalent translation is usually used::

caliper – каверномір;

Ilizarov apparatus – апарат Ілізарова;

articulator– артикулятор;

scalpel – скальпель;

bone cutters – кусачки кісткові;

X-ray viewing box – негатоскоп;

Galotti articulator – Галотті артикулятор;

Kocher forceps – щипці Кохера;

bits medical – долота медичні;

dental instruments – стоматологічні інструменти [31].

Methods of treatment. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart or modulation:

cleaning – очищення;

palliative care – паліативне лікування;

postexposure prophylaxis – постекспозиційна профілактика;

rubella immunization – щеплення від краснухи;

vaccination – вакцинація;

western blot test – вестерн блот/імуноблот (тест-метод);

colposcopy – кількоскопія;

mantoux test, PPD test – проба Манту [31].

Body parts. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart:

bronchial tubes, bronchi – бронхи;

eyebrow – брови;

temple – скроня;

hypophysis, pituitary gland – гіпофіз;

larynx – гортань;

thigh – стегно (від таза до коліна);

hip – стегно (таз та верхня частина ноги);

hand – рука;

foot – нога [31].

Names of medical operations. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart:

unipolar diathermy – уніполярна діатермія;

bipolar ever had a catherization – біполярна каутеризація;

terminal coagulation – термінальна коагуляція;

evaporation and laser photocoagulation – випарювання лазером та фотокоагуляція;

electrocoagulation of uterine tube – електрокоагуляція маткової труби;

mechanical occlusion of the fallopian tubes – механічна оклюзія маткових труб;

punctoplasty – панктопластика;

otoplasty – отопластика;

trabeculoplasty – трабекулопластика;

rhinoplasty – ринопластика [31].

Medicines or medical supplies. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the transliteration or selection of an equivalent counterpart:

analgin – анальгін;

panadol – панадол;

BCG (Calmett-Guerin vaccine) – БЦЖ (вакцина Кальметта-Герена);

bromkamfora – бромкамфора;

eleutherococcus liquid – екстракт елеутерококи рідкий;

Efferalgan – Ефералган;

acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) – кислота ацетилсаліцилова (аспірін) [31].

Names of medical institutions. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart, and in cases where there

is no one-word equivalent for a certain concept or medical abbreviation in the Ukrainian language, a descriptive translation is used:

Dockside Hospital – портові лікарні;
lunatic asylum – психіатрична лікарня;
funny farm – лікарня для наркоманів;
infirmary – лікарня (ізолятор, лазарет) [31].

Names of organs and tissues. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart:

osteal – кісткова;
intestine – шлунок;
kidney – нирка;
liver – печінка;
lung – легеня;
abdomen – черевна порожнина;
brain – мозок;
heart – серце;
the cartilaginous – хрящова тканина;
stomach – шлунок;
digestive tract – травний тракт;
skeletal muscle – скелетні м'язи [31].

Names of industries. This type of medical vocabulary is usually translated using the selection of an equivalent counterpart:

care – гігієна;
pediatrics – педіатрія;
oncology – онкологія;
pathology – патологічна анатомія;
human anatomy – анатомія людини;
diseases of the ear, nose and throat – хвороби вуха, горла та носа;
internal medicine – внутрішні хвороби;

cardiology – кардіологія;

physiology – патологічна фізіологія;

psychiatry – психіатрія;

toxicology – токсикологія;

dentistry – стоматологія;

traumatology and orthopedics – травматологія та ортопедія [31].

The study of individual examples of the use of units of the lexical-semantic sphere of medicine in English-language media texts and their translation into Ukrainian allows us to show that in modern journalism, technical language, in particular medical language, is assigned an important role in the formation of a reliable image of the depicted world. Thus, in a journalistic text, medical vocabulary is one of the key points of genre integrity, since the vast majority of texts of this genre are based on a plot related to bodily injury or loss of life. In this case, vocabulary from anatomy and forensic medicine is usually used.

Also, the difference between the texts of journalists with professional medical education and journalists without such education is clearly visible, since it is professional journalists who encounter more professionalism and expressions with narrow frames of semantic meaning, as they are characteristic of their everyday language, while non-professional authors are forced to use vocabulary - semantic units of a more widespread nature, less prone to professional coding, or detailed studies in the field of medical science and professionalism characteristic of its representatives.

So, for example, in one of the analyzed media texts, the protagonist of the article, a neurologist, describes clinical cases from his medical practice, in the context of which he actively uses the terminology and jargon available to him. When translating them, the most frequent way to reproduce the meaning is the equivalent translation:

a cerebral neurology – церебральна неврологія;

deficit – дефіцит;

injury – рана;
specific “centres” in the brain – певні мозкові центри;
damage to a particular portion of the left hemisphere of the brain –
 ураження певної ділянки лівої півкулі;
mind and brain - мозок і свідомість;
pathology – патологія;
disease, sickness – хвороба;
trisomic albino female of 21 – трисомік-альбінос, стать жіноча, 21 рік;
dysfunctions – дисфункція;
specific powers – linguistic, intellectual, perceptual – різні здібності –
 лінгвістичні, інтелектуальні, перцептивні;
case-history – клінічні історії;
happy or fatal resolution – благополучний чи смертельний результат;
neurology – неврологія;
neural or mental function – невральна або ментальна функція;
patient – пацієнт;
failure to develop - неправильний розвиток;
loss of memory, loss of identity, loss of vision, loss of speech, loss of
dexterity – втрата пам'яті, особистості, зору, мови, рухливості;
clinical – клінічний;
complex physiological basis – складний фізіологічний базис [31].

As can be seen from the above examples, the medical lexical-semantic field is represented as a set of units characteristic of various branches of medicine. There are also lexemes characteristic of the basic medical vocabulary (for example: *disease* – хвороба; *pathology* – патологія; *injury* – рана), as well as the narrow field of medicine, neurology (a *cerebral neurology* – церебральна неврологія; *loss of speech* – втрата мови; *neural or mental function* – невральна або ментальна функція [31]).

In scientific, professional texts, each element of the lexical system of a separate field has a strictly limited scope of meaning, often includes only one variant, therefore words remain unique elements, since double interpretation of the same designation is not allowed in texts of similar specificity [21]. In the media text, such a “taboo” is abolished, and the modest semantic field inherent in this word expands and includes new meanings and definitions, as a rule, figurative, since these words are tied to the professional sphere of activity and being, and are used as a hint of their main role with preserving the main value. Consider the following excerpts from the analyzed media texts and their translation:

Hear this melodious borborygmus of your sister`s speech? [31]

Я один чую витончене бурчання в промові твоєї сестри?

To reproduce the specified fragment in the Ukrainian translation of the media text, the possibilities of such a variety of lexical-semantic transformations as modulation, or replacing the dictionary equivalent with a contextual one containing a logical connection with the original word, were chosen. Thus, the closest dictionary equivalent of a noun *borborygmus* there is a lexeme in the Ukrainian language *звучання*. Instead, the translator used a contextual counterpart *бурчання*. Therefore, we have the following variant of the specified combination in the translation: *витончене бурчання*.

Everyone knows – relapse is coming [31].

Кожен знає, що настане рецидив.

To reproduce the specified fragment in the Ukrainian translation of the media text, the possibilities of such a variety of lexical-semantic transformations as modulation, or replacing the dictionary equivalent with a contextual one containing a logical connection with the original word, were chosen. Thus, the closest dictionary equivalent of a noun *relapse* in Ukrainian is *повторення* in the sense of the repetition of any clinical symptoms or processes, here it acts as a designation of the future restoration of the activity of the character of the journalistic story. Instead, the translator used a contextual counterpart *рецидив*. Therefore, we have

the following variant of the specified combination in the translation: *настане рецидив*.

At first glance, a large number of lexical units of Latin origin, which are characteristic of medical vocabulary, catches the eye. Their presence creates the necessary effect of immersion in the lexical-semantic environment of a specific professional activity and reproduces the realities with which the representatives of this activity operate.

2.2. Grammatical strategies of translating medical terms in the media discourse

When studying the peculiarities of the translation of English-language terminological units within the framework of a comprehensive approach, one should also take into account the method of structural-semantic analysis aimed at studying the linguistic meanings of the elements of the meaning of words, concepts and concepts in order to guide the coincidence of the author's intentions, the meaning of the word and its translation options. Systemically, this approach actualizes the structural-semantic potential of the language in the context of other sign formations belonging to the specified system.

The peculiarity of the semantic structure of words in different languages is explained by the difference in the lexical systems of languages, reflected in the type of semantic structure. Therefore, the essence of lexical transformations is "replacement of individual lexical units", when the use of dictionary counterparts is impossible [3].

The following main types of lexical transformations are distinguished [18]:

- Concretization is the replacement of a word with a broad meaning by a word that is close to it in terms of content, but endowed with a narrower meaning;
- Generalization is a technique opposite to specification, which consists in replacing a species characteristic with a generic one;

- Adding. It is often necessary to add additional words to its structure to convey the “communicative structure of a sentence”;

- Subtraction, which is the exact opposite of addition. Most often, words that are excessive from the point of view of substantive meaning are subject to removal;

- Reception of semantic development (modulation). Replacing the dictionary counterpart with a contextual one lexically related to it;

- Compensation. Replacement of an element missing in the Ukrainian language with another;

- Acceptance of integral transformation is a type of semantic development in which the elements of the language chain are integrally transformed [20].

Holistic transformation is a translation transformation that involves expressing the meaning of what is said in one language by means of another, which are neither dictionary nor contextual equivalents of individual words. Translators resort to holistic transformation mostly when transmitting sayings, proverbs, slang, slang vocabulary that is specific to each culture.

Therefore, the lexical level in the translation of English-language terminological units has a very important place. In order to be competent in the lexical aspect of translation, the translator must have deep knowledge of foreign language usage in order to argue the appropriateness of using one or another lexeme in the language of the original and translated text.

When working with English-language terminological units, the translator must take into account not only the lexical and stylistic aspect, but also take into account a number of grammatical features of the translation.

Grammatical translation difficulties include those related to linguistic abilities and skills. In particular, the English and Ukrainian languages are different in terms of genealogical belonging, structural organization, namely, the Ukrainian language is synthetic and inflectional, while English tends to be analytical, although it has not completely gotten rid of inflections [19]. Differences in the

organization of the compared languages, the number of present and absent grammatical categories, forms and syntactic constructions are a significant part of the grammatical difficulties of translation.

In order to master the correct translation of English-language terminological units, it is important for the translator to know the structure of translation activity, the levels and sub-levels at which the translation process is implemented [12]. Let's present them like this:

- 1) word recognition and text structure;
- 2) achieving a deeper understanding of the text;
 - understanding of words and phrases,
 - understanding sentences,
 - understanding of supraphrase units,
 - understanding of the entire text in general;
- 3) equivalent transfer of perceived information to the original by means of translation;
- 4) final assessment of the completed translation within the context based on the conceptual apparatus;
- 5) achievement by the translator of a complete understanding of the text during translation and analytical activity [12].

If the sentence structures and word order in the English and Ukrainian languages match, then the sentence is translated without significant changes, that is, the structure of the original sentence is conveyed by a similar structure in the translated language. But in this case, under the condition of literal translation, the translator must prevent the distortion of the meaning of the original. In case of a discrepancy in the structure of the languages, in order to achieve an adequate translation of the text, it is necessary to use grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations are primarily “restructuring of a sentence (changing its structure) and all kinds of substitutions – both syntactic and morphological” [11].

When comparing grammatical categories and forms of the English and Ukrainian languages, the following phenomena occur:

- 1) absence of one or another category in one of the languages;
- 2) partial coincidence;
- 3) complete coincidence [2].

Only phenomena from the first and second groups are subject to translation transformations at the grammatical level. For example, in the Ukrainian language there are no grammatical categories of article, gerund [12]. In the Ukrainian language, we do not find either infinitive or nominative constructions, or an adjective complex [9]. All partial or complete differences in the functioning of the norms of two languages, such as differences in the categories of state, number, time, structural differences of languages, which are widely represented in translated texts, and cause the use of grammatical transformations during translation [15].

According to V. Komisarov [18], grammatical transformations are divided into syntactic assimilation (literal translation); sentence structure; combining sentences; grammatical substitutions (forms of a word, part of speech or part of a sentence).

In addition, his classification of grammatical transformations was proposed by V. Karaban, who defined permutations (permutation, displacement), substitutions, additions, deletions, and complex transformations [15]. Since a complex transformation is two or more simple transformations, it cannot be called a separate type of transformations, so we will remove it.

Permutation is a grammatical transformation, as a result of which the order of words in a phrase or sentence changes [15]. Words, phrases, parts of complex sentences and independent sentences can move in a sentence. The use of permutations is due mainly to the difference in sentence construction in English and Ukrainian languages.

In Ukrainian, the order of clauses differs from English: secondary clauses (circumstances of time and place) may come first, followed by a predicate and a subject [15]. Differences of this kind should be taken into account during translation.

Sometimes, during the translation of texts of a certain terminological field, the replacement of parts of a complex sentence is used – the main and subordinate clauses. Independent parts of the sentence can also change places. Permutations are also used in cases of a large subject group that moves the predicate.

In translation practice, when reproducing terminological units, grammatical substitutions are widespread. Any grammatical unit can be replaced: lexeme form, grammatical indicators, part of speech, sentence member and syntactic structure [2]. Substitutions of word forms most often cause the substitution of number for nouns, tense for verbs, based on their stylistic and structural usage features.

The most common type of morphological replacements are replacements of parts of speech. As a rule, they are caused by differences in the use of words and rules of combination in the English and Ukrainian languages, and in some cases - by the absence of a part of speech with the corresponding meaning in the Ukrainian language.

The transformation of articulation can lead to the transformation of a simple sentence into a complex sentence, and complex syntactic formations are transformed into simple ones [15]. The opposite phenomenon is the combination of sentences, which occupies an important place in translation practice. This technique is defined as “replacing a complex sentence of the source language with a simple sentence in the target language or transforming the syntactic structure in the original by joining two or more simple sentences. Unification is used, as a rule, in conditions of difference in syntactic or stylistic traditions” [2].

2.3. Lexical-grammatical strategies of translating medical terms in the media discourse

The terminological system of medicine is internationalized, which can be traced to the use of the Greek-Latin base in many languages as a source of word-forming formants. In such a situation, the translation of terms, as a rule, is reduced to the search for appropriate units in the translation language or to the formation of a complex term using the arsenal of conceptual elements that exist in the language [14].

Currently, there is a steady tendency to choose a “short” way to bring two language systems closer together. Translators often limit their choices to formal methods of lexical transformation: transcription, transliteration, and tracing.

The advantages of this type of transformation are obvious: brevity, ambiguity and visibility. Here are examples of translation transliteration:

medical terms of Greek origin with the suffix *-itis* to denote the names of diseases: *tonsillitis* (тонзиліти), *stomatitis* (стоматити), *gingivitis* (гингівіти), *glossitis* (глосити), *pharyngitis* (фарингіти) [31].

Tracing is an equally common translational transformation. These are usually the names of medicines created with the help of biotechnology: *biotechnological drugs* (біотехнологічні ліки); *smart pill* (розумна таблетка); *therapeutic enzymes* (терапевтичні ензими) [31] etc.

The names of bacteria and fungi cannot be translated. The translator simply transfers the Latin name, preserving its structure: *Bacillus brevis*, *Candida albicans*, *Pseudomonas*, *Proteus* [31].

Eponymous terms are often used when it is impossible to choose terms that adequately reflect a complex phenomenon. In addition, the description of symptoms and syndromes often precedes their correct scientific interpretation.

The following models are typical for substantive eponym terms: Substantiv n.v. + proper name: *Eismarch's mug*, *Addison's disease*; *Werlhof's disease*, *Quincke's edema*, *Froehlich's syndrome* [31].

At the sentence level, the translator often has to apply the following lexical transformations: concretization, inclusion of lexical additions, antonymic translation. Among the grammatical transformations, we should highlight: permutation, replacement of parts of speech. Here, in our opinion, a special place is occupied by the grammatical transformation of extraction:

It facilitates the penetration of analgesics through the bloodbrain barrier and prevents from collapse development by stimulation of the vasomotor center. Codeine possesses analgetic and sedative effect and potentates the analgesic effect of Paracetamol and Analgin [31].

Кодеїн фосфат надає седативну, анальгезуючу дію і потенціює знеболюючий ефект парацетамолу та анальгіну.

In this case, the translator deleted the entire sentence, which talks about the effect of the drug on the body.

So, the main factors influencing the translation of medical instructions are:

- lexical features (terms, eponymous terms);
- social factor (special requirements of the translation customer);
- labeling of medical instructions.

Tracing as a method of translation is often used when translating terms that have recently come into common use. There are many important factors on which the effectiveness of using the tracing method depends, one of the key factors is the presence of common concepts in the original language and the translation language [3].

It should be noted that the method is used not only in the field of medical translation, but also in other areas. The principle of operation of the above-mentioned method is based on the direct replacement of components, which are often morphemes or words, with their lexical equivalents in the target language [9].

To some extent, tracking itself contributes to the creation of new units that are a copy of the structure of the original lexical units.

Very often tracing is equated with literal translation, when in most cases the first words in the dictionary are chosen as equivalents in the translation language to simple or complex words in the original language. The subject of the tracing method is often the translation of derived, complex or compound words, provided that the translated counterpart does not contradict the norms of word usage and declension in the target language [12].

One of the areas of application of the tracing method is the translation of the names of medical technologies and treatment methods. Basic examples include English terms *robotic surgery* and *cancer immunotherapy*.

To demonstrate the effectiveness of using the tracing method when translating the names of medical technologies, consider an English term *Robotic Surgery* [31]. Having found the translation of the constituent parts of the term, we get a composite Ukrainian analogue *роботизованої хірургії*.

Next, we will consider an example of using the tracing method when translating the names of therapies. An example is the English term *cancer immunotherapy* [31]. By separating and translating the components of the term, we get the Ukrainian analogue of the term – *імунотерапія раку*.

Names of medical operations also belong to another area of application of the tracing method when translating medical terminology. Bright examples of such names are English terms *blood transfusion* and *gastric fluid analysis* [31].

A common English-language medical term *blood transfusion* [31] as a result of the use of tracing, a Ukrainian analogue was obtained *гемотрансфузії*. It is worth noting that the method of selecting lexical equivalents of the components of the original term in the translated language was used to translate this term. Thus, a complex term emerged – an analogue in the Ukrainian language – *переливання крові*.

An equally common English-language medical term – *gastric fluid analysis* [31]. Using the above method of searching for lexical equivalents of the components of the term, we get the Ukrainian medical analogue of the term – *аналіз шлункового соку*.

The next application of the tracing method in the translation of medical terms is the translation of the names of new diseases. A vivid example of the application of the method in practice is the translation of an English term *Medical Students' Syndrome* [31]. For the authenticity of the translation, we find the definition of the term: *a frequently reported psychological condition among medical trainees that experience the symptoms of the disease or diseases they are studying* [29].

Having found the definition of the components of the term, we get a translated similar term – *синдром студента-медика*.

Another example of using the tracing method when translating the names of diseases is the English term *necrotising fasciitis* [31]. For the authenticity of the translation, we find the definition of the term: *necrotizing fasciitis is an infection caused by bacteria. It can destroy skin, fat, and the tissue covering the muscles within a very short time* [29]. Using the method of selecting dictionary equivalents for the components of the English term, we get the Ukrainian analogue of the term *некротичний фасциит*.

In the investigated media texts, we did not record proper words, idioms, clericalisms, clichés, expressive units that can generally be present in medical language. This indicates that media texts on medical topics are primarily characterized by accuracy and clarity. Equivalence and adequacy are reproduced as follows:

Tracing, for example: *Cefuroxime* [31] – *Цефуроксим*;

Gram-positive cocci and Gram-negative cocci [31] – *грам позитивні та грам негативні коки*;

Gram-negative bacilli including [31] – грам негативні бактерії зі включенням.

Of particular interest is transliteration when translating proper names. Since the phonetic and graphic systems of languages are significantly different from each other, the transfer of the word form of the original language to the translated language is always somewhat conditional and approximate, for example: *Coombs' test* [31] – *тест Кумбса*; *Stevens-Johnson syndrome*[31] – *синдром Стівенса-Джонсона*.

When translating medical abbreviations, the transcription of the English abbreviation is used, for example:

IGF– insulin-like growth factors [31], *ІФР* – *інсуліноподібний фактор росту*;

nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug NSAID [31] – *нестероїдні протизапальні засоби НІІЗЗ*;

Glaxo Operations UK Limited, Barnard Castle, Durham, DL12 8DT, UK [31] *Глаксо Оперейшнс ЮК Лімітед, Барнард Кастл, Дюрхем, DL12 8DT, Сполучене Королівство*.

Concretization is a fairly common way of translating words of broad meaning that are often used in the English language, for example:

other ingredients [31] – *допоміжні речовини*;

motor skills [31] – *керувати автомобілем та іншими механізмами*.

Translation is interesting when the unit of the original language expresses a general concept, and the unit of the translated language – types of concepts, “from genus to species”, for example: *in human milk* [31] – *з молоком матері*.

Antonymal translation, the replacement of a positive form in the original with a negative form in the translation or, on the contrary, a negative with a positive, entails the replacement of a lexical unit of the original language with a unit of the translated language with the opposite meaning, for example:

out of the reach of children [31] – *у недоступному для дітей місці*;

Taking any of these medicines with an NSAID may cause [31] – не вживайте жодного з цих препаратів, щоб не спричинити.

Syntactic ones include grammatical transformations that lead to changes in syntactic structures, for example:

Adults Most infections 250 mg twice daily. Urinary tract infections 125 mg twice daily [31].

Дорослі: більшість інфекцій – 250 мг 2 рази на добу; інфекції сечовивідних шляхів – 125 мг 2 рази на добу.

When translating a medical text, the translator often has to use such lexical transformations as:

- specification:

Preparing slides using venous blood collected from venipuncture [31].

Підготовка мазків, використовуючи венозну кров, отриману під час венепункції.

The English-Ukrainian dictionary gives the following definitions of the word *slide*: 1) *sliding*; 2) *even (smooth) movement*; 3) *ice rink, rink, iceberg*; 4) *an inclined plane, a descending slope*; 5) *buckle, clip*; 6) *diapositive, slide*; 7) *glass slide* [29].

A term with broad semantics *slide* “предметне скло” is replaced by narrow semantics “мазок”. This is explained by the semantic load, units of the original language.

Identify the slide: using a soft pencil, write the patient initials and collection date on the frosted end of the slides [31].

Підпишіть мазок: використовуючи м'який олівець, напишіть на матовій поверхні скла ініціали пацієнта та дату забору.

The English-Ukrainian dictionary gives the following translation of the word *identify*: 1) *виявити, з'ясувати тотожність*; 2) *визначити, з'ясувати*; 3) *розпізнати, пізнавати*; 4) *проявляти солідарність*; 5) *сходиться, збігатися* [29].

There is a need to replace the word *identify* with broad semantics by a word with narrower semantics – *відтиснує мазок*, to better understand the meaning of the sentence. Even with a word *end*, which in different contexts can have different stylistic colors. It has the following meanings: 1) ending, ending; 2) the last part, completion; 3) edge, limit, boundary; 4) death, fall; 5) remnant, fragment, scrap; 6) end face; 7) cord thread; 8) below; 9) half of the field (fields), finish line; 10) aspect, side, page; 11) part, department; 12) goal, intention; 13) result, consequence [29]. The reception of concretization showed that it is not necessary to sign on the edge or side, namely on a matte surface.

- generalization:

Compare both sides! Are there any retractions or protrusions of the skin?

[31]

Порівняйте обидві сторони! Бачите будь-які западання або припухлості?

This set uses several methods at once. First, see the verb *to be* in the present tense, which has a wide semantic range, a Ukrainian verb that has a specific meaning in translation. Secondly, the method of generalization when translating a noun *protrusion*, which has the following meanings: 1) *swelling* [29]. But *protrusion* is replaced by a Ukrainian lexical unit *припухлості*, with the help of which the content of the original is reproduced more fully and the message is clarified. Thirdly, the technique of omitting such lexical units as *of the skin*, because it is already clear from the context.

- inclusion of lexical additions:

For these reasons, descriptive texts are provided for specific elements when deviations are clinically significant [31].

З цих причин у разі клінічно значущих відхилень від норми до результатів аналізу за певними елементами додається описова частина.

This example uses lexical suffixes because in the English version “*when deviations are clinically significant*” it is already implied that the deviation is not

the norm, and for the Ukrainian translation it is necessary to add a few additional words to reveal and show the meaning of the phrase «*відхилення від нормального рівня*». It should also be specified where exactly the descriptive part is added «*про результати аналізу*», which is not specified in the original text, but is implied.

Among the grammatical transformations:

- permutation and replacement of the passive state with the active state:

Nitrogenous waste products of the metabolism (creatinine, urea, uric acid) are excreted through the kidneys [31].

Нирками виділяються продукти метаболізму, що містять неорганічні сполуки азоту (креатинін, сечовина, сечова кислота).

In the English example, the passive voice characteristic of the English scientific and technical language is used. When translating the text into Ukrainian, the active state is used – *виділятися*. This is explained by the peculiarity of information transfer in scientific texts of the target language, where passive constructions are much less common. Thus, when reconstructing a sentence, a noun *нирка* is moved from the end of the sentence to the first position and the verb in the active state is added.

- sentence structure:

Healthcare workers routinely face job-related hazards that range from needlestick injuries and latex allergy to back injuries, violence, and stress [31].

Медичні працівники постійно ризикують своїм здоров'ям. Спектр факторів ризику широкий – від уколу інфікованою голкою та розвитку алергічної реакції на латекс до травм спини, фізичного насильства та стресу [31].

External constructions of sentences are used in order to convey the message in the target language (Ukrainian) as logically as possible. In order to fully disclose the content of the sentence, the addition technique was also used – *заражена голка, розвиток алергічної реакції, фізичне насильство*.

- replacement of parts of speech:

The above-cited vaccine preparations, though specific and having been prepared on the basis of inactivated and attenuated herpes virus strains, are not all suitable for treating humans [31].

Препарати вакцини, що згадані вище, хоча й є специфічними та виготовлені на основі інактивованих та послаблених штамів вірусу гепатиту, не всі підходять для лікування людей.

The structure Adj+N+N has been replaced – *the above-cited vaccine preparations* in the original language in a subordinate clause – *зазначені вище вакцинні препарати* in the translation language. This is due to the tendency to use complex noun structures to denote qualities of a single noun in English. In the Ukrainian language, it is more appropriate to convey the signs of the subject through subordinate clauses or adjectival constructions.

Thus, due to the differences in syntactic, grammatical and morphological constructions in English and Ukrainian languages, lexical-grammatical transformations are usually used in the translation of medical terms, including generalization, specification, adoption of lexical additions, rearrangement of sentences, splitting of sentences and replacement of different parts of speech.

A more detailed ratio of the applied translation strategies is presented in Figure 2.1.

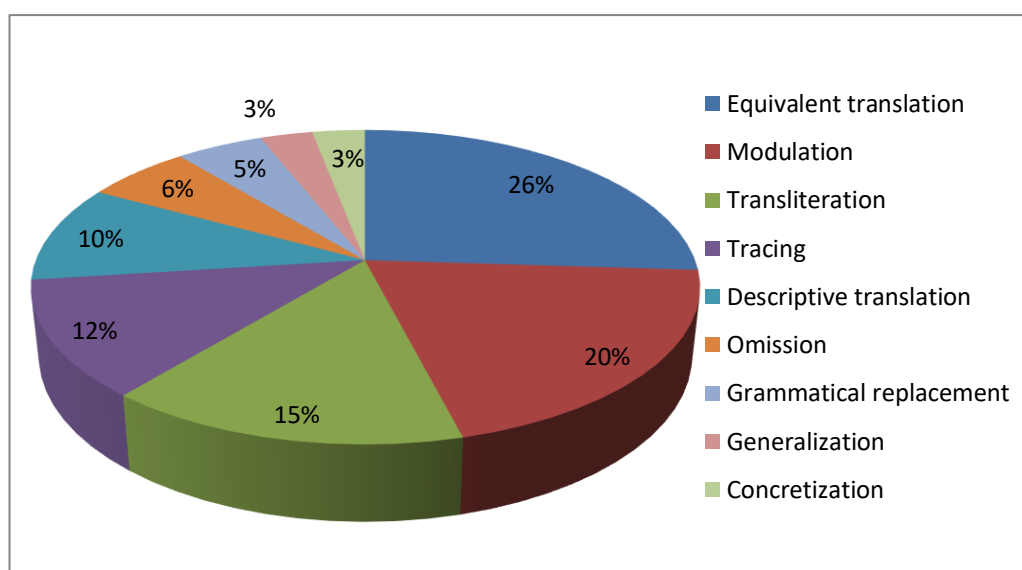


Figure 2.1. Correlation of applied translation strategies

According to the results of the study, the most frequent translation strategies used in the translation of medical terms in the media discourse into Ukrainian were outlined. The following translation strategies were most often used: equivalent translation (26% of translation cases), modulation (20% of translation cases), transliteration (15% of translation cases), tracing (12% of translation cases) descriptive translation (10% of translation cases), omission (6% of translation cases), grammatical replacement (5% of translation cases), generalization (3% of translation cases), concretization (3% of translation cases).

So, the choice of one or another method of translating medical terms in the media discourse depends on many factors, including the structure of the text, traditions of adaptation of certain groups of units.

Conclusions to the 2nd chapter

The research material consisted of 50 sentences using medical terms from articles of BBC and its Ukrainian translation. The translation of all sentences and phrases with medical terms into Ukrainian was made by the author.

Translation of medical texts can be considered one of the most difficult, because medicine is a science in which accuracy plays the main role, because here the life and health of a person can depend on accuracy. Therefore, mistakes are impossible in medical translations. Vague terms or approximate wording are unacceptable when translating medical documentation. Problems with the translation of medical texts include several factors, such as: a significant number of synonyms, extensive use of abbreviations and acronyms, constant addition and expansion of medical vocabulary, presence of “false friends of the translator”.

When translating medical terms, various methods are used, the most common of which is the search for dictionary equivalents. However, due to the differences in the syntactic, grammatical and morphological constructions of the

English and Ukrainian languages, when translating medical terms, lexical-grammatical transformations are usually used, in particular generalization, specification, inclusion of lexical additions, transcoding, tracking, contextual substitution, extraction, descriptive translation is highlighted.

When translating the names of English terms, transliteration and transcription methods are used in accordance with the orthography of the Ukrainian language, some of them are transferred in accordance with the phonetic and graphic rules of the original language. Sometimes the descriptive method or the method of choosing synonyms is also used when the terms are phonetically similar, but differ in terms of information. When choosing Ukrainian equivalents of the same name, one should take into account the factor of the prevalence of the term, its cuteness and frequency of use, or use a motivated and more accurate synonym.

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CONCLUSIONS

The development of science and technology requires us to create specific names for objects and phenomena in each scientific field. In turn, terminology is a science whose main subject of research is terms.

Currently, in professional research, the dominant approach is to define a term as a word or phrase used to denote concepts related to a certain field of knowledge or human activity. The presence of its own terminology is characteristic of each scientific and technical, industrial or artistic field.

For terminology, the most characteristic feature is the presence of systematicity. The specified characteristic is determined by multifaceted connections, among which logical and linguistic ones take the most active part in the formation of systematicity. Despite the designation of concepts of the scientific sphere by terms, they, nevertheless, retain their own correlation with natural human language, respectively, using the functionality of synonymous, antonymic, word-forming, polysemic, generic-species, grammatical connections inherent in words of general use.

The set of leading requirements for terminological units is represented by unambiguity, neutrality on the expressive, moral, and aesthetic levels, brevity, clarity, organic language characteristics, pleasantness, ease of perception, flexibility, word-forming potential, motivation, disinclination to synonymy and homonymy, essentiality .

Medical terminology is a specific layer of vocabulary and differs from commonly used vocabulary in structural, semantic and stylistic features, therefore it occupies a special place in the lexical system of the language. In order to replenish the fund of medical terminology, eponymous terms are actively used.

Translation is a complex and multifaceted process that has a centuries-old history. The phenomenon of translation is almost as old as communication through language itself.

Over the centuries, translation has changed and evolved and continues to this day. Contacts of different cultures and peoples stimulated our ancestors to develop the art of translation.

Translation of medical literature has stylistic, lexical and grammatical features. Compared to other special texts, medical texts are largely saturated with borrowings from Latin, which requires the translator to know this language. A distinctive feature of the English language, which is not characteristic of the Ukrainian language, is the borrowing of nouns from the Latin language.

Medical translation is by its nature very complex and diverse. There are many fields of medicine and the terminological systems of each have certain lexical units exclusive to this system. In addition to being as accurate as possible when translating, a translator needs to understand the field to avoid inaccuracies and be able to translate various medical units of measurement from one system to another if necessary.

The research material consisted of 50 sentences using medical terms from articles of BBC and its Ukrainian translation. The translation of all sentences and phrases with medical terms into Ukrainian was made by the author.

Translation of medical texts can be considered one of the most difficult, because medicine is a science in which accuracy plays the main role, because here the life and health of a person can depend on accuracy. Therefore, mistakes are impossible in medical translations. Vague terms or approximate wording are unacceptable when translating medical documentation. Problems with the translation of medical texts include several factors, such as: a significant number of synonyms, extensive use of abbreviations and acronyms, constant addition and expansion of medical vocabulary, presence of “false friends of the translator”.

When translating medical terms, various methods are used, the most common of which is the search for dictionary equivalents. However, due to the differences in the syntactic, grammatical and morphological constructions of the English and Ukrainian languages, when translating medical terms, lexical-grammatical transformations are usually used, in particular generalization, specification, inclusion of lexical additions, transcoding, tracking, contextual substitution, extraction, descriptive translation is highlighted.

When translating the names of English terms, transliteration and transcription methods are used in accordance with the orthography of the Ukrainian language, some of them are transferred in accordance with the phonetic and graphic rules of the original language. Sometimes the descriptive method or the method of choosing synonyms is also used when the terms are phonetically similar, but differ in terms of information. When choosing Ukrainian equivalents of the same name, one should take into account the factor of the prevalence of the term, its cuteness and frequency of use, or use a motivated and more accurate synonym.

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ANNEX

Англомовний оригінал	Український переклад
There is currently a shortage of dental instruments in the frontline hospitals of Ukraine.	У прифронтових лікарнях України зараз відчувається дефіцит стоматологічних інструментів.
New scalpels were delivered to one of the Kyiv hospitals by British volunteers.	Нові скальпелі доставили в одну з київських лікарень британські волонтери.
Unfortunately, the diagnosis of "leukemia" left no chance for the outstanding actor.	На жаль, поставлений діагноз «лейкемія» не лишив видатному актору шансів.
Sven-Goran Eriksson, who has recently been diagnosed with terminal brain cancer, will take charge of Liverpool in a friendly against Ajax.	Свен-Горан Ерікссон, який нещодавно довідався про невиліковний рак мозку, стане тренером Ліверпуля у товариській грі з Аяксом.
One of the symptoms common to all patients was respiratory failure.	Одним із симптомів, спільних для всіх пацієнтів, було порушення дихання.
Violation of circulatory function became fatal for him.	Порушення кровобіжної функції стало фатальним для нього.
The referee stopped the fight when he saw bleeding from the mouth of one of the boxers.	Рефері зупинив бій, коли побачив кровотечу з рота одного з боксерів.

The President's Office held an annual campaign in support of people with Down syndrome.	В Офісі Президента провели щорічну акцію на підтримку людей із синдромом Дауна.
Bacterial vaginosis is not a problem that is usually talked about out loud.	Бактеріальний вагіноз – це не та проблема, про яку прийнято говорити вголос.
A sudden heart attack was the result of acute heart failure.	Раптовий серцевий напад став наслідком гострої серцевої недостатності.
Most of the people who left Ukraine during the war suffer from atypical depression.	Більшість осіб, які виїхали з України протягом війни, страждають на атипову депресію.
All his life, this outstanding football player faced asthma attacks.	Все життя цей видатний футболіст протистояв нападам астми.
The behavior of Saga Noren from the famous series "The Bridge" resembles the behavior of an autistic person.	Поведінка Саги Норен із відомого серіала «Міст» нагадує поведінку аутиста.
Thanks to the latest medical technologies, infertility is not a sentence.	Завдяки новітнім медичним технологіям безпліддя – це не вирок.
The famous actor announced that he had a sarcoma.	Відомий актор оголосив про виявлену в нього саркому.

The accused was released in the courtroom due to the dysfunction found in him.	Обвинувачуваного звільнили в залі суду через виявлену в нього дисфункцію.
As a result of the missile attack, all clinical records of the hospital were destroyed.	В результаті ракетного удару було знищено всі клінічні історії лікарні.
Because of the risk to patients' lives, hospitals are organizing evacuations from front-line cities	Через ризик для життя пацієнтів лікарні організують евакуацію з прифронтових міст
The victims with multiple injuries were taken to the city hospital.	Постраждалих із численними пораненнями доставили у лікарні міста.
After Michael Schumacher experienced a fall, certain brain centers do not function.	Після пережитого падіння у Міхаеля Шумахера не функціонують певні мозкові центри.
This is the country's largest specialist in cerebral neurology.	Це найбільший у країні фахівець із церебральної неврології.
Israeli doctors have long established themselves as recognized innovators in the field of cancer treatment.	Ізраїльські лікарі давно зарекомендували себе як визнані новатори у сфері лікування онкологічних захворювань.
We managed to detect the pathology of	Нам вдалося рано виявити патологію

the child's development early.	розвитку дитини.
The new cardiology department started its work in the regional center.	Нове кардіологічне відділення розпочало свою роботу в обласному центрі.
In conditions of constant danger, it is much more difficult to maintain elementary hygiene	В умовах постійної небезпеки набагато важче зберігати елементарну гігієну
A donor heart gives him a chance to live.	Шанс на життя йому дає донорське серце.
Human kidneys were a common object of interest among black transplant specialists	Людські нирки були поширеним об'єктом інтересу чорних трансплантологів
After the second fracture of the nose, he had to undergo rhinoplasty.	Після другого перелому носа йому довелося зробити ринопластику.
Panadol was a popular drug in the 90s.	Панадол був популярним лікарським засобом у 90-ті.
Kyrylo lost his hand in the war.	На війні Кирило втратив руку.
Mass vaccination helped stop the spread of the pandemic	Масова вакцинація допомогла зупинити поширення пандемії
As a result of shelling, the building of the psychiatric hospital was damaged.	Внаслідок обстрілу пошкодженень зазнала будівля психіатричної

	лікарні.
This patient had clear symptoms of liver failure.	В цього пацієнта були чіткі симптоми печінкової недостатності.
Many people usually turn to traumatology in winter	Взимку до травматології зазвичай звертається багато людей
The poisoned body is now being studied by toxicologists.	Тіло отруєного зараз вивчають токсикологи.
His skeletal muscles were damaged	У нього були пошкоджені скелетні м'язи
The best pediatricians of the country gathered in the capital.	Кращі педіатри країни зібралися в столиці.
After the first alcoholic experience, he had to wash his stomach	Після першого алкогольного досвіду йому довелося промивати шлунок
It facilitates the penetration of analgesics through the bloodbrain barrier and prevents from collapse development by stimulation of the vasomotor center. Codeine possesses analgetic and sedative effect and potentates the analgesic effect of Paracetamol and Analgin	Кодеїн фосфат надає седативну, анальгезуючу дію і потенціює знеболюючий ефект парацетамолу та анальгін
Gram-positive cocci and Gram-negative cocci	Грам позитивні та грам негативні коки
Taking any of these medicines with an	Не вживайте жодного з цих

NSAID may cause	препаратів, щоб не спричинити
Out of the reach of children	У недоступному для дітей місці
Adults Most infections 250 mg twice daily. Urinary tract infections 125 mg twice daily	Дорослі: більшість інфекцій – 250 мг 2 рази на добу; інфекції сечовивідних шляхів – 125 мг 2 рази на добу.
Preparing slides using venous blood collected from venipuncture	Підготовка мазків, використовуючи венозну кров, отриману під час венепункції.
Identify the slide: using a soft pencil, write the patient initials and collection date on the frosted end of the slides	Підпишіть мазок: використовуючи м'який олівець, напишіть на матовій поверхні скла ініціали пацієнта та дату забору
Compare both sides! Are there any retractions or protrusions of the skin?	Порівняйте обидві сторони! Бачите будь-які западання або припухлості?
For these reasons, descriptive texts are provided for specific elements when deviations are clinically significant	З цих причин у разі клінічно значущих відхилень від норми до результатів аналізу за певними елементами додається описова частина
Nitrogenous waste products of the metabolism (creatinine, urea, uric acid) are excreted through the kidneys	Нирками виділяються продукти метаболізму, що містять неорганічні сполуки азоту (креатинін, сечовина, сечова кислота).
Healthcare workers routinely face job-related hazards that range from needlestick injuries and latex allergy to back injuries, violence, and stress	Медичні працівники постійно ризикують своїм здоров'ям. Спектр факторів ризику широкий – від уколу інфікованою голкою та розвитку

	алергічної реакції на латекс до травм спини, фізичного насильства та стресу
The above-cited vaccine preparations, though specific and having been prepared on the basis of inactivated and attenuated herpes virus strains, are not all suitable for treating humans	Препарати вакцини, що згадані вище, хоча й є специфічними та виготовлені на основі інактивованих та послаблених штамів вірусу гепатиту, не всі підходять для лікування людей.

РЕЗІЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу англomовної медичної термінології (на матеріалі текстів медіа). У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукового дослідження функціонування англomовної медичної термінології, описано наявні способи перекладу зразків англomовної медичної термінології в журналістському тексті, проаналізовано зразок медіатексту, насиченого зразками англomовної медичної термінології, та здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (випадків уживання англomовних медичних термінів, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що зіставлення оригінальних англomовних особливостей медичних термінів та їхніх перекладних відповідників в українській мові.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, термін, медичний термін, медіатекст, способи перекладу