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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВІДТВОРЕННЯ АНГЛОМОВНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ В ТЕКСТАХ МЕДИЧНОЇ ТЕМАТИКИ

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INTRODUCTION

Main Idea – The term paper is focused on exploring the nuances and challenges associated with the reproduction of English medical terminology in Ukrainian medical texts. It delves into the theoretical background of the problem, examining the complexities involved in accurately translating and adapting medical terminology across languages. The paper aims to provide insights into the theoretical and practical aspects of this linguistic challenge within the context of the medical field.

Purposes – To explore the nuances and challenges associated with reproducing English medical terminology in Ukrainian medical texts; to delve into the theoretical background of the problem, examining the complexities involved in accurately translating and adapting medical terminology across languages; to contribute to the understanding of linguistic and cultural factors influencing the reproduction of medical terminology and to offer recommendations and guidelines for professionals in translating medical texts.

Theoretical Background – The theoretical background of the problem encompasses linguistic, cultural, and translational aspects that influence the reproduction of medical terminology. This includes an examination of the role of language in conveying precise medical meanings and the impact of cultural nuances on the selection of equivalent terms.

Rationale for the Study – The study is motivated by the increasing globalization of medical knowledge and the growing need for accurate and culturally adapted medical texts in Ukraine. The paper addresses the importance of maintaining consistency and clarity in medical communication, highlighting the potential consequences of inaccuracies or misinterpretations in translated medical texts.

Objectives – The objectives include describing the linguistic and cultural factors influencing terminology reproduction, establishing guidelines for accurate translation, and proving the necessity for a systematic approach to achieving linguistic precision.

Investigation Subject – The investigation focuses on the challenges and intricacies of reproducing English medical terminology when translating into Ukrainian, emphasizing the unique linguistic demands within the medical field.

Data Sources – Data sources include a comprehensive review of existing medical texts in both English and Ukrainian, consultation with language experts, and analysis of relevant linguistic and medical literature. Additionally, case studies and examples from real-world medical texts will be employed to illustrate challenges and proposed solutions.

Methods – The research employs a combination of qualitative (data collection and analysis, focusing on understanding the underlying reasons, motivations, and opinions behind a phenomenon) and quantitative methods (data collection and analysis to quantify relationships, patterns, and trends within a phenomenon), including linguistic analysis (analyzing the structure, meaning, and usage of language), comparative studies (comparing medical texts in English and Ukrainian to identify similarities, differences, and challenges), and expert consultations (delving into the academic sources in the medical field to gain insights and perspectives on the challenges and best practices in reproducing medical terminology). The focus is on identifying patterns, challenges, and best practices in the reproduction of medical terminology.

Theoretical and Practical Value – The theoretical value contributes to the understanding of linguistic and cultural factors influencing the reproduction of medical terminology. The practical value involves providing recommendations and guidelines

for professionals in translating medical texts, ultimately enhancing the accuracy and clarity of medical communication in the Ukrainian language.

CHAPTER 1

CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN UKRAINIAN

1.1 Peculiarities of translating English medical terminology into Ukrainian

Translation of medical terminology is a delicate task that demands precision and accuracy to ensure effective communication in the healthcare domain. In the work titled "Переклад медичних текстів: Помилка, яка може вартувати життя людини", Arlamov and Chernenko (1) underscore the critical nature of medical translation. They emphasize that errors in translation, particularly in the medical context, can have severe consequences, even life-threatening. Thus, the authors stress the importance of linguistic competence and a deep understanding of medical terminology for translators to ensure accurate communication.

As for Cherednichenko et al. (2), they contributed to the particular theme of medical text translation by discussing the creation and utilization of a medical corpus in Ukraine. "Collection and Processing of a Medical Corpus in Ukrainian," sheds light on the significance of context in medical translation. The authors argue that translators must have access to comprehensive resources to ensure accurate and contextually relevant translations.

Tkach (3), the author of "Ukrainian Medical Terminology: Modern Tendencies of Development," explores the contemporary trends in developing Ukrainian medical terminology. He addresses the challenges of adapting Ukrainian to the evolving nature of medical science, emphasizing the need to incorporate new terms and concepts. For example, with the emergence of new diseases or the re-emergence of old ones, terminology related to infectious diseases, virology, and epidemiology could have evolved: "пандемія (*pandemic*)", "вірусологія (*virology*)", "епідеміологія

(*epidemiology*)". Therefore, this work underscores the dynamic nature of medical language and its implications for translation.

Examining the challenges faced by foreign students in assimilating Ukrainian medical terminology, Tsurkan and Tsurkan (4) offer insights into potential areas of difficulty for translators. "The Problems of Assimilation Ukrainian Medical Terminology by Foreign Students" sheds light on linguistic and cultural variations between English and Ukrainian, which can pose challenges for accurate translation.

In "New Conceptual Ideas in the Proceedings of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Medical Sciences," Zayachkivska et al. (5) present new conceptual ideas in the field of medical sciences within the Shevchenko Scientific Society. This work offers a perspective on the evolving nature of medical discourse and its implications for translation, suggesting that translators must stay abreast of the latest developments in medical science.

In conclusion, these studies provide valuable insights into the critical role of accurate medical translation in ensuring effective communication, patient safety, and advancements in healthcare. The authors address various aspects of translation, including linguistic competence, contextual understanding, adaptation to language evolution, and awareness of cultural and scientific developments, contributing to improved cross-cultural communication in the medical domain. By addressing various aspects of medical translation, from linguistic competence to cultural understanding and keeping pace with advancements, these studies provide valuable insights for translators, educators, healthcare professionals, and researchers alike.

1.2 Ways of translation and lack of direct equivalents

The translation of medical terminology from English into Ukrainian poses unique challenges, primarily attributed to the lack of direct equivalents between the two languages. The common thread across the sources is the recurrent theme of the lack of

direct equivalents when translating medical terminology from English to Ukrainian. The absence of one-to-one correspondences complicates the translation process, as medical terms often carry nuanced meanings that may not seamlessly transfer between languages. This challenge is exacerbated by the evolving nature of medical science, with new terms constantly emerging.

In the paper "Features of Translation of Military Terms into Ukrainian in Mass Media Discourse," Shcherbina (6) focuses on the translation of military terms, shedding light on the challenges posed by terminology specific to various domains. For example, "*over-the-counter (OTC) medications*" – "*нпенарату без реценми*". While the primary focus is on military terminology, the underlying issues related to the translation of specialized terms apply to the medical domain as well.

Abdullaeva et al. (7) contribute significant insights in their work, "Translation as a Means of Teaching Clinical Terminology." The authors delve into the educational aspect of medical translation, emphasizing the difficulties learners face in grasping clinical terminology due to the lack of one-to-one equivalents. This is, for example, "*systemic lupus erythematosus*" – "*азресивний червоний вовчак*". This highlights the importance of addressing these challenges to enhance the effectiveness of medical education through translation.

The review by Awaysheh et al. (8), titled "A Review of Medical Terminology Standards and Structured Reporting," provides a comprehensive examination of medical terminology standards. The authors highlight the diverse standards in use and the complexities introduced by variations in structured reporting. This underscores the need for a nuanced approach to translating medical terms, considering the diverse standards that exist within the field.

The works by Azimbayevna et al. (9), such as "Peculiarities of Translating Medical Terms" in the Texas Journal of Medical Science and "Features in the Translation of Medical Terms" (10) in the Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal,

contribute valuable insights. These works delve into the specific challenges and peculiarities involved in translating medical terms, emphasizing the absence of direct equivalents as a recurring theme. These are, for instance, abbreviations like "AMA" (against medical advice) or "NPO" (nothing by mouth) which may not directly translate, requiring explanation or localization.

Ilmuddinovich's (16) study on integrating 21st-century skills into teaching medical terminology highlights the use of loanwords as a viable strategy. Loanwords involve the direct incorporation of English medical terms into Ukrainian texts, allowing for immediate recognition by practitioners and learners. This strategy can be particularly useful when dealing with newly coined or highly specialized terms for which there may be no direct equivalent in Ukrainian. For example, "*pseudoxanthoma elasticum*" may need to be described rather than directly translated. However, the successful implementation of loanwords necessitates careful consideration of linguistic assimilation to ensure seamless integration without compromising comprehension. Striking the right balance between maintaining the integrity of the source language term and adapting it to the phonetic and morphological norms of the target language is crucial for effective communication.

Khamar's (17) exploration of the learning curve of medical terminology, especially from the perspective of a medical student with a background in classical languages, sheds light on the utility of transliteration. Transliteration involves representing English sounds with Ukrainian characters, allowing for a phonetic transfer of medical terms. For instance, "pulse" – "пульс" (in context: "серцевий ритм, серцебиття, ритмічний пульс"). This method preserves the original pronunciation, aiding students and practitioners in the correct articulation of terms. Transliteration is particularly valuable when dealing with terms that have a well-established pronunciation in English, and attempting to find a direct equivalent might result in distortion or loss of the original meaning. However, it is essential to consider the potential challenges arising from the

different phonetic structures of the two languages and ensure that the transliterated terms are easily comprehensible to the target audience.

Kitsera and Kitsera's (18) work, "Sketches of Medical Terminology," explores the use of calquing as a translation strategy. Calquing involves translating the components of a term literally while adapting them to the linguistic structure of the target language. This approach facilitates a seamless incorporation of English medical concepts into Ukrainian, aligning with the grammatical and morphological norms of the language. Calquing is especially effective when there is a need to convey a specific medical concept that may not have a direct equivalent in Ukrainian. It allows for the preservation of the original meaning while accommodating the linguistic nuances of the target language, for instance, "*neurology*" – "*неврологія*" (діагностика нервової системи / неврологічних розладів). However, careful consideration must be given to cultural and linguistic differences to ensure that the calqued term is accurately understood within the Ukrainian medical context

Le and Miller's (19) contribution to the discourse through a corpus-based list of commonly used English medical morphemes for students learning English for specific purposes provides a valuable resource for teaching medical terminology. Utilizing a morphological analysis approach, this method allows for a deeper understanding of the building blocks of medical terms. This knowledge aids in making informed decisions regarding the selection of translation methods, whether to incorporate loanwords, use transliteration, or employ calquing. Corpus-based approaches enable educators and learners to identify patterns in medical terminology, enhancing the efficiency of language acquisition and facilitating more accurate translation.

Levenok and Semenog's (20) exploration of the professional language competence of foreign students in medical specialties emphasizes the importance of effective teaching methods. Their work suggests that a combination of strategies, tailored to the linguistic competence of the learners, contributes to the successful acquisition and

application of medical terminology. Language competence involves not only understanding the meaning of medical terms but also the ability to use them in context. For instance, “*joint inflammation – запалення суглобів*” but also “*артрит, суглобова інфекція, суглобова патологія*”. Therefore, educators play a crucial role in selecting appropriate strategies based on the learners' linguistic backgrounds and adjusting their teaching methods accordingly. This adaptive approach ensures that students develop the necessary language skills for effective communication within the medical field.

Pitt and Hendrickson (26) discuss the challenges of medical jargon and propose a classification system. Practical transcription, as a method to make medical terms more accessible, could align to eradicate jargon oblivion. The authors provide insights into how practical transcription can be a tool for making medical information more understandable for patients and the general public. For instance, “*telemedicine*” – “*телемедицина*” Moreover, Sand-Jecklin’s (27) work likely explores the relationship between medical terminology and the readability of patient education materials. Practical transcription might be discussed as a potential approach to enhance the readability of such materials. The study offers insights into how adapting medical terms through practical transcription could contribute to better patient comprehension.

In conclusion, the challenges in translating English medical terminology into Ukrainian are rooted in the inherent lack of direct equivalents. Insights from scholarly works highlight the multifaceted nature of this issue, ranging from educational challenges to the complexities introduced by varied terminology standards. Moreover, the reproduction of English medical terminology in Ukrainian medical texts requires a thoughtful selection of translation strategies. Loanwords, transliteration, practical transcription, and calquing each offer unique advantages and challenges, and the choice between them depends on various factors, including the specific medical term, linguistic considerations, and the intended audience.

1.3 The need for context-based translation to ensure accurate meaning

The translation of medical terminology from English to Ukrainian is a complex task, given the inherent challenges in finding direct equivalents.

Chabner's (11) work, "Medical Terminology: A Short Course-eBook," provides a foundational understanding of medical terminology. While the focus is on English, the challenges of translating medical terms are universal. Chabner emphasizes the need for a comprehensive grasp of medical language, making it clear that mere linguistic skills are insufficient. The nuances of medical terms often extend beyond linguistic boundaries, requiring translators to consider the broader context in which these terms are used.

Consistency and standardization play a pivotal role in achieving precision in medical communication. For instance, the English term "*gastroenteritis*" should be consistently translated into Ukrainian as "*застроєнтерит*" (Leonard, 21). Maintaining this consistency ensures that medical professionals, educators, and students share a common understanding of the term across various texts and contexts. Leonard's insights emphasize the need for a simplified and consistent approach to mastering medical terms. For example, the translation of "myocardial infarction" as "інфаркт міокарда" should be consistently applied across medical texts. This ensures that learners, practitioners, and educators can rely on a standardized understanding of essential medical terminology. This standardization avoids potential misinterpretations and fosters a cohesive medical language community, contributing to effective communication and knowledge exchange.

Moreover, consistency fosters uniformity in medical documentation and facilitates knowledge transfer. Medical professionals rely on standardized terminology to exchange information accurately. Inconsistent translations hinder this exchange, impeding collaboration and potentially compromising patient care. For example, Diabetes Mellitus: Consistent translation of "*diabetes mellitus*" to "*діабет*" ensures

clarity in communicating this chronic condition. Inconsistent translations, such as "циклічний діабет" or "мелітус," may lead to confusion regarding the diagnosis and management of diabetes.

Li et al.'s (22) research introduces an advanced approach to consistency through the use of a knowledge encoder-decoder for medical report generation. An example illustrating this is the translation of "magnetic resonance imaging" (MRI). Utilizing a corpus-based approach allows for the identification of patterns in its usage, ensuring that the translation, such as "магнітно-резонансне зображення," remains consistent across medical reports and literature. This systematic method contributes to the standardization of medical terminology, enhancing its reliability and usability.

Miller et al.'s (23) study on the use of medical jargon by primary care providers highlights the importance of gender and jargon considerations in maintaining consistency. For instance, the term "prostate-specific antigen" (PSA) must be translated consistently as "антиген, специфічний для простати." Additionally, being mindful of gender-specific language in translations, such as "breast cancer" as "рак молочної залози," ensures that the translation remains consistent and culturally sensitive, preventing potential misunderstandings.

Ortega and Prada's (24) work on translanguaging in medical communication skills training advocates for a fluid and inclusive language approach. An example is the term "patient-centered care." Instead of a rigid translation, incorporating translanguaging practices allows for flexibility, using both English and Ukrainian terms. For instance, it may be translated as "центрована на пацієнтах (patient-centered) допомога." This approach accommodates diverse linguistic backgrounds, promoting a consistent and inclusive medical language environment.

Perkhach et al.'s (25) method of structural-semantic analysis, particularly in dental terminology, exemplifies the importance of systematic examination. For example, the term "orthodontics" should undergo consistent structural-semantic analysis, ensuring

its accurate representation as "*ортодонтия*" in Ukrainian instructions for medical preparations. This method prevents variations in translation, maintaining precision and consistency in dental terminology across different texts and materials.

In "English Pharmaceutical Terminology as the Object of Translation," Derik (12) delves into the intricacies of translating pharmaceutical terms. The source highlights the specificity of pharmaceutical language, where subtle differences in terminology can have significant consequences. This underscores the need for translators to not only find linguistic equivalents but also to comprehend the specific contexts in which pharmaceutical terms are employed.

Gafurov's (13) study, "Medical Terminology in Advertising Text," sheds light on the challenges of translating medical terms within the context of advertising. The source emphasizes the creative use of medical language in promotional materials and the potential for misunderstanding if the translation lacks contextual accuracy. This further underscores the importance of considering the intended context of medical terms during the translation process.

In "English Medical Lexicography: Diachronic Analysis," Gordiyenko (14) provides insights into the historical evolution of medical terminology. The source underscores that medical language is not static, and terms may undergo changes over time. Translators need to be aware of these diachronic shifts to accurately convey the intended meaning in the target language, recognizing the dynamic nature of medical terminology.

"Understanding Medical Terms: A Guide for Pharmacy Practice" by Holt et al. (15) offers practical insights into the challenges faced in pharmacy practice. The source emphasizes the importance of precise medical communication in pharmacy and the potential risks associated with misinterpretation. It reinforces the notion that accurate translation involves more than linguistic equivalence, requiring an understanding of the context in which these terms are applied.

The challenges in translating English medical terminology into Ukrainian are multifaceted, involving linguistic, contextual, and even historical considerations. As demonstrated by the insights from the selected sources, accurate translation goes beyond finding direct linguistic equivalents; it requires an appreciation of the broader context in which medical terms are used. The need for context-based translation is paramount in ensuring that the accurate meaning of medical terminology is conveyed in Ukrainian, contributing to effective communication within the healthcare domain.

1.5 Analysis of the medical text

The translation of the provided English medical text on Acute Myeloid leukemia into Ukrainian demands a nuanced understanding of both linguistic intricacies and the complexities of medical discourse. A comprehensive discursive and stylistic analysis reveals several challenges and opportunities in ensuring accurate and empathetic communication.

<p>Acute myeloid leukaemia: Children.</p> <p>Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) is a type of blood cancer. A third of all childhood cancers are leukaemia. Less than a quarter of these are AML. AML can affect children of any age.</p> <p>More children than ever are surviving childhood cancer. There are new and better drugs and treatments, and we can now also work to reduce the after-effects of having had cancer in the pas</p>	<p>The English text employs specialized medical terminology, such as "Acute myeloid leukemia," "remission," "induction," and "intrathecal chemotherapy," which may lack direct equivalents in Ukrainian. For instance, the term "remission" implies a temporary recovery, and finding an equivalent that captures the nuanced medical meaning in Ukrainian can be challenging. Direct translation may risk loss of accuracy,</p>
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<p>It's devastating to hear that your child has cancer. At times it can feel overwhelming but there are many healthcare professionals and support organisations to help you through this difficult time.</p> <p>Understanding more about the cancer your child has and the treatments that may be used can often help parents to cope. Your child's specialist will give you more detailed information and if you have any questions it's important to ask the specialist doctor or nurse who knows your child's individual situation.</p>	<p>emphasizing the need for a careful approach.</p> <p>The tone of the text is compassionate, acknowledging the emotional challenges faced by parents of children diagnosed with AML. The use of phrases like "devastating to hear," "overwhelming," and "many healthcare professionals and support organizations to help you" adds a layer of empathy. Maintaining this empathetic tone in Ukrainian is essential for preserving the intended meaning and providing emotional support. The empathetic tone employed in the English text, as recognized by Awaysheh et al. (2018), is a stylistic element crucial for emotional support. Preserving this tone in the Ukrainian version involves not only linguistic translation but also cultural adaptation, aligning with the findings of Zayachkivska et al. (2023).</p> <p>Example: The phrase "devastating to hear" may be translated as "дуже</p>
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<p>There are several classification systems for the sub-types of AML. The most commonly used system in the UK is the French-American-British (FAB) system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAB classification of AML • M0 – AML with minimal evidence of myeloid differentiation • M1 – AML without maturation • M2 – AML with maturation • M3 – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APL) • M4 – Acute myelomonocytic leukaemia • M5 – Acute monocytic/monoblastic leukaemia • M6 – Acute erythroleukaemia • M7 – Acute megakaryoblastic leukaemia <p>A newer system known as the WHO (World Health Organization) classification system is also sometimes used.</p>	<p>прикро почути," maintaining the emotional impact in Ukrainian.</p> <p>The text introduces the French-American-British (FAB) classification system and the World Health Organization (WHO) classification system for Acute Myeloid leukemia (AML). Translating these classifications requires a balance between maintaining scientific accuracy and ensuring accessibility for the Ukrainian audience. The discursive analysis emphasizes the need for translators to navigate the intricate details of medical discourse</p>
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<p>The exact cause of AML is unknown. Research into possible causes of this disease is ongoing. Children with certain genetic disorders, such as Down's syndrome or Li-Fraumeni syndrome, are known to have a higher risk of developing leukaemia. Brothers and sisters of a child with AML have a slightly increased risk of developing it, although this risk is still small. Other non-cancerous conditions, such as aplastic anaemia or the myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), may increase a child's risk of developing AML.</p> <p>Children may develop bruises, and bleeding may take longer to stop because of the low number of platelets present in their blood. Sometimes they may suffer from infections because of low numbers of normal white blood cells.</p> <p>A child is likely to feel generally unwell and may complain of aches and pains in the limbs or may have swollen lymph glands.</p>	<p>The mention of specific genetic disorders, as highlighted by Abdullaeva et al. (2022), requires a culturally sensitive approach. Adapting information to align with Ukrainian cultural contexts ensures relevance and relatability, acknowledging the influence of cultural perceptions on medical understanding.</p> <p>Example: Adapting the mention of Down's syndrome to "синдром Дауна" while considering cultural connotations.</p> <p>Cherednichenko et al. (2020) emphasize the significance of a context-based translation approach, particularly in dealing with the intricacies of medical classifications like the FAB and WHO systems. Translators must not only wield linguistic proficiency but also possess a profound understanding of medical concepts to ensure accurate</p>
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At first, the symptoms are just like those of a viral infection, but when they continue for more than a week or two, the diagnosis usually becomes clear.

How AML is diagnosed.

A blood test usually shows low numbers of normal white blood cells and the presence of abnormal leukaemia cells. A sample of bone marrow is needed to confirm the diagnosis. The bone marrow sample is also examined to check for any abnormalities in the chromosomes of the leukaemia cells.

A test called a lumbar puncture is done to see if the spinal fluid contains any leukaemia cells. A chest X-ray is also done, which will show if there are any enlarged glands in the chest. Other tests may be necessary, depending on your child's symptoms.

These tests will help to identify the precise type of leukaemia, and help doctors to decide on the best treatment.

Treatment.

representation. Providing explanatory notes or glossaries, as suggested by Tkach (2018), aids Ukrainian readers in comprehending complex medical classifications.

Example: The FAB classification system (French-American-British) may be translated as **"Класифікація Французько-американсько-британська,"** with additional notes for readers unfamiliar with the system.

<p>The aim of treatment for AML is to destroy the leukaemia cells and enable the bone marrow to work normally again. Chemotherapy is the main treatment for AML. Usually a combination of chemotherapy drugs is given, according to a treatment plan (often called a protocol or regimen).</p> <p>The treatment usually has different phases.</p>	<p>The complexities introduced by medical discourse, highlighted by Gafurov (2021) and Gordiyenko (2020), necessitate a delicate balance in translation. The choice between maintaining scientific accuracy and ensuring accessibility for the Ukrainian audience is underscored. Translators may need to adapt terminology to align with local medical practices, ensuring that information remains informative and comprehensible. Example: Adapting the English term "chemotherapy" to "хіміотерапія," ensuring alignment with Ukrainian medical practices.</p>
<p>Induction.</p> <p>This phase involves intensive treatment, aimed at destroying as many leukaemia cells as possible. It usually involves 2 courses (cycles) of a combination of chemotherapy drugs.</p> <p>A bone marrow test is taken at the end of induction treatment to confirm whether or not the child still has leukaemia. When</p>	<p>The challenge of finding direct equivalents between English and Ukrainian medical terms, as highlighted by Arlamov and Chernenko (2020), is exemplified in phrases like "remission." In Ukrainian, identifying an equivalent that encapsulates the precise medical meaning without sacrificing nuance</p>

<p>there is no evidence of leukaemia, the child's condition is referred to as being in remission.</p> <p>Post-remission treatment</p> <p>When there are no signs of the leukaemia in the blood or bone marrow, further treatment is often given. This phase of the treatment aims to destroy any leukaemia cells that may be left and to help stop the AML from coming back. This treatment usually involves 2 more courses of chemotherapy.</p> <p>Main side effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hair loss 	<p>becomes crucial. For instance, the term "induction" in the context of treatment phases may lack a direct counterpart, necessitating the exploration of linguistic alternatives that retain the essence of the concept.</p> <p>Example: The English term "remission," denoting a temporary recovery, may be translated into Ukrainian as "тимчасова регресія," carefully chosen to preserve the nuanced medical meaning.</p> <p>Addressing potential side effects, as discussed by Holt et al. (2020), demands linguistic choices that accurately convey medical nuances. Striking a balance between clinical precision and compassionate communication is pivotal.</p> <p>Example: Translating "hair loss" to "випадіння волосся" to convey the medical aspect while considering the potential emotional impact.</p>
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CHAPTER 2

STRATEGIES FOR RENDERING ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN UKRAINIAN MEDICAL TEXTS

2.1 The examples of loanwords, transliteration, practical transcription, and calquing

The translation of medical terminology from English into Ukrainian is a nuanced endeavor that requires careful consideration of linguistic, cultural, and communicative factors. It is critical to explore various examples of reproducing English medical terminology in Ukrainian texts taking into account the contextual meaning of the terms.

Examples of loanwords are:

Original Term	Standard Translation	Contextual Translation
Radiology	Радіологія	Рентгенологія, діагностика зображення
Anesthesia	Анестезія	Знеболювання
Endoscopy	Ендоскопія	Діагностика захворювання, внутрішній огляд органів
Dermatology	Дерматологія	Наука про захворювання шкіри
Cardiology	Кардіологія	Діагностика / лікування хвороб серця
Neurology	Неврологія	Діагностика нервової системи / неврологічних розладів

Oncology	Онкологія	Діагностика пухлин, лікування злоякісних новоутворень
Pathology	Патологія	Відхилення від норми, порушення клітинного обміну
Pediatrics	Педіатрія	Лікування дітей, медицина для дітей
Gastroenterology	Гастроентерологія	Шлунково-кишкова медицина / терапія
Arthritis	Артрит	Запалення суглобів, суглобове захворювання
Ophthalmology	Офтальмологія	Лікування очей
Hematology	Гематологія	Діагностика кровотворних органів, крові
Nephrology	Нефрологія	Ниркова медицина
Radiography	Рентгенографія	Рентгенівське зображення, рентгенівський знімок
Urology	Урологія	Діагностика сечовидільних шляхів
Allergy	Алергія	Алергічна реакція, імуна реакція, гіперчутливість, алергічна надчутливість

Psychiatry	Психіатрія	Психіатрична практика, лікування психічних захворювань
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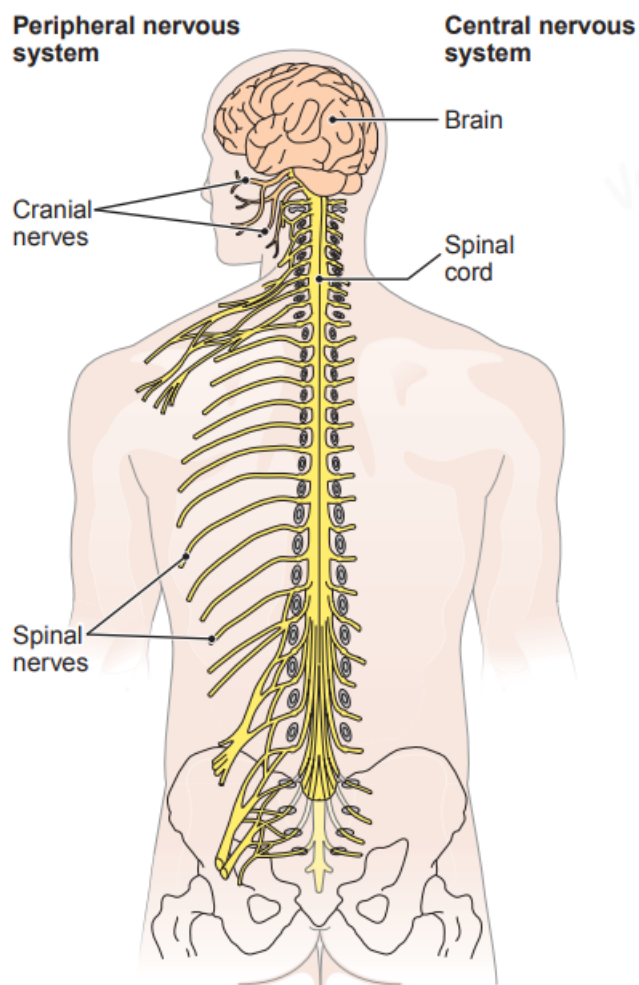


Figure 1. Anatomic divisions of the nervous system (Cohen & Jones, 1)

Examples of transliterated words are:

Original Term	Standard Translation	Contextual Translation
Stethoscope	Стетоскоп	Серцебійник, діафрагматичний інструмент

Bronchoscopy	Бронхоскопія	Ендоскопія дихальних шляхів, бронхіоскопічне дослідження
Electrocardiogram	Електрокардіограма	Кардіографія, знімок роботи серця
Mammography	Мамографія	Рентгенографія молочних залоз
Rhinoplasty	Ринопластика	Пластика носа, корекція носа
Osteoporosis	Остеопороз	Кісткова деформація, кісткова слабкість, кісткова вразливість
Myocardial Infarction	Інфаркт міокарди	Коронарна недостатність, серцевий напад
Asthma	Астма	Алергічний бронхіт, захворювання легень
Colonoscopy	Колоноскопія	Ендоскопічне обстеження товстої кишки, кишкова лапароскопія
Eczem	Есцема	Атопічний дерматит, дерматологічна алергія
Arthroscopy	Артроскопія	Артроскопічна хірургія, дослідження суглобів за допомогою ендоскопу

Examples of calqued terms:

Original Term	Standard Translation	Contextual Translation
Blood Pressure	Кров'яний тиск	Артеріальний тиск, тиск у судинах
Bone Marrow	Кістковий мозок	Медула кістки, мозкова тканина кістки, кісткова маса
Nerve Conduction	Запуск нервових імпульсів	Поширення нервових сигналів, початок нервової деполяризації
Liver Cirrhosis	Цироз печінки	Печінкова фіброза, хвороба печінкових клітин
Joint Inflammation	Запалення суглобів	Артрит, суглобова інфекція, суглобова патологія
Spinal Cord	Спинний мозок	Спинний бульбус, спинний центральний канал
Red Blood Cells	Червоні кров'яні клітини	Еритроцити, еритроцитарні клітини / популяція
Urinary Bladder	Сечовий міхур	Сечова збиральниця, вузлова уретра
Heart Valve	Серцевий клапан	Мітральний клапан, клапан аорти

Respiratory Tract	Дихальні шляхи	Дихальний тракт, легенева / дихальна система
Blood Vessels	Кровоносні судини	Васкулярна система, кровоносні канали, артерії, вени та капіляри
Musculoskeletal System	М'язово-скелетна система	Опорно-рухова система, скелетно-м'язовий комплекс, м'язово- кісткова система
Pancreatic Enzyme	Фермент підшлункової залози	Панкреатичний фермент, ендогенні ферменти підшлункової залози
Cellular Respiration	Клітинне дихання	Мітохондріальне дихання, аеробне дихання, клітинний метаболізм
Intestinal Perforation	Перфорація кишкового тракту	Руптура кишечника, кишкова перфорація
Lymphatic System	Лімфатична система	Лімфатична судинна мережа, лімфатичний апарат
White Blood Cells	Лейкоцити	Білі кров'яні клітини, білі фагоцити / гранулоцити

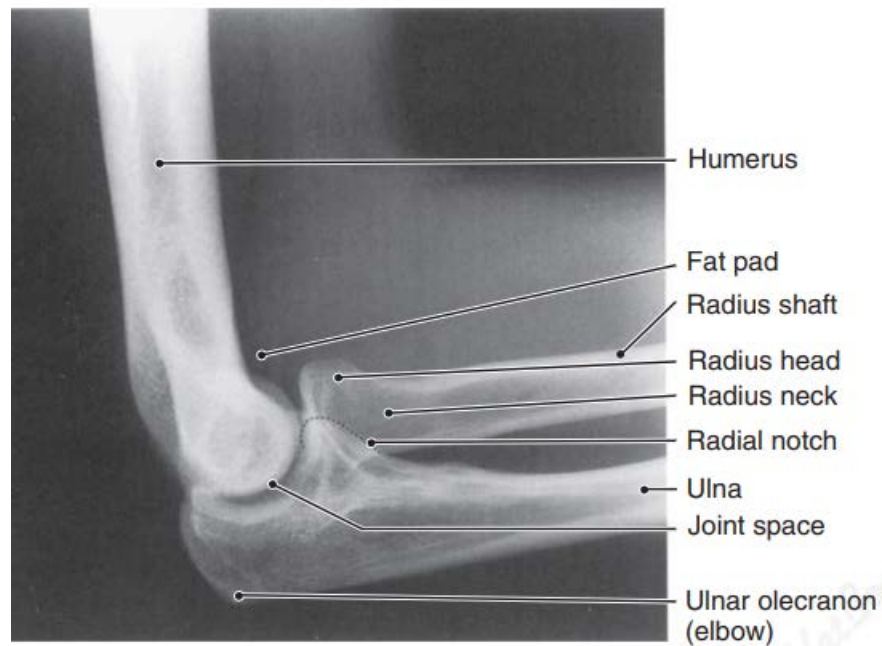


Figure 2. Radiograph of a normal left elbow joint, lateral view (Cohen & Jones, 1)

A morphological analysis approach. Common morphemes and suffixes are:

- Morpheme: Cardi-;
 Translation: Кардіо-;
 Example Term: Cardiology;
 Ukrainian Translation: Кардіологія.
- Suffix: -itis;
 Translation: -ит;
 Example Term: Dermatitis;
 Ukrainian Translation: Дерматит.

- Suffix: -ology;
Translation: -ологія;
Example Term: Radiology;
Ukrainian Translation: Радіологія.
- Morpheme: Neuro-;
Translation: Невро-;
Example Term: Neurology;
Ukrainian Translation: Неврологія.
- Morpheme: -ectomy;
Translation: -ектомія;
Example Term: Appendectomy;
Ukrainian Translation: Апендектомія.
- Morpheme: -gram;
Translation: -графія;
Example Term: Electrocardiogram;
Ukrainian Translation: Електрокардіографія.
- Morpheme: Gastro-;
Translation: Гастро-;
Example Term: Gastroenterology;
Ukrainian Translation: Гастроентерологія.

- Morpheme: -scope;

Translation: -скопія;

Example Term: Endoscopy;

Ukrainian Translation: Ендоскопія.

- Morpheme: -logy;

Translation: -логія;

Example Term: Oncology;

Ukrainian Translation: Онкологія.

The instances of practically transcribed terms are:

Original Term	Standard Translation	Contextual Translation
Vaccine	Вакцина	Профілактичне щеплення, імунізація
Surgery	Хірургія	Внутрішнє втручання в організм
Pulse	Пульс	Серцевий ритм, серцебиття, ритмічний пульс
Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	Інтенсивна терапія	Інтенсивна доглядова терапія, інтенсивний медичний догляд
Dentist	Стоматолог	Дантист, зубний лікар, ортодонт

Diagnosis	Діагноз	Медичний висновок, встановлення стану здоров'я
Genetics	Генетика	Геномна наука, генетична терапія, геномний аналіз
Rehabilitation	Реабілітація	Відновна терапія, реінтеграція
Symptom	Симптом	Ознака, прояв, сигнал, знак
Ultrasound	Ультразвук	Сонографія, УЗ- діагностика
Pharmacy	Фармацевтика	Аптекарська наука, фармакологія, медична хімія
Ambulance	Швидка медична допомога	Екстрений медичний транспорт, медичний аварійний транспорт, аварійно-рятувальна бригада
Antibiotic	Антибіотик	Антимікробний засіб, мікробіцид, бактеріостатик
Dose	Доза	Кількість лікарського засобу, вимірювання, міра

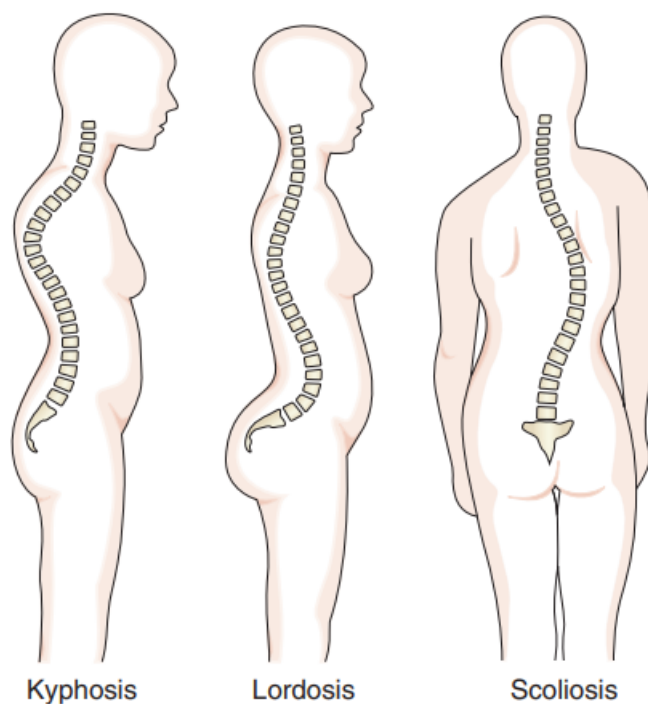


Figure 3. Curvatures of the spine. Kyphosis is an exaggerated thoracic curve; lordosis is an exaggerated lumbar curve; scoliosis is a sideways curve in any region (Cohen & Jones)

In conclusion, the reproduction of English medical terminology in Ukrainian medical texts requires a thoughtful selection of translation strategies. Ultimately, a comprehensive approach that integrates these strategies while considering the linguistic competence of learners and the evolving nature of medical language will contribute to effective communication within the dynamic field of healthcare.

2.2 Precision in practice

Consistency in translating medical terms safeguards against ambiguity and misinterpretation. In healthcare, a single mistranslated term can lead to confusion or, worse, medical errors with severe consequences.

Examples of consistent translation:

- Hypertension, Ukrainian: гіпертензія.
- Orthopedic Surgery, Ukrainian: ортопедична хірургія.
- Dermatology, Ukrainian: дерматологія.
- Pediatrics, Ukrainian: педіатрія.
- Urology, Ukrainian: урологія.
- Endocrinology, Ukrainian: ендокринологія.
- Oncology, Ukrainian: онкологія.
- Neurological Disorder, Ukrainian: неврологічний розлад.
- Ophthalmology, Ukrainian: офтальмологія.
- Respiratory Infection, Ukrainian: респіраторна інфекція.
- Cardiovascular Disease, Ukrainian: серцево-судинні захворювання.
- Radiology, Ukrainian: радіологія.
- Immunization, Ukrainian: імунізація.
- Physiotherapy, Ukrainian: фізіотерапія.
- Emergency Medicine, Ukrainian: невідкладна медична допомога.
- Genetics, Ukrainian: генетика.
- Rehabilitation, Ukrainian: реабілітація.

The example terms of knowledge encoder-decoder approach (Li et al., 22):

- Computed Tomography Scan (CT Scan), Ukrainian: комп'ютерна томографія.
- Electrocardiogram (EKG), Ukrainian: електрокардіографія.
- Ultrasound, Ukrainian: ультразвукове дослідження.
- Antibiotic, Ukrainian: антибіотик.
- Intensive Care Unit (ICU). Ukrainian: інтенсивний терапевтичний відділ.
- Gastroenteritis, Ukrainian: гастроентерит.
- Respiratory Infection, Ukrainian: респіраторна інфекція

- Cardiovascular Disease, Ukrainian: серцево-судинна хвороба
- Dermatology, Ukrainian: дерматологія
- Orthopedic Surgery, Ukrainian: ортопедична хірургія.
- Pediatrics, Ukrainian: педіатрія.
- Endocrinology, Ukrainian: ендокринологія.
- Oncology, Ukrainian: онкологія.
- Translation Method: Knowledge Encoder-Decoder Approach
- Neurological Disorder, Ukrainian: неврологічний розлад.
- Ophthalmology, Ukrainian: офтальмологія.
- Emergency Medicine, Ukrainian: невідкладна медична допомога.

Examples that demonstrate the importance of considering gender and avoiding medical jargon in translations to maintain consistency and cultural sensitivity:

- Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA), Ukrainian: антиген, специфічний для простати.
- Breast Cancer, Ukrainian: рак молочної залози.
- Cardiovascular Health, Ukrainian: кардіоваскулярне здоров'я.
- Ovarian Cyst, Ukrainian: киста яєчника.
- Colonoscopy, Ukrainian: колоноскопія.
- Testosterone Levels, Ukrainian: рівень тестостерону.
- Gynecological Examination, Ukrainian: гінекологічне обстеження.
- Bone Density, Ukrainian: щільність кісток.
- Uterine Fibroids, Ukrainian: фіброїди матки.
- Hormone Replacement Therapy, Ukrainian: гормональна терапія заміщення.
- Cervical Screening, Ukrainian: скринінг шийки матки.
- Pap Smear, Ukrainian: цитологічне дослідження мазка.

- Digestive Tract, Ukrainian: травний тракт.
- Coronary Artery Disease, Ukrainian: хвороба коронарних артерій.
- Osteoporosis, Ukrainian: остеопороз.
- Thyroid Function, Ukrainian: функція щитовидної залози.
- Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Ukrainian: кровотеча травного тракту.
- Pancreatic Enzymes, Ukrainian: ферменти підшлункової залози.
- Lung Function Tests, Ukrainian: тести функції легень.
- Psychiatric Evaluation, Ukrainian: психіатрична оцінка.

The examples that demonstrate the fluid and inclusive language approach of translanguaging are:

- Health Literacy, Ukrainian: грамотність у галузі охорони здоров'я.
- Telemedicine, Ukrainian: телемедицина.
- Health Promotion, Ukrainian: просування здоров'я.
- Telehealth Services, Ukrainian: телемедичні послуги.
- Empowerment, Ukrainian: уповноваження.
- Palliative Care, Ukrainian: паліативна допомога.
- Health Equity, Ukrainian: рівність у галузі охорони здоров'я.
- Remote Monitoring, Ukrainian: віддалений контроль.
- Patient Advocacy, Ukrainian: захист прав пацієнтів.
- Crisis Intervention, Ukrainian: втручання у кризових ситуаціях.
- Community Health, Ukrainian: громадське здоров'я.
- Clinical Guidelines, Ukrainian: клінічні рекомендації.
- Population Health, Ukrainian: здоров'я населення.
- Health Information Exchange, Ukrainian: обмін медичною інформацією.

The examples which illustrate the method of structural-semantic analysis in medical terminology, ensuring precision and consistency:

- Orthodontics, Ukrainian: ортодонтія.
- Periodontitis, Ukrainian: пародонтит.
- Prosthodontics, Ukrainian: протезування.
- Endodontics, Ukrainian: ендодонтія.
- Gingivitis, Ukrainian: гінгівіт.
- Dental Crown, Ukrainian: зубна корона.
- Dental Implant, Ukrainian: зубний імплантат.
- Caries, Ukrainian: карієс.
- Malocclusion, Ukrainian: малоклюзія.
- Orthognathic Surgery, Ukrainian: ортогнатична хірургія.
- Dental Plaque, Ukrainian: зубний нальот.
- Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ), Ukrainian: скронево-нижньощелепний суглоб.
- Fluoride Treatment, Ukrainian: фторування.
- Dental Extraction, Ukrainian: видалення зуба.
- Dental Radiography, Ukrainian: стоматологічна радіографія.
- Dental Filling, Ukrainian: пломбування зуба.
- Dental Prophylaxis, Ukrainian: стоматологічна профілактика.
- Root Canal Therapy, Ukrainian: ендодонтичне лікування кореневого каналу.
- Dental Hygiene, Ukrainian: стоматологічна гігієна.
- Dental Abscess, Ukrainian: стоматологічний абсцес.

In conclusion, the strategies for conveying English medical terminology in Ukrainian medical texts highlight the importance of contextual meaning in medical

terms. From terms like "hypertension" to "magnetic resonance imaging," and from "patient-centered care" to "orthodontics," each example underscores the need for systematic approaches to ensure clarity and precision.

CONCLUSIONS

Navigating the intricate landscape of reproducing English medical terminology in Ukrainian, Chapter 1 delves into the complexities of the translation process. One significant challenge highlighted is the lack of direct equivalents between the two languages. This emphasizes the necessity for a nuanced and context-based translation approach to ensure the accurate conveyance of meaning. The analysis of the text within this chapter lays the groundwork for comprehending the inherent intricacies, shedding light on the multifaceted nature of this linguistic endeavor.

Chapter 2 takes a decisive turn, focusing on strategies aimed at overcoming the challenges identified in Chapter 1. The discussion spans various potential translation methods, including the utilization of loanwords, transliteration, and calquing. Additionally, the exploration of consistency and standardization in terminology translation emerges as a key theme. This chapter recognizes the indispensable role of professional translators and medical experts in refining translated medical texts. It serves as a comprehensive guide, offering practical insights to address identified challenges and enhance the precision of medical terminology translation.

Synthesizing information from both chapters reveals a nuanced understanding of the obstacles and solutions in reproducing English medical terminology in Ukrainian. The lack of direct equivalents underscores the profound linguistic differences between the two languages, necessitating an approach that goes beyond mere linguistic equivalence. The proposed strategies, such as the incorporation of loanwords and the emphasis on consistency, present valuable tools for translators, medical professionals, and educators seeking to bridge the linguistic gap in medical communication.

A crucial revelation is the interdisciplinary collaboration required in refining translated medical texts. Linguists, translators, and medical experts play pivotal roles in ensuring accuracy and context-appropriate translations. This collaboration is not just

advantageous but imperative, reflecting the need for a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to address the unique challenges posed by medical terminology.

While this study has provided valuable insights into the challenges and strategies in reproducing English medical terminology in Ukrainian, there remain several avenues for further research and exploration in this dynamic field. Future research could delve deeper into the semantic nuances of specific medical terms. Analyzing how certain terms carry cultural connotations and exploring ways to convey these subtleties accurately in translation could enhance cross-cultural understanding within the medical field. With advancements in natural language processing and machine learning, exploring the integration of technology in medical translation could be a promising area of research. Developing and refining translation tools that are specifically tailored for medical terminology could significantly aid healthcare professionals and translators in their work. Further research can explore the importance of cultural competency in medical translation. This includes examining how cultural nuances impact the interpretation of medical terms and how translators can navigate these cultural sensitivities to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate communication.

In conclusion, this study significantly contributes to a deeper comprehension of the intricate process of translating medical terminology between English and Ukrainian. By acknowledging challenges and proposing effective strategies, the research lays the groundwork for improving communication in the medical field across linguistic and cultural boundaries. The identified challenges and proposed strategies serve as a roadmap for future endeavors in medical translation. This conclusion sets the stage for further exploration, research, and practical application, fostering advancements in the realm of medical translation with the overarching goal of enhancing cross-cultural communication within the healthcare domain.

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ANNEX

1. The patient presented with symptoms of dyspnea and tachycardia. – У хворого спостерігаються симптоми диспенії (задишки) і тахікардії.
2. The doctor ordered a CBC to assess the patient's blood count. – Лікар назначив загальний аналіз крові, щоб оцінити кількість клітин у крові пацієнта.
3. The nurse administered the medication intravenously. – Медсестра ввела ліки у вену.
4. The radiologist conducted an MRI scan of the brain. – Рентгенолог провів МРТ головного мозку.
5. The patient underwent laparoscopic surgery for appendicitis. – Пацієнт переніс лапароскопічну операцію з видалення апендициту.
6. The physician prescribed antibiotics for the bacterial infection. – Лікар назначив антибіотики проти бактеріальної інфекції.
7. The cardiologist recommended an echocardiogram for further evaluation. – Кардіолог порекомендував зробити ехокардіограму для подальшого обстеження.
8. The patient's condition deteriorated, necessitating intubation. – Стан хворого погіршився, виникла необхідність зробити інтубацію.
9. The oncologist discussed the treatment options for metastatic cancer with the patient. – Онколог обговорив з пацієнтом варіанти лікування метастатичного раку.
10. The physical therapist recommended exercises to improve mobility. – Фізіотерапевт рекомендував вправи для поліпшення рухливості.
11. The patient's vital signs were stable throughout the night. – Життєві показники пацієнта були стабільними протягом ночі.

12. The surgeon performed a coronary artery bypass graft surgery. – Хірург провів відновлення коронарних артерій.
13. The neurologist diagnosed the patient with epilepsy. – Лікар-невролог діагностував у хворого епілепсію.
14. The obstetrician monitored the fetal heart rate during labor. – Акушер-гінеколог контролював серцевий ритм плоду під час пологів.
15. The psychiatrist prescribed antidepressants for the patient's depression. – Психіатр призначив антидепресанти для лікування депресії пацієнта.
16. The ophthalmologist conducted a visual field test for glaucoma. – Лікар-офтальмолог провів візуально-польове дослідження для виявлення глаукоми.
17. The patient complained of abdominal pain and nausea. – Пацієнт скаржився на біль у животі та нудоту.
18. The endocrinologist prescribed insulin for the patient with diabetes. – Ендокринолог призначив інсулін пацієнту з цукровим діабетом.
19. The urologist performed a cystoscopy to examine the bladder. – Лікар-уролог провів цистоскопію сечового міхура.
20. The patient underwent chemotherapy for the treatment of leukemia. – Хворий пройшов хіміотерапію, щоб подолати лейкемію.
21. The orthopedic surgeon repaired the fractured femur. – Хірург-ортопед склав зламану стегнову кістку.
22. The gastroenterologist diagnosed the patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease. – Гастроентеролог діагностував у хворого гастроєзофагеальну рефлюксну хворобу.
23. The dermatologist prescribed a topical ointment for the skin rash. – Дерматолог призначив місцеву мазь від висипу на шкірі.

24. The anesthesiologist administered anesthesia before the surgery. – Анестезіолог ввів анестезію перед операцією.
25. The patient's blood pressure was elevated, indicating hypertension. – У хворого підвищений артеріальний тиск, що вказує на гіпертонічну хворобу.
26. The rheumatologist diagnosed the patient with rheumatoid arthritis. – Лікар-ревматолог діагностував у хворого ревматоїдний артрит.
27. The neurosurgeon performed a craniotomy to remove the brain tumor. – Нейрохірург провів краніотомію для видалення пухлини мозку.
28. The hematologist analyzed the bone marrow for signs of leukemia. – Лікар-гематолог шукав ознаки лейкемії в кістковому мозку.
29. The patient underwent a colonoscopy for screening purposes. – Щоб записатись на скринінг, пацієнт пройшов колоноскопію.
30. The otolaryngologist treated the patient's chronic sinusitis. – Отоларинголог лікував хронічний гайморит пацієнта.
31. The pediatrician administered vaccinations during the well-child visit. – Під час огляду здорової дитини педіатр зробив їй щеплення.
32. The patient underwent an electrocardiogram to assess heart function. – Хворому зроблено електрокардіограму, щоб дослідити роботу серця.
33. The gastroenterologist recommended dietary changes for the patient with irritable bowel syndrome. – Лікар-гастроентеролог рекомендував пацієнту з синдромом подразненого кишечника змінити харчування (дієту).
34. The patient experienced vertigo and was referred to the neurologist. – У пацієнта паморочилась голова, його направили до невролога.
35. The oncologist recommended radiation therapy as part of the cancer treatment plan. – Онколог рекомендував пройти променеву терапію як частину плану лікування раку.

36. The patient's blood glucose levels were elevated, indicating diabetes mellitus. – У хворого підвищений рівень глюкози в крові, що свідчить про цукровий діабет.
37. The patient's wound required sutures to close properly. – Потрібно було захити рану для її належного закриття.
38. The patient experienced an allergic reaction to the medication and was treated with antihistamines. – У пацієнта виникла алергічна реакція на препарат, йому призначали антигістаміни.
39. The patient was admitted to the hospital for observation after a suspected stroke. – Пацієнтка з підозрою на інсульт була госпіталізована для спостереження.
40. The endocrinologist adjusted the patient's hormone medication dosage. – Лікар-ендокринолог скоригував пацієнтці дозу гормональних препаратів.
41. The patient underwent a bronchoscopy to evaluate lung function. – Хворий пройшов бронхоскопію для оцінки функції легень.
42. The cardiologist recommended lifestyle changes to manage hypertension. – Кардіолог рекомендував змінити спосіб життя, щоб вилікувати гіпертонію.
43. The patient's condition improved after receiving intravenous fluids and antibiotics. – Після введення антибіотиків у вену стан хворого покращився.
44. The patient was prescribed anticoagulants to prevent blood clots. – Хворому призначили антикоагулянти для запобігання утворенню тромбів.
45. The radiologist detected a tumor in the patient's lung on the CT scan. – Рентгенолог виявив пухлину в легенях пацієнта на знімку КТ.
46. The oncologist recommended chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy for the cancer treatment. – Для лікування раку онколог рекомендував хіміотерапію з подальшою променевою терапією.

47. The patient complained of visual disturbances and was referred to the ophthalmologist. – Хворий звернувся зі скаргами на погіршення зору та був направлений до офтальмолога.
48. The patient experienced a myocardial infarction and required immediate cardiac intervention. – Хворий переніс інфаркт міокарда і потребував негайного кардіологічного втручання.
49. The patient's blood test revealed elevated levels of cholesterol. – В аналізі крові хворого виявлено підвищений рівень холестерину.
50. The patient received a blood transfusion to treat severe anemia. – Пацієнту зробили переливання крові для лікування важкої форми анемії.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей відтворення англійської медичної термінології українською мовою в медичних текстах. У ході роботи проаналізовано специфічні терміни, які використовуються у медичних документах та наукових публікаціях. Крім того, робота включає дослідження впливу перекладацьких та культурних аспектів на точність передачі термінологічних одиниць. Висвітлено важливість вибору точних еквівалентів та адаптації іноземних термінів українською мовою для забезпечення якісного розуміння медичної інформації. Результати досліджень вказують на необхідність розробки систематизованого підходу до відтворення англійської медичної термінології в українських медичних текстах з метою створення єдиної та зрозумілої системи лінгвістичного взаєморозуміння..

Ключові слова: медична термінологія, термін, переклад, культурні аспекти, адаптація.