

терпит много неудач, поэтому готов применить ядерное оружие. Еще одной причиной использования ядерного оружия является здоровье президента. Англоязычные СМИ пытаются внедрить в сознание массового реципиента идею о том, что Владимир Путин смертельно болен и готов «захватить с собой» в загробный мир всех живущих на Земле. В связи с этим перед отечественными СМИ стоит важная задача по формированию положительного медиаобраза президента страны как одного из способов противостояния информационной войне политического Запада против России.

Литература

1. Богдан Е. Н. Медиаобраз России как понятие теории журналистики // Вестник Московского университета. 2007. № 4. С. 122–127.
2. Ермолаева С. Ю. Формирование медиаобраза В. В. Путина в современных зарубежных СМИ // Социально-гуманитарные знания. 2017. № 8. С. 128–151.
3. Ермоленко Г. М. Медиаобраз В. В. Путина в текстах англоязычных СМИ // Вестник Волжского университета им. В. Н. Татищева. 2013. № 3(13). С. 21–28.
4. Линь Чуаньчжао. Анализ основных подходов к дискурсивной репрезентации деятельности политических лидеров // Российско-китайские исследования. 2020. Т. 4. № 2. С. 184–194.
5. Марущак А. В. Политико-социальный образ России в американском медиапространстве // Журналистский ежегодник. 2012. № 1. С. 93–96.

УДК 81-23

*A. A. Shchipkova, D. V. Gorbunova (Kazan, Russia)
Kazan State Medical University*

Peculiarity of terminology translation in medical texts from English into Russian

Медицинский перевод помогает обмениваться профессиональной информацией. Аутентичные тексты содержат специфические термины, которые могут не иметь эквивалента в языке перевода, что в свою очередь вызывает трудности. Статья посвящена выявлению особенностей перевода терминологии в медицинском тексте с английского на русский язык, рассмотрению медицинской терминологии с точки зрения лексико-грамматических особенностей и систематизации наиболее часто встречающихся ошибок.

Ключевые слова: перевод, медицинская терминология, английский язык, русский язык, синонимия, межъязыковые омонимы, аббревиатуры

Medical translation helps to exchange the professional information. The authentic texts contain specific terms, which might not have an equivalent in the target language. In turn, it causes difficulties in translation. The article is devoted to identifying the features of the translation of termi-

nology in a medical text from English into Russian, reviewing medical terminology in terms of lexical and grammatical features and systematizing the most common mistakes.

Keywords: translation, medical terminology, English language, Russian language, synonymy, interlingual homonyms, abbreviations

Introduction. Translation of medical texts is a widespread type of translation, but at the same time, it is one of the most difficult. The medical context requires complete understanding of the original text by the translator and painstaking work with dictionaries and reference books. It is unacceptable to make assumptions, because the accuracy of the translation impacts the understanding of the context and therefore, in the long view, can influence the correctness of establishing medical diagnosis, prescribing treatment and, as a result, the life of the patient.

A medical translator must clearly navigate the subject in order to interpret the text correctly, conserving its idea and identifying the equivalents of concepts and terms. The main feature of medical scientific articles is the special terminology. The translator must accurately convey the meaning of scientific terms and definitions, even if there is no exact equivalent in the native language. In this research work, we focus on a number of problems that may be encountered when working with medical texts, what, in turn, might result in various mistakes of similar origin.

The aim of the study was to make a classification that would systematize the mistakes and reflect the peculiarity and specificity of the translation of English terms.

To achieve this aim, the following **tasks** were defined: to clarify the concept of ‘term’, to analyze the specifics of medical texts, to consider the difficulties that a translator may encounter when translating medical texts, to study the problem of translating terminology from English into Russian.

The research materials included medical articles (research area: General Medicine), explanatory (English-English and Russian) and bilingual (English-Russian) dictionaries.

Methods: continuous sampling, componential analysis, contextual analysis, comparison, lexicographic method.

Results. There is no unified definition of ‘term’ in the science, but it’s generally accepted that there is a number of characteristics that a term should have – unambiguity, simplicity, brevity. The term is also characterized by the following features: logical correlation with other existing terms; its unified definition; uniqueness, neutrality. Besides, terms keep functioning only within the terminological field of the certain area of knowledge, as outside it they lose these characteristics [2].

When analyzing the medical articles, special attention was paid to terms and phrases, the incorrect interpretation of which can lead to serious consequences for both the medical practitioner and the patient. Analyzing the texts, we selected the terms, which might be challenging for a medical translator and systemized them according to the most common problems:

1. Synonymy. Synonymy is one of the most important concepts in the semantics and stylistics. Basically, the semantic meaning of a word is a linguistic meaning, i.e. the meaning of the word, which is presented in the explanatory dictionary. On the one hand, it poses a challenge to choose between the synonyms, on the other hand it complicates the translation and equivalents choice.

For example, the literal translation of the term '*pressure ulcers*' is '*язвы (из-за) давления*', but it is incorrect and such a word combination is not used in the target language. The correct Russian equivalent will be '*пролежни*'. Other examples: carcinoma – '*рак / карцинома*', lymphadenopathy – '*лимфаденопатия / увеличение лимфоузлов*'.

There are the following examples of terminological synonymy in English medical terminology:

1) Different etymological affiliation of synonymous terms:

Repositioning – reduction – «вправление»

The term «reduction» is a borrowing from the Latin language, and the term «repositioning», which is synonymous with the word reduction, is a native English word.

2) Different degree of ambiguity.

E.g. *Decay – putrefaction – распад веществ.*

The word 'decay' is found to have 3 basic translation options into Russian:

- сгорание, разрушение органического соединения при медленном окислении;
- гниение;
- радиоактивный распад.

The synonymous term 'putrefaction' has 2 meanings:

- гниение;
- распад органических веществ.

3) Different method of nomination:

E.g. *Biliary calculus – gallstone – «желчный камень»*

Blastodisc – germ membrane – «зародышевая оболочка»

4) Different linguistic motivation behind term choice:

An example is a compound name containing a proper name (eponymous term) and a compound name (terminological combination), the elements of which are borrowed from Latin and Greek:

- *Vincent's infection – ulcerative gingivitis – «язвенный гингивит»*
- *Chronic superficial erythematous glossitis – Hunter's glossitis – «хронический глоссит»*

2. Interlingual homonyms or 'false friends of the translator' (foreign words that are concordant with Russian, but which are interpreted in a completely different

way). Interlingual homonyms may have a completely different type of meanings or meanings that coincide in only one aspect.

Consider the following examples from a medical text: “Beta-blockers are also commonly used to treat **angina** and some other conditions.” – “Бета-блокаторы также широко используются для лечения **стенокардии**, а также некоторых других заболеваний” (henceforth, the authors’ translation is provided).

The key term in this example is “angina”, which erroneous translation might be considered to be “ангина”. In fact, this well-established expression – angina pectoris – refers to one of the forms of coronary heart disease, which occurs due to a violation of the blood supply to the heart muscle against the background of spasm or atherosclerosis of the heart arteries – “стенокардия”. This term refers to the 1st type of “false friends of the translator” (which have a completely different meaning).

The term “to examine” can be translated as “экзаменовать, рассмотреть, опросить, допросить, изучить”. In the medical text “to examine a patient” implies “осмотреть пациента”. Thus, it is the last version of the translation that is required. This term refers to the 2d group of “false friends of the translator” (coincide in only one meaning).

Other examples of common interlingual homonyms (“false friends of the translator”) are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Common interlingual homonyms (“false friends of the translator”) in medical terminology and their translation options

English term	A typical <u>mistranslation</u> of the term into Russian language	<u>Correct</u> translation of the term into Russian
Angina	Ангина	Стенокардия
Ectodermal dysplasia	Эктодермальная дисплазия	Очаговая аплазия кожи
Potent pathogen	Потенциальный патоген	Мощный патоген
Symptomatic hypertension	Симптоматическая АГ	АГ с клиническими проявлениями
Agitation	Агитация	Возбуждение
Cellulitis	Целлюлит	Флегмона
Cystic fibrosis	Кистозный фиброз	Муковисцидоз
Pernicious anemia	Пернициозная анемия	Атрофический гастрит
Elective	Избирательный, необязательный	Плановый, неэкстренный
Associated	Ассоциированный	Вызванный; связанный

3. Homonymous abbreviations. This phenomenon implies multiple meanings of seemingly the same abbreviation in the similar or different terminological fields.

For example, “BPD” covers completely different concepts depending on the context: bipolar disorder, biparietal diameter, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, borderline personality disorder. When working with the text containing abbreviations, it is necessary to carefully study the context of what is being discussed, since the translation may be different.

4. Acronyms. These are the terms formed from the initial letters of the words, which altogether nominate an object, phenomenon, etc. As the rule, translators have to either select the unified equivalent to an acronym, or resort to descriptive translation. For instance, “AIDS” we translate as “СПИД” since, this acronym is included in the system of Russian medical terminology. However, in case of “ADE” (antibody-dependent enhancement), there is no corresponding acronym in Russian, meaning that in a translation text it must be spelled out as “антителозависимое усиление инфекции”. Common acronyms are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 – Acronyms in medical terminology and their translation options

Termin English	Special translation	Simplified translation
AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)	СПИД (синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита)	СПИД
ICU (intensive care unit)	ПИТ (палата интенсивной терапии)	интенсивная терапия, отделение интенсивной терапии
PICC lines (peripherally introduced central catheter line)	ПВЦК (периферически вводимый центральный катетер)	центральный катетер, центральный венозный катетер
COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)	ХОБЛ (хроническая обструктивная легочная болезнь)	обструктивная болезнь лёгких/дыхательный путей, лёгочная гипертензия, обструкция лёгких/дыхательных путей
PE (pulmonary embolism)	ТЭЛА (тромбоэмболия легочной артерии)	эмболия лёгочных сосудов, лёгочная эмболия, эмболия

Conclusion. The most common difficulties in a medical scientific text are abbreviations (int.al. homonymous abbreviations), phrasal verbs, synonyms and interlingual homonyms (“translator’s false friends”).

It was also determined that the difficulty in providing the correct translation of the acronyms and homonymous abbreviations lies in decoding capital letters in English. Another difficulty is that they may overlap with other abbreviations. Therefore, it is important that the author himself explains in detail the terms that he subjects to reduction, abbreviation, symbolic use.

Synonymy is challenging for a translator because of the problems with the choice of words due to ambiguity in the English language.

Difficulties in translating interlingual homonyms (“false friends of the translator”) arise due to the similarity in spelling in both languages, but difference in meaning and usage, e.g. when the graphic or phonetic form of a word does not match its translation. When translating “this category of words, misinterpretation can occur, since interlingual homonyms have some graphic (or phonetic), grammatical, and often semantic commonality” [1].

The main difficulty of medical text comprehension lies in the terminological ambiguity; synonymy and polysemy, homonyms, acronyms and abbreviations require the translator to have a broad overlook, extensive professional expertise and language proficiency, as well as the readiness for the scrupulous search for the best option for equivalents and transforming the text to make it sound natural.

References

1. Борисова Л. И. Ложные друзья переводчика с английского языка. М., 1982. 182 с.
2. Филиппова А. К. Проблемы перевода современной медицинской терминологии с английского языка на русский на основе книги Р. Вотчера и К. Гапта «Понимание безопасности пациента»: магистерская диссертация / Урал. федер. ун-т им. первого Президента России Б. Н. Ельцина, Урал. гуманит. ин-т, каф. иностр. языков и перевода. Екатеринбург, 2022. 87 с.
3. Emotive metaphors in professional jargons / M. I. Andreeva, O. Y. Makarova, D. V. Gorbunova, M. V. Lukina // *Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing*. 2019. Vol. 907. P. 335–342. DOI 10.1007/978-3-030-11473-2_35