

**СПЕЦИФІКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ПАТОАНАТОМІЧНИХ
ТЕРМІНІВ-МЕТАФОР**

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**FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF PATHOANATOMICAL
TERMS-METAPHORS**

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Наталя Лисенко, Алла Берестова, Ольга Литвиненко, Роман Кривко. Специфіка перекладу патоанатомічних термінів-метафор. У статті розглядаються особливості українсько-англійсько-латинського перекладу патоанатомічних термінів-метафор із модифікатором – прикметником, утвореним від назви тварини, на матеріалі видання “Англо-український ілюстрований медичний словник Дорланда” (2002 р.).

Проблемі медичної термінологічної лексики присвячено чимало досліджень вітчизняних лінгвістів. Серед тем, що привертають увагу науковців, – історичний аспект становлення та розвитку медичної лексики, лексика окремих підсистем, греко-латинські медичні терміни, перекладацькі трансформації в латино-англійському та українсько-англійському перекладі. Патологоанатомічна термінологія залишається поза увагою дослідників через наявність і використання в медичній практиці “неофіційних” термінів, або тих, що тільки увійшли до обігу, тому і становить актуальність дослідження.

Наукова новизна роботи зумовлена відсутністю комплексного дослідження патологоанатомічних метафоричних бінарних термінів, які б пояснювали виникнення метафоричного значення в українській мові.

Методи дослідження. На аналітичному етапі використано метод цілеспрямованої вибірки для відбору метафоричних бінарних термінів та створення їх показника. На етапі аналізу перекладу, як і на інших етапах, застосовано порівняльний метод, який послужив основою для адекватного перекладу.

Висновки. Досліджено переклад таких термінологічних сполук, як *вовча паща, грудна клітка шевця, кінська стопа, вишневе око, заяче око* тощо.

Уточнено теоретичні засади вивчення термінологічної метафори в сучасному мовознавстві, у результаті чого виокремлено класифікаційні ознаки метафоричних бінарм, що входять до шару патоанатомічної термінології. Зазначено, що типовим варіантом для виникнення метафори є зовнішня подібність та акустична схожість (*синдром котячого крику*).

Ключові слова: патоанатомічна метафора, метафорична бінарма, модифікатор, термін-метафора.

The problem statement and its connection with important scientific tasks. Science is a specific type of human activity and aims to obtain new theoretical and practical knowledge about the laws of nature, society and thinking. Accordingly, today the question of the potential of scientific metaphor in all fields remains relevant, in particular in the performance of the nominative function.

Metaphorization – defining the unknown through the known – is one of the universal ways of knowing reality. Unceasing scientific and technological progress ensures the emergence of new realities, requires new terms. Accordingly, today the issue of the scientific metaphor potential in all fields remains relevant, in particular when

performing the nominative function.

Pathological anatomy is a clinical branch of medicine that studies the basics of pathological processes in the human body in order to establish a diagnosis or cause of death. The specified section operates both with its own terminology and with a professionally oriented vocabulary, among the representatives of which there are many expressive anthropomorphic and zoomorphic metaphorical binaries. Such compounds may not be official medical terms, they are not indicated in medical reports when recording a diagnosis, but they are necessarily indicated in reference publications intended for the general public. They are also used by doctors in their professional activities.

The vast majority of these metaphorical terms are built on the basis of external real or pretended similarity, the color, shape, and sound produced are taken into account. Because TA (*Terminologia Anatomica*) does not contain pathoanatomical terms, we had to use the encyclopedic publication “Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary” (2002). Each metaphor, in particular the metaphor-term, is a consequence of people’s mental and linguistic activity, which in the process of creation is based on a set of positive background knowledge, marked by the peculiarities of the national worldview. Hence, there is a need for a comparative analysis of meaning transformations when translating medical metaphorical vocabulary from Latin into English and Ukrainian, as well as Ukrainian-English translation.

The relevance of the research topic is due to the lack of a comprehensive study of pathoanatomical metaphorical binary terms, which would explain the emergence of a metaphorical meaning in the Ukrainian language, a comparative analysis of a similar phenomenon of metaphorization in the Latin language, since the type of transfer can be inherited from it, with the simultaneous tracing of the specificity of transformations during translation in English.

Analysis of recent studies that have begun to address the problem. The topic of medical terminological lexicon is a relevant area for numerous studies of modern domestic linguists. Among the topics that attract the attention of linguists are translation transformations in Latin-English (O. Bieliaieva¹) and Ukrainian-English translation (Yu. Makarenko and I. Tkachenko²).

A separate area of research is the study of metaphorization processes in medical terms (Yu. Brazhuk³, N. Tsisar⁴). Usually, these works are of a constative nature and do not contain a detailed seminal component analysis.

H. Usyk and T. Kyrylenko have suggested a lexical-semantic approach to the classification of metaphorical terms, dividing them into anthropological and non-anthropological groups⁵.

Researching English medical metaphors, H. Usyk and T. Kyrylenko do not ignore the structural characteristics and distinguish models “metaphor + term” and “term + metaphor”, and from the morphological point of view of the construction “noun + noun” and “noun + adjective”. However, the study is ascertaining, it does not contain semantic-component analysis, comparison of semantic processes in Ukrainian and English is not conducted, the comparison with the international nomenclature is also absent.

Thus, until present date, there is no thorough study that

would comprehensively describe the processes of metaphorical valence in medical terminology, in particular in anatomical terminology, or a comparative analysis of equivalents of metaphorical terms-binaries in Ukrainian, English, and Latin (international nomenclature) has not yet been conducted.

The analysis of special literature proves that in modern translation studies there are a number of approaches to the classification of transformations in translating the terms.

Yu. Makarenko and I. Tkachenko are working on the translation of English medical terms: “Medical terminology can be translated by transcoding (transcription and transliteration), tracing, descriptive translation, variant equivalent, selection of equivalent. Due to certain differences in the grammatical and syntactic structure of the two languages, the translator often has to use various transformations when translating”⁶.

The authors then give the examples of typical translation: “In particular, medical terms belonging to the thematic subgroup of drugs are translated using the following methods:

- 1) transcoding: cyclooxygenasa – циклооксигеназа, diclofenac – диклофенак;
- 2) selection of equivalent: analgesic agents – безпозаспокійливий, opioid – синтетичний наркотичний препарат.

For translating anatomical terms Yu. Makarenko and I. Tkachenko suggest to use the following methods:

- 1) transcoding and matching: lateral ligament – латеральна зв’язка;
- 2) selection of equivalent: calcaneofibular ligament – п’яткова малогомілкова зв’язка;
- 3) descriptive translation: mucosal – що відноситься до слизової оболонки⁷.

Unfortunately, the authors do not detail the methods and do not give separate examples of translation of metaphorical binaries.

V. Karaban distinguishes three main types of translating the metaphorical terms: 1) a metaphorical word that has the same or very similar nature of imagery; 2) a metaphorical word that has a different character of imagery;

3) a non-metaphorical word that only conveys the denotative meaning of the English metaphorical word, not imagery⁸.

Therefore, the equivalents of pathoanatomical terms-metaphorical binaries in Ukrainian, English and Latin languages (international nomenclature) require comprehensive research.

Presentation of the main research material. Binary

¹ Bieliaieva O. *Latynsko-ukrainskyi tлумachnyi slovnyk klinichnykh terminiv* [Latin-Ukrainian explanatory dictionary of clinical terms], Kyiv: VSV “Medytsyna”, 2016, P. 222 [in Ukrainian].

² Makarenko Yu., Tkachenko I. “Do problemy perekladu medychnykh termiev v naukovomu anhlomovnomu medychnomu teksti” [To the problem of translation of medical terms in a scientific English-language medical text.], *Naukovi zapysky Mizhnarodnoho humanitarnoho universytetu*, 2014, Vol. 21, P. 268–279 [in Ukrainian].

³ Brazhuk Yu. “Metaforychnyi komponent u medychnii terminolohii (na materialy anatomichnykh i klinichnykh terminiv)” [Metaphorical component in medical terminology (on the material of anatomical and clinical terms)], *Studia Linguistica*, 2012, Vol. 6, P. 224–228 [in Ukrainian].

⁴ Tsisar N. Tsisar N. “Metafora v medychnii terminosystemi” [Metaphor in the medical terminology system], *Visnyk Nats. un-tu “Lvivska politekhnika”, Seriya “Problemy ukrainskoi terminolohii”*, 2005, № 538, P. 63–67 [in Ukrainian].

⁵ Usyk H., Kyrylenko T. “Metafora yak sposib utvorennia medychnoi terminolohii” [Metaphor as a way of forming medical terminology], *Advanced Linguistics*, 2020, № 5, P. 62–67 [in Ukrainian].

⁶ Makarenko Yu., Tkachenko I. *Do problemy perekladu medychnykh termiev...*, op., cit., P. 268.

⁷ *Ibidem*, P. 269.

⁸ Karaban V. *Posibnyk-dovidnyk z perekladu anhliiskoi naukovoi ta tekhnichnoi literatury na ukrainsku mov.* [Handbook for translating English scientific and technical literature into Ukrainian], P. 2, Vinnytsia: Nova knyha, 2001, P. 204 [in Ukrainian].

patho-anatomical terms-metaphors have a fixed counterpart in the language of translation, which allows the translator, armed with special dictionaries, to protect himself from mistakes. From the point of view of linguistic research, it is undoubtedly the semantic processes that are interesting, which occurred while the creation of these metaphorical binomial terms in different languages and how the translation options differ. Usually, the translation is carried out by a metaphorical word, which has the same character of imagery.

Lat.	pectus carinatum
Eng.	pectus carinatum
Ukr.	кілеподібна деформація грудної клітки ⁹

In Latin, the binary term is not metaphorical: pectus (chest) carinatum (keel-shaped) – keel-shaped chest, in English – the official medical term is used, but doctors also use the professionalism – pigeon chest, therefore, when translating professionalism from English to Ukrainian, a metaphorical word is used, which has a similar character of imagery.

Lat.	pectus excavatum
Eng.	pectus excavatum
Ukr.	кілеподібна деформація грудної клітки ¹⁰

Одночасно лікарями в англійській мові використовується неофіційний термін funnel chest (funnel – груди, chest – лійка – лійкоподібні груди). Підставою для утворення метафоричної

An adjective formed from the name of an animal is used as a modifier.

Курача грудна клітка (the official term is keel-shaped deformation of the chest) – refers to congenital malformations of the chest, which is due to the abnormal development of several ribs and the sternum, which ultimately leads to the formation of a protrusion of the sternum on the front surface of the chest. The basis for the formation of a metaphorical binary is visual similarity (in form).

Грудна клітка шевця (the official term – funnel-shaped) deformation of the chest) – a concave shape of the chest, which is a developmental anomaly, the result of suffered rickets. In Latin, the binary term is not metaphorical: pectus (chest) excavatum (funnel-shaped) – funnel-shaped chest, in the English language the official medical term is also used.

бінарми є візуальна подібність (за формою).

Бичаче око (buphthalmos) – pathological enlargement of the eyeball, usually caused by glaucoma.

Lat.	buphthalmus
Eng.	buphthalmos
Ukr.	буфтальм, заяче око ¹¹

Today, the English version of the term is identical to the Latin one and is a monoconstruction, but from an etymological point of view – bus is translated from Greek as “hare”, ophthalmos – as an eye, therefore, if we take the binary version of the term in Ukrainian and its English counterpart, then we can talk about the translation by a metaphorical word that has the same character of imagery. The basis for the formation of a metaphorical binary is visual similarity.

Кінська стопа. The term is included in the dictionary codification, at the same time such variants as equinus foot, equinus are used. This is a pathological condition of the feet, which is manifested by a raised front edge of the foot and a lowered outer edge. The pathology occurs in early childhood, when the child begins to actively walk. At the heart of this symptom are such diseases as muscular sclerosis or stroke.

Lat.	pes equinus
Eng.	pes equinus, equinus, tip foot
Ukr.	кінська стопа, еквінусна стопа ¹²

Binary in Latin is metaphorical: pes (foot) equinus (horse). Several options are used for Latin-English translation: pes equinus, monoterms – equinus, tip foot. Therefore, the translation is carried out either by a metaphorical word, which has the same character of imagery, or by a

non-metaphorical word. We observe the same thing with the English-Ukrainian translation.

Заяче око (lagophthalmos) – a condition characterized by the inability to close the eye completely; accompanied by drying of the cornea and conjunctiva.

Lat.	lagophthalmus
Eng.	lagophthalmos
Ukr.	лагофтальм, заяче око ¹³

Today, the English version of the term almost completely duplicates the Latin one and is a monoconstruction, but from an etymological point of view

– lagos is translated from Greek as hare, ophthalmos – as an eye, therefore, if we take the binary version of the term in Ukrainian and its English counterpart, then we can talk

⁹ Anhlo-ukrainskyi iliustrovanyi medychnyi slovnyk Dorlanda [Dorland's English-Ukrainian illustrated medical dictionary], Lviv: Nautilus, 2002, Vol. 2, P. 1736 [in Ukrainian].

¹⁰ Ibidem, Vol. 2, P. 1736.

¹¹ Ibidem, Vol. 1, P. 334.

¹² Ibidem, Vol. 2, P. 1765.

¹³ Ibidem, Vol. 2, P. 1242.

about the translation by a metaphorical word that has the same character of imagery. The basis for the formation of a metaphorical binary is visual similarity and functional limitation.

Eng.	cherry eye
Ukr.	вишневе око ¹⁴

A binary metaphorical term is translated by a metaphorical word that has the same character of imagery. The basis for the formation of a metaphorical binary is visual similarity.

Вовча паща and **заяча губа**¹⁵ are not currently official medical terms. Today, doctors use the terms cleft palate and cleft lip.

Розщеплення піднебіння – cleft in the middle part of the palate, which occurs as a result of non-union of the two halves of the palate during embryonic development

Lat.	palatum fissum
Eng.	cleft palate
Ukr.	розщеплення піднебіння

Visual associations resulted in the emergence of the professionalism **вовча паща**.

Lat.	labium leporinum
Eng.	cleft lip
Ukr.	розколина губи ¹⁶

The binary term in Latin is metaphorical: labium – lip, leporinus – hare. When translated into English, the metaphoricality is lost, it is literally translated as a cleft lip, so the modifier is translated by a non-metaphorical word. When translating an official term from English to Ukrainian, we observe how in non-metaphorical compounds the modifier is quite logically translated by a non-metaphorical word. If we compare the Latin version and the metaphorical binary **заяча губа**, then we observe

Lat.	caput medusae
Eng.	medusa head
Ukr.	голова медузи ¹⁷

Спостерігаємо переклад метафоричним словом, що має такий самий характер образності. Підставою для виникнення метафори є візуальна подібність за формою.

Слоновість, *ог елѣфантіаз*, *ог слонова*

Lat.	Elephantiasis
Eng.	elephantiasis, barbados leg
Ukr.	слоновість, або елѣфантіаз, або слонова хвороба ¹⁸

For monoterms, a literal translation is used, or, as is the case in Latin and English, the same term with minor phonetic changes. When translating the metaphorical binary Barbados leg from English to Ukrainian, we observe a translation with a metaphorical word that has a different character of imagery. However, the reasons for the occurrence of both binaries are clear: in a hot climate, the specified pathology progressed, which explains the

Вишневе око is the official medical term of veterinary medicine. This is a swelling of an intense pink color with a diameter of up to 10-15 mm.

(cleft palate). Only part of the palate may be affected (for example, only the soft palate or uvula), or the cleft may extend along the entire length, combining with a bilateral cleft in the front part of the upper jaw; often such children are born with a cleft lip – “hare lip”.

Therefore, if we take official medical terms into account, we have non-metaphorical compounds in which the modifier is quite logically translated by a non-metaphorical word: fissum (Lat.) – cleft (Eng.) – щілина (Ukr.).

A similar phenomenon is observed when translating the term cleft lip (**заяча губа**).

the translation with a metaphorical word, which has the same character of imagery. The basis for the emergence of a metaphor is visual similarity.

Голова медузи. This is an official medical term that describes a symptom of some diseases and pathological conditions, which is manifested by the appearance of swollen and filled superficial epigastric veins that go from the navel through the abdominal cavity and are clearly visible when examining the patient.

хвороба (official medical terms) is a chronic thickening of the skin and subcutaneous fat, accompanied by severe lymph stagnation. It is a manifestation of various diseases, where parts of the human body swell so much that they change the proportions of the body.

etymology of the name in the English language. The Ukrainian version of the binary echoes monoterms, its occurrence is explained by visual associations.

Тигрове серце. Is an official term. This is fatty dystrophy of the myocardium, when yellow or white stripes appear on the heart, caused by fatty dystrophy, alternating with stripes of normal color, so that an imitation of striped fur is created.

¹⁴ Ibidem, Vol. 1, P. 833.

¹⁵ Ibidem, Vol. 1, P. 476.

¹⁶ Ibidem, Vol. 1, P. 476.

¹⁷ Ibidem, Vol. 2, P. 1393.

¹⁸ Ibidem, Vol. 1, P. 757.

Lat.	cor tigrinum
Eng.	tabby cat heart
Ukr.	тигрове серце ¹⁹

In all the given binaries, the translation from Latin and English is carried out by a metaphorical word that has the same figurative character. The basis for the emergence of a metaphor is visual similarity

Eng.	fish-eye disease
Ukr.	захворювання риб'яче око ²⁰

In all of the above, the translation is carried out by a metaphorical word, which has the same character of imagery. The basis for the emergence of a metaphor is visual similarity.

Conclusions and prospects for further research.

Pathoanatomy – operates both with its own terminology and professionally oriented vocabulary, among whose representatives there are many expressive anthropomorphic and zoomorphic metaphorical binaries. Such compounds (*вовча паща, заяча зуба*) might not be official medical terms. The vast majority of these metaphorical terms are built on the basis of external real or pretended similarity, the color, shape, and sound produced are taken into account.

The materials of our work are to be used in courses on the theory and practice of translation, practical classes in Ukrainian, Latin and English under the professional direction of the Higher Education Institution in the medical field, translation practice, as well as in the opportunity to use its results and research material when studying the problems of translating medical terms, as well as for writing course, diploma and master's theses.

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in form.

The disease *риб'яче око*. This name arose due to the characteristic clouding of the cornea. The disease is hereditary and is very rare.

української мови, дистанційне викладання української мови та української мови як іноземної.

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Received: 20.02.2023

Advance Access Published: June, 2023

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¹⁹ Ibidem, Vol. 1, P. 833.

²⁰ Ibidem, Vol. 2, P. 1029.