

**LATIN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ANATOMICAL  
METAPHORS BY A MONOTERM**

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The article outlines the potential of scientific medical metaphor, particularly in its nominative function. It examines the features of translating anatomical and pathoanatomical metaphorical terms into English using single-term equivalents from Latin, substantiates the historical aspect of such choices, and presents a classification of applied modifiers. The experience of domestic and foreign researchers, including Yu. Brazhuk, N. Tsisar, H. Usyk, T. Kyrylenko, O. Belyayeva, M. Malashchenko,

Yu. Makarenko, and I. Tkachenko has been analyzed. The types of translation transformations (according to V. Karaban), morphological structure features, and the preservation of metaphorical meaning in translation have been detailed.

The article considers the Latin-to-English translation of zoomorphic, geomorphic, and object-related metaphors, including: *cauda equina*, *fila radicularia*, *tuberculum costae*, *os lunatum*, *collum femoris*, *lamina arcus vertebrae*, *crista costae*, *caput ulnae*, *caput costae*. The reasons for the emergence of the transfer process and types of associations have been explained.

It has been established that Latin-to-English translations predominantly feature zoomorphic and geomorphic single-term metaphors. A comparative analysis of term translation has shown that the choice of a single-term equivalent preserves the imagery of the original while making the term more compact and convenient for clinical and educational usage. Furthermore, patterns in the use of modifiers have been identified.

The factual material for the study has been drawn from the publications of International Anatomical Terminology (2010) and Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary: English-Ukrainian Edition (2002), which allows to apply a comprehensive approach to analyzing Latin-to-English translation of anatomical terms.

**Keywords:** metaphorical binarm term, anatomical metaphor, modifier, metaphorical valence, single-term equivalent.

**Statement of the problem.** The question of the potential of scientific metaphor, taking into account the continuous scientific and technological progress, including in the medical field, remains relevant today.

Modern medical terminology is one of the most developed groups of the lexical composition of the Ukrainian language which is constantly being replenished and growing due to the unprecedented intensification of the development of medicine: the introduction and use of new therapeutic methods, the emergence of modern technologies and equipment.