

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЛАТИНСЬКО-АНГЛІЙСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ТА СЕМНО-КОМПОНЕНТНИЙ АНАЛІЗ АНАТОМІЧНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ-МЕТАФОР ІЗ МОДИФІКАТОРОМ НАЗВОЮ ОДЯГУ ЧИ ЙОГО ЧАСТИНИ

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FEATURES OF THE LATIN-ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION AND SEMI-COMPONENT ANALYSIS OF ANATOMICAL TERMS-METAPHORS WITH THE MODIFIER NAME OF CLOTHING OR ITS PART

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Лисенко Н., Берестова А., Шутак Л., Савіна В., Литвиненко О. Особливості латинсько-англійсько-українського перекладу та семно-компонентний аналіз анатомічних термінів-метафор із модифікатором назвою одягу чи його частини.

У статті розглядаються особливості латинсько-англійсько-українського перекладу анатомічних метафор із модифікатором – назвою одягу чи його частини. Фактичним джерелом обрано видання «Міжнародна анатомічна термінологія (латинські, українські, російські та англійські еквіваленти» за редакцією В. Черкасова (2010 р.) та Terminologia Anatomica. Зазначений аналіз робиться вперше. Запропоновано власну класифікацію шляхів виникнення та особливостей перекладу анатомічних термінів-метафор.

Застосовано метод суцільної вибірки для пошуку відповідних анатомічних метафоричних бінарм, а також використано порівняльний метод та семно-компонентний аналіз, що дає можливість більш детального розгляду перекладацьких трансформацій. Досліджено переклад таких термінологічних сполук, як *поясок війковий, грудний пояс, тазовий пояс, стрічка склепіння, чепцева стрічка, великий чепець, чепцевий горб, вінець голівки* тощо. Переважна більшість зазначених метафоричних термінів побудована на подібності, до уваги беруться колір, форма або функційні схожості.

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

Statement of the problem and its connection with important scientific tasks. Metaphorization – the definition of the unknown through the known – is one of the universal ways of knowing reality, marked by the national specificity of world perception. 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.

Actuality of the topic. The semantic processes that took place during the formation of anatomical metaphorical binary terms in the Ukrainian language, a comparison with the English equivalent and the international variant

according to TA (Terminologia Anatomica) is an interesting and relevant topic for research. The ways of formation metaphor terms demonstrate the specificity of the national language picture. The study of the peculiarities of the Latin-English-Ukrainian translation and the semi-component analysis of anatomical terms-metaphors with the modifier name of clothes has been done for the first time.

Analysis of recent studies that have begun to address the problem. The study of the processes of metaphorization in medical terms is currently a separate area of linguistic research, in which Y. Brazhuk¹, N. Tsisar², H. Usyk and T. Kyrylenko³ are currently

¹ Brazhuk Yu. Metaforichniy komponent u medychnii terminolohii (na materiali 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].

² Tsysar N. Metafora v medychnii terminosystemi [Metaphor in the medical terminology system], *Visnyk Nats. un-tu «Lvivska politekhnika», Seriia «Problemy ukrainskoi terminolohii»*, 2005, № 538, P. 63-67 [in Ukrainian]

³ 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].

working. Usually, these works are of a constative nature and do not contain a detailed seminal component analysis.

Therefore, the equivalents of atomic terms-metaphorical binaries in Ukrainian, English and Latin languages (international nomenclature) require comprehensive research. We touched on this issue in part in our previous explorations, choosing such modifiers for research as *mechanisms and their parts*⁴ or pathoanatomical metaphorical terms⁵.

The aim of the research. To analyze the peculiarities of the Latin-English-Ukrainian translation of anatomical metaphors with the modifier name of clothing or its parts.

Presentation of the main research material. Scientific metaphor is a multifunctional phenomenon. It reveals previously undiscovered properties in the objects of the corresponding area. Thus, abstractions are identified with more familiar systems of representation, which correspond to a known (established) set of associations that contribute to the understanding of new ideas.

To date, there is no ground investigation that would specifically describe the processes of the emergence of metaphorical valency in the medical terminosystem, as well as in anatomical terminology, through the anal. From equivalent terms-metaphorical binaries in Ukrainian, English and Latin language (international nomenclature) also daily.

The formation of modern anatomical terminology (and, accordingly, nomenclature) was preceded by a centuries-old process that goes back to Ancient Greece. Anatomical terminology has four nomenclatures at its disposal: Basel (Nomina Anatomica, 1895), Jena (1935) and Paris (1955) (PNA or NA), the latter received international recognition for the first time, the anatomical nomenclature used by modern Ukrainian and foreign doctors – Terminologia Anatomica (TA) is an international classification and standard of human anatomical nomenclature that replaced Nomina Anatomica. TA was developed, adapted and published in 1998 by the joint efforts of the Federated Committee on Anatomical Terminology (FCAT) and the International Federation of Anatomical Associations (IFAA). TA contains terminological information for about 7,500 human anatomical structures. In April 2011, the TA was published online by Federative International Programme on Anatomical Terminologies (FIPAT), the successor of FCAT FIPAT.

Therefore, medical science, practice and medical education are international in nature and need a common, understandable and universally recognized language.

Latin is such a language. Equally important is the use of uniform, official terminology in the state language, in the government system of health care and education, in scientific publications and medical documents.

It is assumed that the metaphor should be informationally adequate, that it should correspond to the situation as much as possible, and the presence of

extraneous meanings in it should be minimized. Such a requirement for a metaphor, in our opinion, is the most important. Most of the metaphors of science show us an example of how some formal similarity of things is the basis for creating metaphorical constructions.

A scientific metaphor should be able to transform into a concept.

The procedure of transforming a metaphor into a term, the meaning of which is fixed in dictionaries, is gradually taking place. By the term we understand a special word that serves to express a concept from the relevant field of science. We consider a metaphor a hidden comparison. The way to the formation of a binary (an uncommon metaphor) is a violation of the usual valence, or a violation of the probability category of the next element. Components of values are in contact with different semantic environments, as they are carriers of a common feature, thanks to which two different subjects, objects, are related in a metaphor. Because of their semantic environment, words are connected by secondary valence due to the fact that the components of their semantic environments have coincided.

The process usually takes place in three stages:

1. understanding of the words forming a metaphor in their primary meaning;
2. search for the components of value in them, i.e. secondary valence;
3. emergence of metaphorical valence, which is achieved by changing the meaning of one of the components of the metaphor.

Each common metaphor can be decomposed into binaries, one of the components of which will act as a modifier, that is, it will be used with a figurative meaning.

A scientific metaphor not only enriches the text, it explains the unknown through the familiar, understandable, using various associations.

Based on the analysis of special literature, we can claim that there are several approaches to the classification of translation transformations. For example, Yu. Makarenko and I. Tkachenko claim: «Medical terminology can be translated using transcoding (transcription and transliteration), tracing, descriptive translation, variant correspondence, selection of equivalent»⁶.

For the translation of anatomical terms, Yu. Makarenko and I. Tkachenko suggest using the following methods:

1. transcoding and equivalent selection: lateral ligament – латеральна зв'язка;
2. equivalent selection: calcaneofibular ligament – п'яткова малогомілкова зв'язка;
3. descriptive translation: mucosal – що відноситься до слизової оболонки»⁷.

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

⁴ Lysenko N., Lytvynenko O., Kryvko R. Semantic component analysis and features of translation of anatomical terms-metaphors with modifier – name of mechanisms and their parts, *Zakarpatski filolohichni studii*, 2022, Vol. 23, P. 183-188 [in Ukrainian].

⁵ Lysenko N., Lytvynenko O., Berestova A., Kryvko R. Features of translation of pathoanatomical terms-metaphors, *Current issues of social studies and history of medicine. Joint Ukrainian-Romanian scientific journal*, 2023, № 1 (35), P. 104-108 [in Ukrainian].

⁶ Makarenko Yu., Tkachenko I. Do problemy perekladu medychnykh termiev v naukovomu anhlo-movnomu 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 [in Ukrainian].

⁷ Makarenko Yu., Tkachenko I. Do problemy perekladu medychnykh termiev v naukovomu anhlo-movnomu 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. 267 [in Ukrainian].

V. Kalashnyk notes that the translation of medical terms mostly comes down to finding the appropriate units in the translation language or to forming a complex term using the arsenal of term elements that exist in the language. Then, the researcher believes, some authors create a false impression about the «globality» of this rule, which is transferred to all cases of using terms of Greek-Latin origin. Practice shows the presence of a large number of «false friends of the translator» in medical terminology, that is, words that have a similar form but different meanings. In this case, a term of classical origin that exists in one language can create the impression that a term similar in form and with the same meaning exists in all languages, and authors resort to its transliteration, not suspecting the existence of other variants⁸.

In our investigation, we decided to adhere to the classic classification suggested by V. Karaban, as we consider it

to be the most detailed and most adequate. The researcher singles out three main ways of conveying metaphorical terms: a metaphorical word that has the same or a very similar character of imagery; a metaphorical word that has a different character of imagery; a non-metaphorical word that conveys only the denotative meaning of the English metaphorical word, and not imagery⁹.

We offer our own classification to analyze the ways of emergence and translation features of anatomical terms-metaphors:

Among the anatomical metaphors with the «name of clothing» modifier, which belong to the binaries of the subject area according to our classification, the most popular one is **пояс (поясок)** (*поясок війковий, паренхімний пояс, тазовий пояс, плечовий пояс*). Usually, the basis for metaphorical transfer is functional similarity (containing something) and similarity in form.

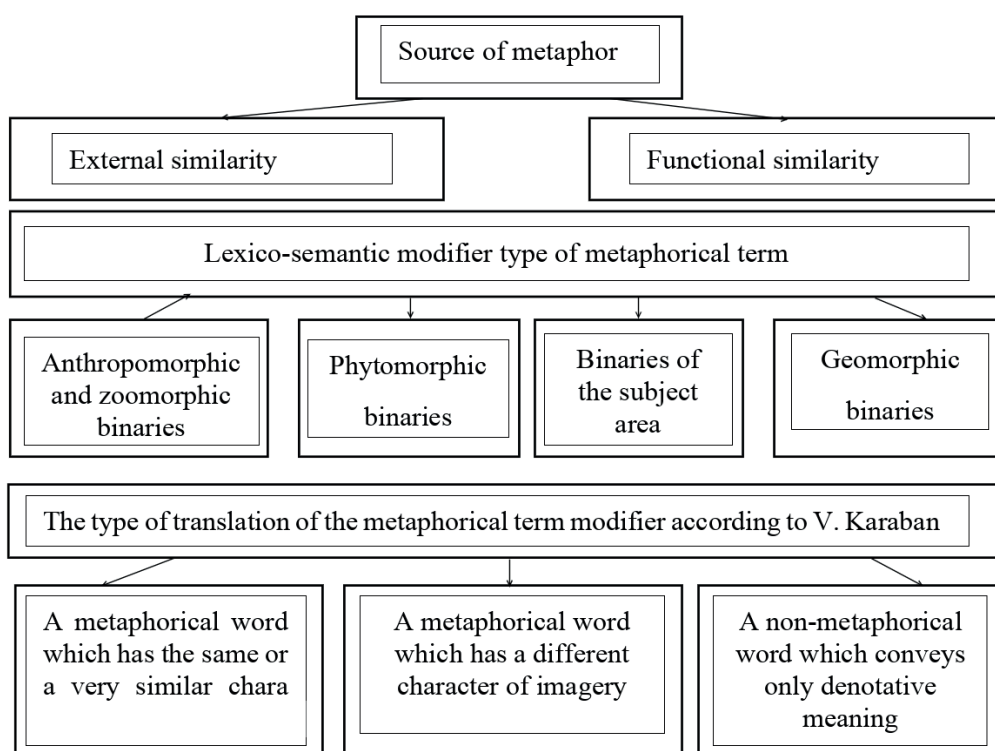


Fig. 1 Ways of emergence and peculiarities of translation of anatomical terms-metaphors

In the lexeme **поясок** the figurative meaning included in the dictionary codification «that which has the appearance of a strip» is updated, and in the lexeme belt the

seme is – «a part of the skeleton of vertebrate animals and humans, which serves to attach to the body and support the limbs»¹⁰.

Lat.	zonula ciliaris	cingulum pectorale	cingulum pelvicum
Eng.	ciliary zonule	pectoral girdle	pelvic girdle
Ukr.	поясок війковий ¹¹	грудний пояс ¹²	тазовий пояс ¹³

⁸ Kalashnyk V., Korneiko I., Pylypenko M. Problemy perekladu medychnoi terminolohii [Problems of translation of medical terminology], *Liudyna ta obraz u sviti movy: vybrani statyi*, Kharkiv: KhNU im. V. N. Karazina, 2011, P. 329 [in Ukrainian].

⁹ Karaban V. Posibnyk-dovidnyk z perekladu anhliiskoi naukovoï ta tekhnichnoi literatury na ukrainsku mov. [Handbook for translating English scientific and technical literature into Ukrainian], Vinnytsia: Nova knyha, 2001, P. 21 [in Ukrainian]

¹⁰ Slovnyk ukrainskoi movy: V 11-ty tomakh. [Dictionary of the Ukrainian language: In 11 volumes], Kyiv: Naukova dumka, 1970-1980, Vol. X, P. 495 [in Ukrainian].

¹¹ Cherkasov V., Bobryk I., Humynskiy Yu., Kovalchuk O. Mizhnarodna anatomichna terminolohiia (latynski, ukrainski, rosiiski ta anhliiski ekvivalenty) [International anatomical terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents)], za red V. Cherkasova, Vinnytsia: Nova knyha, 2010, P. 239 [in Ukrainian].

¹² Ibidem, P. 13.

¹³ Ibidem, P. 13.

In all the examples given, the translation from Latin and English is carried out by a metaphorical word that has the same figurative character.

In the lexeme ribbon, the metaphorical meaning «something which stretches in a narrow long tape» is actualized¹⁴. Transfer occurs on the basis of similarity in form. An interesting element of the translation is that only the lexeme taenia (tape) corresponds to the term for TA in English, the binomial is charged.

In general, the translation is carried out by a metaphorical word, which has the same character of imagery. In the following example, a term with a compound *стрічка* are translated from Latin into Ukrainian with the introduction of double imagery, the role of modifier is played by an adjective *чепцева* (in English and Latin – taenia). Therefore, the translation is carried out by a metaphorical word, which has a different character of

imagery. Transfer is carried out on the basis of similarity in function – to cover and form.

The variant of transfer by external feature is found in binary *чепцевий горб*. And when translating the binary into English, external similarity is also used: eminence – *узвишшя*.

In the binary *вінець голівки*, the basis for the formation of metaphorical valence is the appearance and location. The translation is carried out by a metaphorical word, which has the same character of imagery.

In the binary *апоневротичний шолом*, metaphorical transfer is carried out on the basis of similarity in form and functional similarity. The lexeme helmet actualizes the term «a special headgear used in military affairs, at work, in sports, in everyday life to protect the head and neck from wounds, injuries, cold, sunlight, burns, etc»¹⁵. And the ability to defend becomes of leading importance.

Lat.	taenia fornicis
Eng.	taenia
Ukr.	стрічка склепіння ¹⁶

Lat.	taenia omentalis
Eng.	omental taenia
Ukr.	стрічка чепцева ¹⁷

Lat.	tuber omentale
Eng.	omental tuberosity
Ukr.	чепцевий горб ¹⁸

Lat.	corona glandis
Eng.	corona of glans
Ukr.	вінець голівки ¹⁹

Lat.	galea aponeurotica
Eng.	epicranial aponeurosis
Ukr.	апоневротичний шолом ²⁰

Translation from Latin into Ukrainian is carried out by a metaphorical word that has the same figurative character, from Latin into English by a non-metaphorical word. Therefore, the non-metaphorical term binomial is formed in the English language.

Conclusions and prospects for further research.

Modern anatomy operates with its own terminology, among the representatives there is a considerable number of binarms – constructions with a modifier belonging to the «world of things» group. the specificity of the Latin-English-Ukrainian translation of anatomical metaphors with the modifier name of

clothing or its parts was analyzed. The vast majority of these metaphorical terms are constructed by similarity, color, shape, etc., or functional similarity are taken into account.

The materials of our work can be used in the courses on the theory and practice of translation, practical classes in Ukrainian, Latin and English languages on the professional direction of the higher educational institution of 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.

¹⁴ Slovník ukraïnskoi movy: V 11-ty tomakh. [Dictionary of the Ukrainian language: In 11 volumes], Kyiv: Naukova dumka, 1970-1980, Vol. IX, P. 782 [in Ukrainian].

¹⁵ Slovník ukraïnskoi movy: V 11-ty tomakh. [Dictionary of the Ukrainian language: In 11 volumes], Kyiv: Naukova dumka, 1970-1980, Vol. XI, P. 508 [in Ukrainian].

¹⁶ Cherkasov V., Bobryk I., Huminskyi Yu., Kovalchuk O. Mizhnarodna anatomichna terminolohiia (latynski, ukraïnski, rosiïski ta anhliïski ekvivalenty [International anatomical terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents)], za red V. Cherkasova, Vinnytsia: Nova knyha, 2010, P. 235 [in Ukrainian].

¹⁷ Ibidem, P. 102.

¹⁸ Ibidem, P. 104.

¹⁹ Cherkasov V., Bobryk I., Huminskyi Yu., Kovalchuk O. Mizhnarodna anatomichna terminolohiia (latynski, ukraïnski, rosiïski ta anhliïski ekvivalenty [International anatomical terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents)], za red V. Cherkasova, Vinnytsia: Nova knyha, 2010, P. 229 [in Ukrainian].

²⁰ Cherkasov V., Bobryk I., Huminskyi Yu., Kovalchuk O. Mizhnarodna anatomichna terminolohiia (latynski, ukraïnski, rosiïski ta anhliïski ekvivalenty [International anatomical terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents)], za red V. Cherkasova, Vinnytsia: Nova knyha, 2010, P. 68 [in Ukrainian].

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