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INTERPRETING A PROSTHETIST'S SPEECH

There are few prosthetists in Ukraine [1], and people from English-speaking countries are unlikely to go to Ukraine for treatment. That is why interpreters specialized in the given sphere of medicine will usually have to interpret an English-speaking healthcare professional's speech for a Ukrainian patient, and that is precisely what the abstract is dedicated to. Interpreting the Ukrainian's speech will probably be easy because there will not be any specialized terminology. On the contrary, the patient will ask some simple questions like, “Це серйозно?”, “Скільки часу воно буде загоюватися?”, “Коли мене випишуть звідси?”, etc. Therefore, the interpreter is unlikely to struggle to interpret the patient's speech. Problems might arise when it comes to interpreting the English-speaking doctor who will surely use specialized medical vocabulary.

The first problem the interpreter will have to face is word order. Both sentence structures and word combinations will have to be changed very frequently. For example, “body mass index” should be translated as “індекс маси тіла” [4, p. 160]. The interpreter has to interpret from the end to the beginning, and that can be quite challenging when there is little time to think. That is why it is important for a medical interpreter to know such commonly-used word combinations and their translations by heart.

Another challenge is abbreviations as they can stand for several different things. For instance, AE usually stands for the United Arab Emirates or After Effect [3], but in the context of prosthetics it may stand for above elbow. Some abbreviations even have several completely different meanings in one and the same field. For example, MS can stand for multiple sclerosis, mitral stenosis or musculoskeletal. Therefore, interpreters have to be aware of the context and the situation not to confuse the meanings, and if they happen to be confused, ask the doctor for a clarification.

Another issue is the abundance of terminology. A lot of terms related to prosthetics are translated word-for-word e.g. ball joint – кулястий суглоб, casting

apparatus – гіпсувальний апарат [2], but there are so many of them that it is almost impossible to learn them all.

In addition, interpreters should take their time to interpret properly. They should ask for clarifications if they are not one hundred percent sure they understood a word or heard it correctly. They ought to use shorter sentences and make pauses quite often to have time to think themselves and let the listener process the information. However, they should not merely summarize instead of interpreting everything because accuracy is the top priority in medical interpreting [5].

Interpreters also have to deal with confidentiality issues when it comes to medical interpreting. Small, tightly-knit communities may face challenges when interpreters come from the same social groups as the patients do because they are sometimes afraid of sharing crucial health facts due to fear of judgment in their neighbourhood. This relatedness also has benefits due to the fact that it is easier for the interpreter to work with a patient speaking in a similar way as they do and having the same cultural background, but the drawbacks outweigh the benefits in this case. Certain hospitals have even been reported to hire separate interpreters for important appointments and everyday care since patients prefer to see someone familiar on a daily basis and someone more detached in critical situations. This is a clear illustration of how difficult and multifaceted an interpreter's job can be [5].

In order to improve interpreters' working conditions, it is recommended to clarify what dialect the patient and the interpreter are accustomed to because an interpreter might be unable to cope with dialects that differ significantly from the standard language. This will allow hospitals to choose the most appropriate interpreter for a specific patient. Patients may even have gender preferences and that should be taken into account as well. It is advisable to compile a list of people who speak different languages and are able to help in case of an emergency, and have speech translator apps ready if there happens to be no better option available. It generally takes a certain amount of time for an interpreter to arrive, and that is acceptable only for appointments planned in advance [5].

To conclude, interpreting a prosthetist's speech can be challenging because a lot of specialized and sometimes ambiguous vocabulary is used, and the only way for the interpreter to cope with the task is to have outstanding background knowledge in the topic. There might also appear confidentiality and time management issues, but hospitals often have the means to solve these problems.

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PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Translating children's literature is a sophisticated process that goes far beyond simple word-for-word substitution. It involves not only linguistic accuracy, but also adaptation of cultural references, idiomatic expressions, wordplay and humor to ensure the story remains engaging and relatable for the target audience. Thus, the topicality of this research lies in the need for an in-depth analysis of translation transformations that successfully bridge the gap between foreign children's literature and the linguistic and cultural needs of young Ukrainian readers. The materials comprise selected excerpts from the works of L. Carroll and R. Dahl and their Ukrainian translations by M. Lukash, V. Korniienko and V. Morozov. In view of the foregoing, the study aims to analyze examples from children's fiction and outline common translation strategies.

As noted by Ukrainian researcher T. Kachak, "children's literature" is a term with many contradictory definitions. Canadian scholar M. Reimer defines it as any fictional or scientific work written for the younger generation, while the Encyclopedia Britannica emphasizes its dual purpose: to instruct and to entertain [7, p. 7].

In the context of literary translation, the translator is effectively a "co-author". Every language has its own specificity, and sometimes it is impossible to find an exact equivalent for a certain word. That is why a translator always faces the challenge of choosing the means of an adequate translation [7, p. 8]. They must be familiar with the circumstances of the work's creation, the traditions and customs of the country, and the peculiarities of the culture it belongs to. A single literary work may have several translations, since works of art are perceived individually, and translators approach the choice of linguistic means differently. The prominent translator V. Morozov emphasizes that a translator must be a "musician" of text. The flow of the language should not be dry or literalistic. The goal is for the book to feel