

Інструкція: Прослухайте речення і піднесіть руку, коли мої твердження і зміст картинки співпадають.

Приєм: Аудіювання речень з теми «Пори року. Погода»

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. When winter comes, we are to spend more time at home, because it is cold outside. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen and the roads are sometimes covered with ice or deep snow. The trees are bare because bitter winds stripped them of all leaves.

3. *Вправи на формування граматичних навичок аудіювання.*

Мета: навчити учнів аудіювати речення в Past Indefinite.

Інструкція: прослухайте речення і підніміть руку, коли почуєте речення в минулому часі.

Приєм: аудіювання речень.

Речення для аудіювання.

Every day my friend comes home early. But yesterday he came home very late. His parents were very angry. Mother said to him that she called to school and asked the teacher what happened with her son. My friend said:» Usually I don't play football with my friends after school, but yesterday we had a football competition and I had to defend our class team.»

Таким чином, оволодіння учнями аудитивною компетенцією на відповідному рівні можливе за умови систематичного і послідовного вправлення. При цьому на аудіювання доцільно відводити на кожному занятті приблизно 8-10 хвилин, приділяючи основну увагу спочатку формуванню лексичних, фонетичних та граматичних навичок аудіювання.

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DIFFICULTIES OF MEDICAL TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING

The research that is represented in this article is very urgent nowadays. We live in the time of big world disasters and catastrophes. Each country tries to make its own contribution into the development of science and medicine, to spread the new ideas around the world and to provide with the most modern achievement every state and nation. For this mission they need the help of peculiar translators and interpreters who are specialised in the medicine.

The aim of the article is to define ways of English medical lexical units rendering into Ukrainian and to analyze difficulties of this type of translation.

Translation of medical terminology is very difficult. It requires the obligatory knowledge of Latin, the ability to operate with Latin terms or search them correctly in the dictionary and the Internet.

Medical and Pharmaceutical translation is a highly specialised discipline and should only ever be carried out by suitably qualified translators.

Medical language belongs to the so-called languages for special purposes, which differ from everyday language above all in the specificity of the terminology and in that they are used in communication between professionals. These languages for special purposes are part of the language system and can be classified in different ways. This classification is always difficult, since these

languages are in constant development and partially overlap with everyday language. **Lothar Hoffmann** presents two distinct ways of classifying languages for special purposes:

- a vertical division
- a horizontal division

The horizontal division is made on the basis of different knowledge domains and is characterized by its open structure, which means that, due to the evolution of science, new areas are continuously born. As far as **the vertical division** is concerned, Hoffmann distinguishes according to the level of abstraction, the text genre, the speakers involved etc [11, 46].

Translation of medical texts requires enormous responsibility, because the translation of documents, medical reports and diagnoses sometimes depends on human's life. That's why the agencies mostly use specialist translators who are doctors or biomedical engineers, have experience in particular medical field and have language degrees. These translators have to be extremely highly vetted and quality controlled. The other translators, in the process of the text, must constantly resort to consultation with experts in medicine, or some surgeons, pharmacologists, therapists and others. Translation of medical texts includes all kinds of certificates, specifications for products and medical equipment, research, articles etc [9, 56].

Translated material must consist of carefully checked medical terminology to avoid the incorrect diagnosis, incorrect interpretation of science and, consequently, unacceptable errors in professional activity.

It should be also mentioned that medical translation is an ordinary kind of scientific and technical translation. It will cover everything from the medical field, from the packaging of medicine to manuals for medical equipments to medical books [9, 84].

There are several **main areas of medical translation (MT)**:

- **medical records** (statements, case histories, results of laboratory tests and instrumentation, protocols operations, the analysts);
- **documentation of clinical trials of drugs** (agreement of clinical research, study protocol, investigator brochure, informed consent form, individual registration card);
- **pharmaceutical documentation** (dossier drugs percept, information for doctors and patients, documentation of quality control);
- **documentation for medical equipment and tools** (manuals, guides, descriptions, advertisements, catalogs, presentations);
- **sites of medicine, pharmacy, clinical trials, medical equipment and instruments;**
- **popular science books on medicine;**
- **scientific medical literature** (scientific articles, conference proceedings, reviews, abstracts, theses, monographs, reference books, textbooks, teaching aids for doctors and medical students) [10, 78].

Analysing different approaches to ways of translation/interpreting, we may state that the translation/interpreting can be divided **into different types according to the particular field of work in MT**:

1. **Patient Treatment.** Translation/interpreting services for patient treatment include a comprehensive range of language services for hospitals, and emergency rooms, where every second counts. A dedicated translation/interpreting service helps the medical professionals to integrate the foreign language best practice into their own practice seamlessly.

2. **Patient Information.** In this service, the medical translation is written for patients. The translators are required to translate the material keeping in kind, the audience culture and education level to ensure accuracy and ease of comprehension. Review by domain specialists and proofreaders expert in subject and regulatory requirements ensure client ready delivery. The translation teams are supported by translation memory and other tools for accuracy and consistency throughout the project. The different types of patient information documents include - Medical Records, Patient Consent Forms, Marketing Material, Patient Data, Medical Histories, Insurance Claims.

3. **Pharmaceutical Translation.** Pharmaceutical translation includes translation/interpreting by experts in pharmacology. The services include translation of clinical trials, labelling, biochemical research, PI, marketing material, and instruction. The different types of pharmaceutical documents include - Clinical Trials, Packaging and Inserts, Biochemistry, Patents & Licensing, Compliance Documentation Specialists, Marketing and Corporate ID.

4. Medical Equipment Translation. Medical translation equipment includes translation of matters and subjects related to machines and equipment used in medical industry. It includes translation of compliance material for packaging, labelling, inserts, manuals, and digital media for medical equipment and devices. The different matters / subjects related to medical equipment that require translation are - Manuals, Catalogs, Instructions, Patents & Licensing, Packaging and Inserts, Compliance Documentation, Marketing and Corporate ID Materials [12, 54].

So, as we see, there are different types of medical translation and interpreting. But the translation agencies "dislike" the orders for medical translation, because

- often the text for translation is provided as information and case records written by hand "drug" handwriting;

- such translations are often urgent, and there not so many specialists in this area, besides, the regular translator is not able to perform these translations;

- medical texts are characterized by a significant set of terms, acronyms and special words. Thus, the same concepts have different names, depending on the language and region. For example, terms such as «аналіз крові» can be translated into English in several ways: *blood test* and *blood analysis*, although British and American doctors use a special term *complete blood count* (CBC), which is not mentioned in any dictionary;

- translation of medical texts requires translator's knowledge or understanding of Latin. For example, in the Certificate of ophthalmologist can find reductions *OD*, *OS*, which are interpreted as Latin *oculus dexter*, *oculus sinister* (right and left eye) that can strike up an interpreter-beginner to a standstill [12, 44].

That is why medical translation/interpreting requires an interpreter/translator to be not only linguistically competent but also have profound knowledge of medicine. As a person, who claimed responsibility for the translation, and also is responsible for the health and lives of people for which one or another drug is assigned.

And that's why in professional translation bureau all the material is carefully handling by the staffs of editors that often include people with medical education. And during the preparation of critical projects, such as a package of technical documentation for medical equipment, the developers and engineers directly involved in translation.

We have investigated some medical TV-shows in order to distinguish the features of medical interpreting. Especially we concentrated our attention on TV-series of «House M.D.» We heard two versions of translation – Russian and Ukrainian, and came into conclusion that the last version is better and more felicitous, despite some mistakes in rendering medical terms. The problem was that our translators didn't find the exact and appropriate equivalent of MT. Sometimes they just copied the Russian variants. For example, the English name of sickness – *lupus* – «вовчак», they translated similar to Russian – «волчанка» – «вовчанка».

Also there were a lot of controversies in translation of its name – «Doctor House». In this case it can't be translated into Ukrainian as «лікар», because it's the lower degree, but it should be rendered as «доктор». It should be mentioned that the abbreviation M.D. in the name of the series can be translated not only as "доктор медицини" (Engl. - *Doctor of Medicine*), but also as "психічно хворий" (Engl. - *mentally deficient*). In Italy, for example, the acronym in the title of TV series was decoded as «терапевтичне відділення» (Eng. - *medical division*). At the doors of the cabinet of doctor House is the inscription - Diagnostic Medicine, so we should choose only one variant, and render «House M.D.» as «Хауз, доктор медицини».

Besides, there are a lot of medical mistakes in the original, so, sometimes translators/interpreters couldn't just understand what was talking about in the film. And this problem concerns not only to this serial, but to many other medical films. So we think that in this case we don't have to correct these mistakes, while translating the film, maybe it was the special inventiveness of the director.

Summing up everything above, we may state that medical field is a highly specialized sphere that requires expert skills and specialist knowledge. In order to eliminate and reduce the risk of errors, it is important to allot the translation work to medical professionals. Generally, the professionals in the field of medical translation are involved in the development of different types of medical related documentation for various requirements.

When translating medical terms from English into Ukrainian in popular science texts, we are often uncertain about whether to choice for the erudite term or the term from everyday language. It is

exactly this synonymy that presents a challenge for the translator. We read about some types of classification of medical translation. These classifications shall contribute to improving transparency when translating medical texts written for a non-professional readership.

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Драпак Н.

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СПОСОБИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ВЛАСНИХ НАЗВ У ДИТЯЧІЙ ЛІТЕРАТУРІ (НА ПРИКЛАДІ ТВОРУ КЛАЙВА СТЕЙПАЗА ЛЬЮЇСА «ХРОНІКИ НАРНІЇ: ЛЕВ, БІЛА ВІДЬМА ТА ШАФА»)

Тема наукової статті, яку ми обрали, є актуальною, оскільки література для дітей завжди становила чималі труднощі для перекладачів через її теми, стиль та лексико-синтаксичні особливості, орієнтовані насамперед на читачів-дітей. Новизна цієї роботи полягає в тому, що твори К.С. Льюїса були перекладені українською мовою лише на початку ХХІ століття, і саме тому проблеми їх перекладу мало досліджені українськими науковцями. Об'єктом дослідження є переклади твору К.С. Льюїса «The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe», предмет дослідження – способи перекладу власних назв у цьому творі.

Дитяча література характеризується особливою емоційністю, експресивністю, образністю. На лексичному рівні стиль дитячої літератури широко послуговується словами з переносним значенням, що стають основою тропів, емоційно забарвленими словами, фразеологічними одиницями, фольклорними джерелами, прислів'ями і приказками.

Раніше спостерігалася тенденція до спрощення тексту при перекладі та якомога більш повній акомодатії культурного контексту. Власні назви адаптувалися до культури цільової аудиторії, поширеним було використання зносок та інших видів пояснень перекладача. Модерною тенденцією є якомога повне збереження іншомовного контексту, збільшене транскрибування та транслітерація власних назв, по можливості повна передача культурного та мовного контексту, що також більш виразно підкреслює виховну та просвітницьку функцію дитячого дискурсу.

Граматична категорія власних назв включає в себе антропоніми (назви людей) та топоніми (назви місць). Саме переклад цих власних назв у дитячій літературі, на відміну від їхньої адаптації до мови перекладу чи заміни загальними назвами, допомагає зберегти комунікативний ефект та прагматику оригінального тексту у перекладному.