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**МЕДИЦИНАЛЫК ДИСКУРСТУ АНГЛИС ТИЛИНЕН
КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛИНЕ КОТОРУУНУН АЙРЫМ КӨЙГӨЙЛӨРҮ**

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**НЕКОТОРЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛИЙСКОГО
МЕДИЦИНСКОГО ДИСКУРСА НА КЫРГЫЗСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

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**SOME PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH
MEDICAL DISCOURSE INTO KYRGYZ**

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Бул макалада медициналык дискурсту англис тилинен кыргыз тилине которуунун айрым маселелери каралат. Медициналык дискурс бул тилдеги эң татаал жана өзгөчө көрүнүш болуп эсептелет. Медицина жаатындагы эл аралык мобилдүүлүктүн өсүшү менен, дүйнө жүзүндөгү окумуштуулардын көңүлүн барган сайын буруп, аны менен бирге атайын лексикалык бирдиктерди өз ичине камтыган медициналык тексттерди профессионалдык жана сапаттуу которуу үчүн атайын билимди талап кылууда. Медициналык дискурсту которуу өзгөчөлүктөрү лингвистикалык каражаттардын жардамы менен берилген маалыматты берүүнүн максималдуу тактыгында жана толуктугунда. Бул оорунун, дары-дармектердин жана медициналык шаймандардын илимий аталыштарын которууда котормочуга көп учурда кыйынчылыктарды жана көйгөйлөрдү жаратат. Ошентип, медициналык дискурсту которгон адис медициналык жана лингвистикалык компетенттүүлүккө ээ болушу керек. Бул макаланын негизги максаты: 1) англис жана кыргыз медициналык дискурсуунун өзгөчөлүктөрүн аныктоо; 2) медициналык дискурсту которуунун көйгөйлөрүн ачыктоо; 3) англис тилиндеги медициналык дискурсту кыргыз тилине которуунун негизги стратегияларын аныктоо.

Негизги сөздөр: медициналык дискурс, котормо өзгөчөлүктөрү, котормо стратегиялары, терминдер, котормодогу кыйынчылыктар.

В статье рассматривается проблема перевода английского медицинского дискурса на кыргызский язык. Медицинский дискурс является одним из сложных и особых видов языка. Рост международной мобильности в сфере медицины все больше привлекают внимание ученых со всего мира, тем самым возникает потребность в профессиональном и качественном переводе медицинских текстов, содержащих специальные лексические единицы и, соответственно, требующих специальных знаний для их адекватного перевода. Специфика перевода медицинского дискурса заключается в максимальной точности и полноте передачи информации, выраженной лингвистическими средствами. Часто это вызывает у переводчика трудности и

проблемы при переводе научных названий болезней, лекарств и медицинских изделий. Таким образом, переводчик медицинского дискурса должен обладать как медицинской, так и лингвистической компетенциями. Главная цель данной статьи: 1) выявить особенности английского и кыргызского медицинского дискурса; 2) определить проблемы перевода медицинского дискурса; 3) определить основные стратегии перевода английского медицинского дискурса на кыргызский язык.

Ключевые слова: медицинский дискурс, особенности перевода, переводческие стратегии, термины, трудности перевода.

The article deals with the problems of translating English medical discourse into Kyrgyz. Medical discourse is one of the complicated and special kinds of language. The increasing pace of international mobility in medicine has attracted the attention of many scientists from all over the world, so the need arose for professional high-quality translation of medical texts and documentation containing special lexical units and, accordingly requiring special knowledge for their interpretation. The specifics of the translation of medical discourse are the maximum accuracy and completeness of the transfer of information expressed by the linguistic means of the source text to the target text. It often causes a lot of challenges and difficulties to the translator in translation of scientific names of diseases, medicines, medical devices. So the translator of medical discourse should have both medical and linguistic competence. The article aims at: 1) identifying the main features of English and Kyrgyz medical discourse, 2) exploring the problems that appear in the process of translating medical discourse, 3) suggesting the main translation strategies of translating English medical discourse into Kyrgyz.

Key words: medical discourse, features, translation strategies, terms, challenges.

For the last decades, medical field and its practice have been challenged by Globalization and the problem of translation of medical terms is drawing more attention from linguists and healthcare providers to translation researchers, who reveal the complexity and significance

of this field. In Translation Studies the main attention is paid to medical terminology, identifying effective approaches of translating medical terms. The article is focused on identification of translation strategies that provide adequate translation from English into Kyrgyz in this field.

Nowadays translators are trying to pay more attention to the language of medical discourse. Possibly not much but at least a little attention is paid to the appearance of medical leaflets, instruction books, medical dictionaries from Russian into Kyrgyz. The reason for that is the language barrier which is encountered by many students who arrive in our capital city Bishkek from regions with the purpose of getting education. Students who have been studying in Medical Faculties are facing difficulties understanding and using all medical materials, lectures, and literature since they are all written in Russian. Russian language has a big influence on medical discourse in Kyrgyzstan. The medical English language hasn't been widely developed yet in Kyrgyzstan. To date, the Kyrgyz language is in the process of slowly getting penetrated into all document management in different spheres, academic field specifically in our case with medical translation, linguists and researchers are doing their best to transfer medical documents, materials and dictionaries into Kyrgyz.

It is worth to note that until the beginning of 19th century Kyrgyz language and medical terminology of Kyrgyz nation had been using and borrowing the words and terms from Iranian, Arabic, Mongolian languages. The words were borrowed through the nations interactions in the different fields like: live communications, trade, religion, and literature. As Kyrgyz nation was involved in Soviet Union, cultural and economic changes took place. Kyrgyz nation's interest had been raised on learning Russian language which was caused by the necessity for communicating with representatives of Russian nationality arriving in Kyrgyz land. Since then Russian medical terms started actively entering into the existing Kyrgyz medical discourse. Greek, Latin and international medical terms entered the Kyrgyz medical discourse through the Russian language [2].

The word medicine derived from Latin *medicus*, which means "a physician" (en.wiktionary.org, 2020). Its definition is the science and practice of the diagnosis, treatment, prevention of disease. From the socio-linguistic point of view 'discourse' is interpreted as the interaction within an established communicative field. In this case, discourse is classified as individually-oriented and status-oriented (institutional) communication. Individual-oriented discourse is divided into two varieties: experiential and domestic, status-oriented discourse is divided into several types of institutional conversations, which is

determined based on the record of social institutes functioning in society such as law, science, politics, army, religion, medical service, education and so on [10]. Another definition of medical discourse is that it is professional-communication interactions between medical workers and patients and its features are: deontological oriented, tolerance, persuasion [10].

Barsukova describes a medical discourse as well written canonical type of interaction consisting of wide range of people, whose global aim is to provide a medical aid to anyone in need [9].

Medical texts grasp a wide spectrum of genres within the field of health and medicine, which reflects the complexity of the field and its subject-situational diversity. One of the partners in discourse communication which is a patient (speaker) and interpreting subject (addressee) is a healthcare representative: a physician, nurse, therapist, pharmacologist, etc.

Characteristic feature of medical discourse is: professionalism, sacredness (the Hippocratic Oath), special ethics and norms of behavior, terminology, system of medical signs (medical attributes), scientific nature, accuracy, clarity, special form of communication between doctors (medical board, concilium) [3].

Ancient medical discourse of Kyrgyz was written in tokens, proverbs, epics and in folk arts. Features of ancient Kyrgyz medical discourse were based on religious, mystical methods of healing, treating with medicinal plants. Despite the fact that Folk medicine was leading with the Kyrgyz nation joining the Soviet Union, professional medicine began to develop. Today, Kyrgyz medical discourse is inclined to follow the standard norms of international Medical discourse. The unique distinction of Kyrgyz medical discourse can be identified in a cultural aspect, which can be presented in the ethic of behavior of participants (patient, physician).

The object of a medical text is based on subject-situational framework and the genre. In the case of hospital short reports, recording an important component of the patient's individual medical documentations, the object includes the preliminary diagnosis, as well as the test, treatment, drugs and procedures administered to the patient.

Problems in term translation in medical discourse from English into Kyrgyz are caused by the fact that use of English language in Medical discourse in Kyrgyzstan is not so widely spread, however, the existence of few international clinics, and cooperation of English speaking physicians with Kyrgyz physicians and patients (students, educators in medical universities) in Kyrgyzstan claims the need for English-Kyrgyz Medical dictionaries.

According to my research, the lack of a medical English-Kyrgyz dictionary was revealed. This fact relatively causes difficulties in translation works of English and Kyrgyz medical terms.

Another problem is a lack of research works dedicated to a comparison of medical discourse in English and Kyrgyz languages.

In this article the comparative method was used, in order to study feature-by-feature comparison of two English and Kyrgyz medical terms. Descriptive method and analysis were used, with the aim of explaining and analyzing the peculiar features of medical term translation from English into Kyrgyz.

Since the main function of medical texts is the informative one, as in the case of other specialized text, the translator's aim should be to reconstruct all its components in the target language with the use of correct techniques. The target text should convey the information of original text by rendering the language which meets the target communication norms.

Difficulties in their translations are discussed as typical challenges formed by medical terminology [5], [4], refined to large extent by international terminology

standardization. Translators face challenges with morphological diversity, synonymy, acronyms, eponyms, or asymmetry of semantic and terminological fields [6], [1], [7].

Translation model of medical terms was conducted by using English-Russian, and Russian-Kyrgyz medical dictionaries such as: Russian-English Medical Dictionary, Phrase-Book by V.I. Petrov, V.S Chupyatova, S.I. Corn 6th Stereotype Edition; Russian-Kyrgyz (Орусча-Кыргызча Медициналык Сөздүк) Medical Dictionary by A. Akaeva, A. Supatova, Bishkek 2014; Russian-Kyrgyz Medical term dictionary (Медициналык терминдердин Орусча-Кыргызча сөздүгү) by M.A. Aliev, T.A. Tynaliyev, M.C Mambetov, Frunze 1983.

Eponyms form a considerable portion of medical terminology; they include names of anatomical parts, e.g. Adam's apple, name of diseases Parkinson's disease, symptoms and signs e.g. Babinski sign, fracture e.g. Jefferson Fracture, procedures e.g. Heller myotomy, medical devices e.g. Bard-Parker scalpel (cf. Meals 2007). Eponyms are oftentimes derived from the names of researchers, but may also be derived from the names of celebrity patients. Table with eponyms in 3 languages:

Table 1

Equivalents of English eponyms

English	Russian	Kyrgyz
Adam's apple	Выступ гортани, адамово яблоко	Коко (эркек кишинин кекиртегиндеги чемирчек, "Адам атанын алмасы")
Down Syndrome	Синдром дауна	Даун синдрому
Alzheimer disease	Болезнь Альцгеймера	Альцгеймер оорусу

In this case of translations, we can see that all three eponyms have eponymous equivalents in Kyrgyz. Only in the case of the eponym 'Adam's apple' two options are given in dictionaries where it is "коко" direct translation method was used, another way of translation used is descriptive technique of translation.

One of the characteristic features of medical language is the presence of acronyms, initialisms and clipped forms. English acronyms usually enter other languages and they are very often used by both physicians and patients. In other languages the local language is used to name the acronyms. Table with acronyms:

Table 2

Equivalents of English acronyms

English	Russian	Kyrgyz
TB tuberculosis	Туберкулез (ТБ)	Кургак учук (КУ)
BP blood pressure	Кровяное давление (КД)	Кан басымы (КБ) (акроними табылган жок)
AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome	синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита СПИД	жуктурулган иммуно кем синдром (ЖИКК)

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In the presented table above, the only one among 3 acronyms has its acronym version in Kyrgyz language, the other acronyms were given with the use of descriptive and transliteration method of translation.

Word compounding, affixation and the doublet phenomenon are three features of fundamental medical

English (FME) described by Salager-Meyere (1983). Compound nominal phrases (heart failure, patient safety, contrast medium) are common in FME. Therefore, preparing a functional medical translation which uses fairly natural language may involve syntactic shifts (phrase change). Example:

Table 3

Equivalents of English compounding words

English	Russian	Kyrgyz
Blood Clot	Сгусток крови	Уюган кан
Cranial trauma	Черепно мозговая травма	Мээнин чайкалышы же травма
Vocal cords	Голосовые связки	Үн байламтасы
Draw blood	Взятие крови	Кан алуу

In a case with word compounding, as it was mentioned that in target language syntactic shift may take place in target language, it happened so. In Kyrgyz language syntactic shift is involved, as well as morphological transformation is applied. For example, English compounding term 'vocal cords' which is adjective + noun, in Kyrgyz language it is 'үн байламтасы' which is noun+noun.

The affixation process is not only common in the lexis of fundamental medical English (fail-failure, relationship/correlation-unrelated, improve-improvement), it is also observed in specialized terminology. What is especially characteristic of specialized terminology is the use of Latin and Greek affixes:

Table 4

Equivalents of English terms with affixation

Suffixes/ prefixes	English	Russian	Kyrgyz
-ing	sweating	потливость	Тердөө
-tion	Injection	инъекция	Инъекция, ийне саюу
-sion	hypertension	гипертония	Гипертония (кан басымдын жогорулашы)
-ist	anatomist	анатом	Анатомист (органдарды жана ткандарды изилдеген адис)
-itis	Meningitis	менингит	Мээ кабынын сезгенүүсү, омуртка жүлүндүн сезгенүүсү
Hyper-	hyperthermia	гипотермия	Гипотермия (дененин муздашы)

In the table presented above the medical terms with English, Greek and Latin affixes are given. In Kyrgyz language the terms are translated with the use of descriptive, calque and literal translation techniques.

A multi-word terms:

Table 5

Equivalents of English multi-word terms

English	Russian	Kyrgyz
Chickenpox	ветрянка	Суу чечек
Gallbladder	Желчный пузырь	Өт баштыкчасы
Earwax	Ушная сера	Кулку

Multi-word terms are recognized as a single translation unit, and it is crucial to remember this. In a case with multi-word terms, in target language the terms are given by originally existing Kyrgyz words. Adaptation techniques were used in this case.

In the analysis that is made upon the medical terms from English into Kyrgyz, there were revealed problems such as morphological, syntactical, and lexical differences. Looking at translation work of medical terms from Syntactical point of view we can notice some changes in the target language. To be precise the syntactic shift of words is seen in target language: a) In target language the reverse word order is seen. b) In English phrasal terms there are less words whereas in target language there might be more. Also, here the morphological technique was applied as well. The adjective in source language is transformed into a noun in target language. c) Some terms are translated in target language by applying endings to the original term. Hence, we can see that endings in Kyrgyz language play a great role in forming the words.

The important aspect that should be considered when translating multi word terms from English into Kyrgyz is 'a translation unit'. Sometimes a single word or a morphological form or even a word combination (phrase) can be one translation unit on its own, but then an entire phrase is connected to the speaker's mind, so the sentence can be interpreted differently. Such features of a sentence that are making Interpreter's job challenging are presented in a flexibility of a single separate unit of a sentence, and so in translation they change their grammatical and/or lexical-semantic features [8].

To sum up, the study shows the ways of providing accurate and adequate translation of terms in medical discourse from English into Kyrgyz. The information provided in this study will contribute the field of Medical Discourse translation. The dynamic growth of this field, its

methods and medical equipment demands the development of medical discourse as well. When translating English terms into Kyrgyz the methods of transcription, transliteration, calque, morphological transformation, lexical transformation and descriptive translation are used the most. There are many other more terms belonging to different fields in medical discourse, for example: medical treatment record, medical history, certificate of sickness, doctor's instructions, referrals for tests, ER records, vaccination card. In our further articles we intend to study Translation Quality Assessment Models used in translation of medical discourse.

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