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**Science progress in European countries:
new concepts and modern solutions**

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ON THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING HEADLINES IN THE MEDICAL SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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Scientific work at a higher educational establishment is a stable factor in increasing the motivation of learning a foreign language. It is an integral part of any research to read and translate special articles. Reading is included in the sphere of communicative and social activity of a person, and it plays an extremely important role, since it opens up access to the most up-to-date information sources for a specialist and, thus, is one of the main means of satisfying his cognitive needs and carrying out professional activities. Like any activity, reading is always purposeful; its goal is to extract information necessary for professional development. Reading situations are very different: sometimes it is necessary to only determine what the article is about; in other cases, along with an understanding of the certain facts, to catch all the details; finally, to understand exactly the content. The main characteristics of the understanding of the text are completeness, accuracy and depth.

Characteristic features of the scientific style are its information content, consistency, accuracy and objectivity. The reader faces numerous lexical and grammatical difficulties. But even at the stage of searching for the necessary information, the first thing he pays attention to is the headline of the article.

In translation theory, the headlines are considered to be often structured in such a way as to intrigue the reader. The translator is even offered to work on the translation of the headline after the translation of the entire text. But it is not always true for medical scientific articles. As practice shows, the headlines, as a rule, clearly indicate the problem, thus facilitating the search for a professional.

The cardiologist will be interested in the headline “From Myocarditis to Cardiomyopathy: Mechanism of Inflammation and Cell Death; Learning from The Past for the Future”(“Circulation”). The surgeon will be drawn to the headline “Surgical Treatment of Pancreatic Pseudocysts” (“British Journal Surgery”).

But according to translation theory, things are not always that simple. As it is known, headlines can be classified as follows:

1) Unclear due to the omission of the verb-predicate in them - while translating such headlines, you still have to mentally substitute verbs.

2) Unclear because the verb forms used in the sentence are not in the time required for the meaning. One should to determine the time for the correct translation basing on the overall situation.

3) Unclear because the auxiliary verbs are omitted.

4) Uncertainty may arise due to the absence of the article, which is often omitted in headlines.

5) Unclear because some words (most often verbs) are not added or several letters in the middle are replaced by an apostrophe.

6) Unclear due to the accumulation of nouns used in the function of adjectives and serving as a definition of each other (the so-called attribute groups).

7) Unclear because they contain an undisclosed hint. In some cases, it is possible to understand what is at stake only when the hint in them of the “winged word”, idiom, literary fact, etc., is deciphered.

Returning to the headlines of medical scientific articles, it should be noted that many of these difficulties are still missing in them. Auxiliary verbs stand in their place, verbs are used in the right tense form, there is a verb-predicate, definite and indefinite articles perform their function. For example:

“Cardiac Troponin T: A Marker in the Diagnosis of Acute Myocarditis in Children”. In this headline, the indefinite article indicates the non-identity of cardiac troponin T as a marker in the diagnosis of acute myocarditis in children.

Twenty-five Year Experience with Pancreatic Pseudocysts. Are We Making Progress? ” Here, the Continuous form is used to denote a process going on at the present moment, all components are saved.

“Could Intracranial Pressure in Traumatic Brain Injury Be Measured or Predicted Noninvasively?” This headline is an interrogative sentence, its predicate is a modal passive construction, an attribute group and medical terms of Latin origin are present.

Yet any headline is a challenge to the translator. The latter is tested both for knowledge of common and special English vocabulary including neologisms, abbreviations and English tense forms, active and passive forms, participial constructions, gerund, etc.

We find examples of headlines extremely short and clear as well as difficult for understanding due to unknown abbreviations or terms.

Compare: “The Heart in Hypertension” and “Protective Effects of Statins Involving Both eNOS and tPA in Focal Cerebral Ischemia” where eNOS is endothelial nitric oxide synthase and tPA is tissue plasminogen activator.

“Cardiac Troponin T: A Marker in The Diagnosis of Acute Myocarditis in Children” - the indefinite article indicates the non-identity of cardiac troponin T as a marker in the diagnosis of acute myocarditis in children.

Twenty-five Year Experience with Pancreatic Pseudocysts. Are We Making Progress? ”- the temporary form of the Continuous process transfers, all components are saved.

“Could Intracranial Pressure in Traumatic Brain Injury Be Measured or Predicted Noninvasively?” - this headline is an interrogative sentence, its predicate is a modal passive construction.

What difficulties can really complicate the understanding of the headline of a scientific article? These include both lexical and grammatical difficulties. To lexical difficulties, we assign polysemy of official words, polysemy of unofficial words, neologisms, abbreviations, etc.

The polysemy of unofficial words (nouns, verbs, adjectives) represents one of the greatest difficulties. Polysemy often serves as a source of misunderstanding in a special translation. In order to correctly grasp the meaning of the headline, it is necessary to take into account the meaning of all its constituent parts, without losing sight of any. When reading the entire text in this case, the context may give a correct understanding, but in the case of a headline we do not have it. In addition, in scientific English there is a certain category of words, which also presents significant difficulties in translation - these are words that are similar in both languages in writing, but differ in meaning (the so-called “false friends of a translator”). For example: “Prevalence of Allergy Symptoms and Total IgT in A New York City Cohort”. In medical English, “cohort” is a group of subjects with a common defining characteristic, for example, age group. In Russian and Ukrainian, “cohort” is known due to its historical meaning, i.e. the basic tactical unit of a Roman legion.

Unconditional difficulty in the process of understanding the headlines of the medical articles is a quite frequent use of abbreviations. At one time, it was the headlines of medical articles that brought us the acronym AIDS . Each discovery, each new achievement in medicine brings new and new abbreviations that need to be deciphered and offer an adequate translation in the native language. Some abbreviations are clear to all medical profession, some are used only in a narrow field of medicine.

Of course, we wish to speak about the imagery of the headline language.

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itself often provides metaphors to the literature. And what about the medical scientific articles? It turns out that examples can also be found in them, and far from isolated: “Heart to Heart”, “The Door of Hope, or Will Those Born in 1982 See the 22nd Century?”, “The Known Unknowns of Antigen Processing and Presentation”, “The Pancreatic Stellate Cell: A Star on the Rise in Pancreatic Disease”.

Turning from lexical to grammatical difficulties of translating the headlines of scientific medical tests, it should be noted that the translator can face almost all

grammatical phenomena of the English language: the use of all tense forms, participles, complex constructions with non-personal forms of the verb, modal verbs, etc.

The use of attribute groups is almost mandatory. In the scientific literature, they appeared as a result of the requirement of brevity in the presentation of scientific material. Meeting with them always attracts the attention of a translator, because there are no prepositions and articles between the components of the group. Among the features of the translation of attribute phrases should be noted the need to identify associative links for an adequate translation of a phrase, the inverted word order in English and often complete restructuring in the language of translation, adding the necessary components to most fully convey the meaning of the phrase. In addition, the attribute word combination may contain terms-neologisms, abbreviations or truncated words, one of the components may be an incomplete word (preposition, postposition) that change the meaning of the leading, motivating component. Considerable difficulty is presented by complex definitions with a multicomponent composition, special syntactic constructions. For example: “Revived Malaria Threat Alarms WHO”; “The Most Frequently Reported Drug Related Clinical Adverse Experience”; “A Simple, Specific, Accurate and Precise Reverse Phase High Pressure Liquid Chromatographic Method for The Simultaneous Determination of Nimesulide and Tizanidine from Tablets”.

So, the translation of the headlines of medical research articles is a complex but interesting process, which, in principle, is a thorough work on many lexical and grammatical difficulties. And the headline, like a mirror, reflects all the difficulties of translating an English text.