

Peculiarities of Translation of German Medical Documents

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Abstract: The article considers the peculiarities of translation of German medical documents into Russian on the example of authentic texts of German medical documents. The type and form of the text are analysed, translation units are studied, transformations of sentence structure arising in the process of translation. The article also investigates possibilities of adequate transfer of contextual differences and differences related to the linguistic structure.

Key points: text; term; medical lexicon; style; borrowings; transformations; compensations; equivalent; correspondences; translation.

Medical documents by their form, their content and importance for a person represent a special type of texts. For the purpose of the analysis, popular and scientific medical literature was excluded from a rather diverse range of relevant topics, since it is largely theoretical in nature and cannot be classified as medical documents of direct application.

Medical texts belong to the scientific style and have a neutral colouring, with a large amount of terminological, professional vocabulary of German (Erkrankung, f "disease", Herzfrequenz, f "heart rate"), Latin (Status localis "local condition"), Greek origin (Anamnese, f "anamnesis", i.e. information about the onset and development of the disease), or containing both German and foreign languages. both German and foreign-language structural elements (Liquoruntersuchung, f "examination / analysis of the of (cerebrospinal) fluid"; Latin Liquor + German. die Untersuchung).

The lexicon was analysed on the basis of real medical documents, namely extracts from the medical histories of children - citizens of the Russian Federation. medical records of children - citizens of the Russian Federation, who at different times were treated at the paediatric clinic of the Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich (LMU München) for respiratory, cardiac, and cerebral diseases. The extracts ranged from 2117 to 2258 words.

All the studied lexical units can be conditionally divided into several thematic groups:

a) names of equipment and instruments, auxiliary medical materials; b) positions and professions of medical personnel; c) names of operations and individual actions performed by medical personnel; d) names of human body organs; e) names of diseases and their symptoms; f) names of medical drugs.

Lexical units are borrowed from Latin or Greek. As a rule, Latin terminology denotes diseases (Abdominaltyphus, m "typhoid"), their symptomatology (Etiologie, f "aetiology"; Tachydyspnoe, f "respiratory rate / HR"), medical drugs and their forms (Phenobarbitalum, n "phenobarbital"; in ampullis "in ampoules"), sometimes the names of organs of the human body (Medianstium, n "mediastinum"). Similar lexical units may also have German correspondences (pulmo (pulmonis) / Lunge, f "lung"; peritoneum / Bauchfell, n; Darmfell, n "peritoneum"). Borrowings from English are much rarer and are associated with the use of complex electronic equipment or technologies in medicine (Screening, n "screening, examination"; Shunt, m "shunt").

The proposed equivalents are represented most often by highly specialised terms. They are always unambiguous and have no variants in translation. The simplest statistical analysis of the above-mentioned documents has shown that from 53 to 64 lexical units were formed by the pure suffixal method, i.e. approximately 2.7 per cent of the total number of words. The prefixal method of formation was noted in 69-81 cases, or 3.43% of words. The suffixal-prefixal method of formation in various texts was used to form 61-73 lexical units, i.e., approximately 3.06% of the total number of words. approximately 3.06 per cent. The texts contained between 246 and 269 compound words, which was approximately 11.8 per cent. The number of abbreviations mentioned ranged from 17 to 21, that is, corresponding to approximately 0.87%.

Typologically, medical documents combine the features of descriptive (localising phenomena and changes in space and time) and and changes in space and time) and instructive, i.e. directive (giving instructions and recommendations on how to do something) texts.

Thus, we can conclude that German medical texts are characterised by a high saturation of terminological and professional vocabulary, often borrowed or international, stylistically neutral. This lexicon is formed in ways typical for the German language - suffixation, prefixation, suffixation-prefixation, collocation, abbreviation. The similarity in the structural and stylistic design of the corresponding German medical documents makes it possible to perceive and adequately convey the information contained in them.

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