

## Джерела ілюстративного матеріалу

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## Summary

The article deals with the phenomena of substantivized adjectives in modern German. Usual and occasional substantivized adjectives are analysed. Quantitative relations of different lexical-semantic groups of substantivized adjectives in language and speech are compared.

## DEMANDS OF TRANSLATION OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS INTO SLOVAK LANGUAGE

**Kňazovická Katarína**

*Faculty of Arts, University of Presov, Slovakia*

Nowadays there has discussion about the necessity of translation of medical terms into Slovak. There has already existed the Committee responsible for the translation in Slovakia.

But we would like to pay attention to the terms especially the ones concernig surgical instruments. The question is, is really necessary to find an appropriate Slovak equivalent to the English term?

From the sociolinguistic point of view, each social group, or profession, or other group belonging to some particular society use their specific language or let's say - code.

The doctors are not the exception. To go into details, surgeons' language /code/ will differ for the language of internal medicine doctors, etc. Let's be more specific and have a look at surgical instruments especially used in orthopaedics, traumatology and gynecology. Most of catalogues of new surgical instruments have been written only in English, which can be a problem mostly for older doctors who are not as skilled in English as their younger colleagues, so there might be a problem with translation of the instruments. Luckily there are pictures of the instruments, so that they can learn by visualisation.

As for the translation there have been a tendency to translate the terms by translators who actually did not understand the medicine and they lacked bilateral competence, language and professional (Hrdlička, 1992, 69-80). The results were in some cases very odd, as some doctors mentioned. That's why nobody tries to translate the terms. How they manage to understand if they lack a language competence? Well, the answer could have been hidden in "their code". Let's analyse some medical terms which describe the instruments. We could divide the instruments into specific groups: first group includes the instruments named after their inventors, for example FUKUDA RETRACTOR or KOCHER' S FORCEPS. In this case during the operation the doctor will say: "Give me Fukuda", "Give me Kocher" / we are describing the situation, when the doctor asks the assistant nurse to pass him a specific instrument/. The second group can be described as the the group of the instruments which are translated into Slovak because there have already existed the Slovak equivalents such as SCISSORS - NOŽNICE, HOOK - HÁČIK, HAMMER - KLADIVO, etc. The third group can be represented by the instruments where word-for-word translation is used. Let's demonstrate it on some examples: RETRACTOR - RETRAKTOR, FLEXION GAP - FLEKČNÝ GEP, CLEVER HOOK - KLEVER HÚK, SPACER - SPEJSER, CONSTRAIN - KONSTREJN, EXPRESS SEW - EXPRESS SJUV.

Finally we have a group of the instruments which do not have Slovak equivalents but the doctors have made "their own names of the instruments". So this could be called "the code". Well, in practical life this could be a problem because in every Slovak hospital, / we mean doctors there/, they have their own language so we can have one instrument with different terms. B. Ilek (1977, s. 19-38) says that there has existed the phenomenon, where the professional English "býva znešvařena příměsí hantýrky". If we have a look at some instruments, we can see the different terms depending on the hospital where doctors work. We can specify the Register of doctors from Prešov, the Register of the doctors from Košice, Šaca, etc. HOOK PROBE is "pátradlo" in Prešov, "pátrač" in Košice. IMPACTOR is used as "tlačka". Sometimes Slovak translation is so complicated that it is nonsense to use it when doctors fight with time during operations. We would like to demonstrate on some examples of the medical instruments that the question of necessity of translating the terms into Slovak could have been answered. Doctors, especially those who operate, do not have time to explain their assistant nurses the complicated Slovak term. That's why it's easier for them to use their "own language", for example : ARTHROSCOPIC SCISSORS PUNCH - simply said "

panč" or " pančové nožnice", or FLEXION GAP - officially this could be translated as KĹBNA MEDZERA PRI ZOHNUTOM KĹBE, but in practical life they just use "FLEKČNÝ GEP". There are other instruments which are shown in the table. To sum up, this has been just the beginning of research but we can expect that the final answer for the question of translating or not translating the surgical instruments into Slovak will be found in this statement: There is no need to translate the terms of surgical instruments into Slovak language because the specific group of people /orthopaedists, traumatologists, etc./who use the instruments everyday, have their „own code“ of communication.

### **Literature**

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### **Summary**

The article deals with the problematics of translation of the specific terms of instruments used in surgical disciplines in medicine. We have tried to find Slovak equivalents for English terms. In some cases there have existed Slovak translations for the terms. Mostly we have found out that English terms have no proper equivalents in Slovak language, that's why they have been replaced by "so called" code used by surgeons.

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## **АДРЕСАТНІСТЬ МОВЛЕННЄВОГО ЖАНРУ "КОМЕНТАР": ЛІНГВОРИТОРИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ**

**Коваленко Н. М.**

*Національний педагогічний університет імені М. П. Драгоманова*

Неориторичний напрям аналізу комунікації постає новим "витком спіралі" в розвитку антропоцентричної лінгвістики. Неориторика актуалізує класичний риторичний канон (інвенція, диспозиція, елокуція) [15] у світлі досягнень теорії тексту та комунікації, функціональної стилістики, мовленнєвої прагматики, когнітивної психології, психо- та соціолінгвістики. Інвенція пов'язується з предметною сферою мовлення, передбачає вибір та варіювання теми