ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ДАВЛАТ ЖАҲОН ТИЛЛАРИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИК НАЗАРИЯСИ ВА АМАЛИЁТИ КАФЕДРАСИ

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PROBLEMS OF TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION IN THE SPHERE OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

МАВЗУСИДА

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БИТИРУВ МАЛАКАВИЙ ИШИ

“ҲИМОЯГА ТАВСИЯ ЭТИЛАДИ”
“Таржимашунослик назарияси ва амалиёти”
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Introduction

The head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, one of the most important issues always worrying us, concern the moral image of our youth, their worldview. Time is rapidly changing today. Who is most aware of these changes? Of course, the youth. Certainly, let the youth keep up with the times. However, at the same time, they should not lose their national identity. Let the idea, of who we are, the descendants of what great ancestors we are always echo in their hearts and call for being committed to national self-consciousness. How will we achieve this? Only through upbringing, upbringing and only upbringing.[1]

Terminology and translation present a series of coincidences. Firstly, terminology and translation are characterized by their long tradition as applied subjects, in contrast to their recently established character as disciplines. Terminology and translation arose from the practical activity caused by the need to express specialized thought or to solve comprehension problems. Second, due to their relatively recent scientific recognition, both translation and terminology try to advance in the reaffirmation of their status as disciplines by placing emphasis on the features that distinguish them from other subjects and adhering to theories which sustain their autonomous nature as fields of knowledge. Thirdly, terminology and translation are interdisciplinary fields having a cognitive, linguistic and communicative basis. As a result, their foundation principles come from the cognitive, language and communication sciences. Besides, both subjects are information and communication areas which have knowledge categories and units expressing them that are projected on communicative acts immersed in particular social contexts.

Last but not least, language is the essence of both disciplines. Language is the expression system that reflects speakers' conception of reality and allows individuals to interact and express their ideas and thoughts.

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The topicality of the paper. For the time being due to the development of international communications, relations and cooperation in different spheres there is much demand for professional service of translators and interpreters. In its turn translators and interpreters face with the necessity of translating medical documents from Russian into English or vice versa. It is well known that English contributes a lot in international relationships in different spheres. There are a lot of spheres which are connected with medicine. The paper is an attempt to study the difficulties in translation of medical texts in the sphere of Neuropsychology and compile a glossary of translated into RussianEnglish Neuropsychologic terms which can alleviate the process of searching for an appropriatemedical term or expression in the field ofNeuropsychology.

The aim of the work. Main aim of this paper is the analysis of Neuropsychologic Terms. The purpose of the paper is to study structural and semantic peculiarities of English Neuropsychologic terminology. In this Qualification Paper we've set forth to study the translation methods of Neuropsychologic terms at a deeper level, their types and the ways of neuropsychologic texts' translation. The paper aims to investigate the difficulties faced in Neuropsychologic texts translation.

The tasks of the research The following tasks have been set:

- to investigate the origin, structure and meaning of medical terms;
- to find out themain techniques and methods of medical terms translation;
- to analyze the difficulties in translating medical texts;
- to reveal international terms, functioning in Neuropsychologic terminology, and realize the sources of their origin;
- to review all available comprehensive and onlinemedical dictionaries;

to analyze the translation difficulties of authentic medical texts in the field of Neuropsychology, both in the Russian and English languages;

The theoretical importance of the work. The work, theoretically, is an attempt to reveal the difficulties in translation of neuropsychologic terms. In the field of translatology it can be developed in making or implementing theories of translation. We should mention that this research work represents a great theoretical value for those willing to take up their future carrier in the field of translations as invaluable reference to the methods and the ways of translation of neuropsychologic texts. Theoretical value of the work is concluded in that it reveals regularities in formation and operation of English neuropsychologic terminology.

The practical importance of the work. Taking into consideration the value of the work it can be used multilaterally, i.e. in practical classes of translation and translation theory seminars. It may be used by the students in learning medical terminology and translating texts related to medicine.

The structure of the work. The work consists of an introduction part, two chapters, conclusion, bibliography and appendix.

The first chapter deals with the comprehension of theories of medical terminology. It reveals structural and semantic peculiarities of English neuropsychologic terminology.

The second chapter gives a review of the study of analysis of terminology on Neuropsychology. In this chapter we discussed neuropsychologic terms formation in English neuropsychologic terminological system, further translation of neuropsychologic texts into theRussianlanguage have been analyzed.

In bibliography we attached the list of references to enable the future translator or interpreter to use information sources used in this paper.

At the end of the graduation qualification paper we have attached appendix with glossary of terminology in the sphere of neuropsychology.

Chapter I The Brain, Neuropsychology And Terminology

1.1 Terminology As A Mean Of Communication In Specialized Languages

Terminology or specialized language is more than a technical or particular instance of general language. In today's society with its emphasis on science and technology, the way specialized knowledge concepts are named, structured, described, and translated has put terminologyor the designation of specialized knowledge concepts in the limelight. The information in scientific and technical texts is encoded in terms or specialized knowledge units, which are access points to more complex knowledge structures. Underlying the information in the text areentire conceptual domains, which are both explicitly and implicitly present, and which represent the specialized knowledgeencoded. In order to create a specialized text, translators and technical writers must haveanexcellent grasp of the language in the conceptual domain, the content that must be transmitted, and the knowledge level of the addressees or text receivers. In order to translate a specialized language text, translators must go beyond correspondences at the level of individual terms, and be able to establish interlinguistic references to entire knowledge structures. Only then can they achieve the level of understanding necessary to create an equivalent text in the target language.

There has been a great deal of debate regarding how much a translator or technical writer really needs to know about the specialized domain in order to translate or write about a scientific or technical text. Some people even seem to believe that such texts should only be translated or written by experts in the field because, in their opinion, it is impossible for non-experts toacquire the necessary knowledge. Although it is not infrequent for experts with an acceptable level of a second language to try to write or translate texts becauseof their knowledge of terminological correspondences, they generally find that writing an article in another language is far from simple. Similarly, thereare writers or translators

whobelieve that their syntacticand semantic knowledgeof oneor more languages guarantees an adequate scientificor technical text in the same languageor another language without any other previous preparation or documentation.Both endeavors can beextremely difficult to perform successfully.The reason for this lies in the fact that specialized languages are not a series of water-tight compartments. Terminological unitsand their correspondences possess both paradigmaticand syntagmatic structure. In other words, terms not only represent specialized concepts, but also have syntax and collocational patterns within general language. In this sense, merely knowing terminological correspondences is often not enough since such units, when inserted in context, affect the text at all levels. However, it also must be said that linguistic knowledge in itself is not a sufficient guarantee to produce an acceptable text in a specialized knowledge field. A translator or technical writer must likewise be aware of the types of conceptual entities that the text is referring to, the events that they are participating in, and how they are interrelated. This signifies that writers and translators of specialized texts must also be closet terminologists and be capable of carrying out terminological management as a means of knowledgeracquisition. This is one of the reasons why an understanding of terminology and specialized knowledge representation is a key factor in successful scientific and technical text generation and translation.

Terminology as a discipline of study is a relative newcomer. In fact, it came into being because of the growing need to facilitate specialized communication and translation, as well as knowledge transfer between text users belonging to different language communities and with similar knowledge levels. The theoretical proposals in this field have been mostly practice-based, and focus on the elaboration of glossaries, specialized dictionaries as well as terminological and translation resources. As a subject field with explicit premises, terminology emerges from the need of technicians and scientists to unify the concepts and terms of their subject fields in order to facilitate professional communication and the

transfer of knowledge. Precisely for this reason, Terminology has been for some time a discipline in search of a theory with premises capable of accounting for specialized knowledge representation, category organization, and description, as well as the semantic and syntactic behavior of terminological units in one or various languages. Over the years, this quest for a set of theoretical principles has led terminologists to ask themselves inter alia whether Terminology should be regarded as a branch of Philosophy, Sociology, Cognitive Science, or Linguistics (to name a few).

Rather than say that Terminology may stem from any or all of them, we take the position that Terminology is essentially a linguistic and cognitive activity. In this sense, terms are linguistic units which convey conceptual meaning within the framework of specialized knowledge texts. In the understanding of the nature of terms, this process of meaning transmission is as important as the concept or concepts that they designate. Terminological units are thus subject to linguistic analysis. Since this type of analysis can be carried out in a number of ways, it is necessary to choose the linguistic approach most in consonance with the object of study. Such an approach should be lexically-centered and usage-based. It should also have its primary focus on meaning and conceptual representation. As shall be seen, such is the case of theoretical approaches based on Cognitive Linguistics. In the past, Terminology and Linguistics have mostly ignored each other. In its initial phase, Terminology was interested in asserting its independence from other knowledge areas, and creating a totally autonomous discipline. This goal led terminologists to go to great lengths to emphasize differences between Terminology and Lexicology even to the extent of affirming that terms are not words. In a parallel way, linguistic theory has largely ignored Terminology, probably because specialized language has been and is often regarded as merely a special case of general language. Thus, it was not considered worthy of serious study because anything pertaining to general language was also presumed to be true of specialized language.

However, interesting conclusions about specialized language, scientific translation, and language in general can be obtained when terminology is studied in its own right. As such, it is most certainly susceptible to linguistic analysis within the framework of a linguistic model. Oddly enough, some years ago this seemingly innocuous affirmation would have caused quite a hue and cry in terminological circles. The reason for this was that the first approximations to terminology had normalization as a primary objective. Great pains were taken to strive for totally unambiguous communication through standardization. This signified one-to-one reference between term and concept. The fact that the majority of terms designate concepts that represent objects in a specialized knowledge field meant that such an objective seemed possible to achieve. Nevertheless, it soon became apparent that this was more a desideratum than a realistic goal.

1.2 The Brain Of Simultaneous Interpreter

Have you ever seen the work of simultaneous interpreter? You have?! In this case you completely understand, how difficult it is.There are a lot of things that simultaneous interpreters have to do at once. They include: listening to the spoken source language, observing tone and body language, remembering what is said, translating the message into another language, and then speaking the message in that language. As interpreters complete this process and produce speech in the target language, the source language speaker does not slow down or pause, so the linguist must constantly be multitasking. This profession does not just demand professionals with advanced language skills. Simultaneous interpreters also must be quick, focused, and flexible minds.

So how does the brain tackle such a demanding task? A lot of professionals of different spheres including neuropsycologys asked themselves the same question, and some of them have attempted to find the answer. For instance, neurologists,using fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging) can see which areas of the brain are working harder during different situations. A group of researchers at University of Geneva used fMRI to observe the brains of

multilinguals in three conditions: listening to a sentence in one of their languages, listening to and repeating a sentence in one of their languages, and listening to a sentence in one of their languages and interpreting it into another of their languages.

Broca's area, a region of the brain known for its role in understanding and producing language, was equally activated during all three tasks. Interestingly, the part of the brain that became more engaged during the interpretation task was the caudate nucleus. This part of the brain is responsible for learning and decision making skills. It uses information learned from previous experiences and takes them into account when making future decisions. In a way, the caudate nucleus works by coordinating multiple separate parts of the brain. Because this was the area that became more engaged when a more difficult task was introduced, neurologists hypothesize that successful interpretation does not just result from more use of the language-focused parts of the brain. Instead of a single specific region taking on the burden, interpreters' brains increase coordination between various regions of the brain. The caudate nucleus becomes more engaged during such a task because it has a huge role in facilitating this coordination.

1.3 Neuropsychology As A Branch Of Medicine

Neuropsychology is a scientific field concerned with understanding relationships between the human brain, behavior, and mind, and applying this understanding to the assessment, clinical management, and rehabilitation of persons with neurological disease and injury. Mind includes both conscious (that of which the person is aware) and unconscious (that of which the person is unaware) mental contents and processes, and involves both cognition (e.g., attention, perception, memory, language, thought, mental imagery) and emotion. The history of neuropsychology, within Western culture, is often traced to Hippocrates, who asserted that the brain was the organ of the intellect. Another important historical contribution, occurring at the beginning of the nineteenth

century, was that of Franz Josef Gall, who believed that mind could be divided into different functions that are localized within different areas of the brain. During the middle of the nineteenth century, separate reports by physicians Paul Broca, Carl Wernicke, and Hughlings Jackson provided the first clear evidence that the sudden onset of different types of speech and language impairments was associated with damage to different areas within the left hemisphere of the brain. Throughout the twentieth century, the development of neuropsychology was most influenced by scientific discoveries within clinical neurology, psychology (particularly cognitive psychology and theory concerning the mental measurement), and, more recently, neuroscience (including such sub-fields as neuroanatomy, neurophysiology, and neuropharmacology). Contemporary neuropsychology can be divided into two complementary sub-fields: Experimental neuropsychology and clinical neuropsychology.

Experimental neuropsychology

Experimental neuropsychology employs a wide range of scientific methods in an attempt to understand basic brain-behavior-mind relationships. Some of these methods involve the study of non-human animals, observing behavior changes following experimental damage, electrical stimulation, or drug injection within various brain regions, and recording the electrical activity of nerve cells while the animal performs different tasks. In the study of humans, the major method has been the careful measurement of behavioral and mental changes following accidental brain injury, neurosurgery, or the unfortunate occurrence of neurological diseases that affect particular brain regions.

Within the late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries, a variety of technologies have been added to the methodology of experimental neuropsychology. Each of these technologies allows a noninvasive (without entering the body) or minimally invasive measurement of brain structure or

physiology which can be correlated to measures of behavior, cognition, or emotion during the performance of a specified task. These technologies include:

(1) Electroencephalography (EEG; fluctuations in brain electrical activity recorded from sensors placed on the scalp);

(2) Event-related potentials (ERP; brain electrical in response to a sensory stimulus or preceding a voluntary movement, recorded from scalp sensors and enhanced by computer averaging);

(3) Magnetoencephalography (MEG) recording, from outside the head, of the magnetic field fluctuations generated by nerve-cell activity;

(4) Computerized tomography (CT), which allows the visualization of brain structure by computer-assisted measures of tissue density calculated by the average absorption of X-rays;

(5) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which makes a highly detailed visualization of brain structure through computer-assisted measures of cellular composition, calculated from radiowave signal changes following a radio-frequency pulse while the head is within the field of a powerful magnet;

(6) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), which involves the use of MRI technology to visualize changes in blood oxygen content that reflect the metabolic demands of active brain cells;

and (7) positron emission tomography (PET), which allows measures of blood flow or metabolic activity of different brain regions, based on emitted subatomic particles from radioactively labeled substances injected into blood vessels that supply the brain.

Overall, the most confident conclusions concerning what brain regions contribute to any particular aspect of behavior, cognition, or emotion are obtained when results from several of these scientific methods converge. As technological

developments have allowed increasingly fine-grained measurement of brain structure and processes, a more detailed and sophisticated understanding of human brain-behavior-mind relationships has emerged.

Clinical neuropsychology

Clinical neuropsychology is an applied discipline that uses the basic knowledge from experimental neuropsychologic research to develop reliable and valid procedures for assessing, managing, and rehabilitating persons who suffer from the behavioral, cognitive, and emotional consequences of neurological injury or disease. A variety of different tests of cognitive functions, such as memory, visual and auditory perception, language, and abstract reasoning, have been developed and shown to be sensitive to the consequences of localized brain damage or dysfunction. Although not yet as extensively developed, similar tests of emotional functions (e.g., recognition of facial or vocal emotional expression) are available.

In assessing a person with known or suspected neurological injury or disease, the clinical neuropsychologist uses several such tests to draw inferences about the functional integrity of different brain areas and systems. The pattern of strengths and deficits shown by a particular individual on these tests (as judged against performance expectations based on the study of healthy persons of similar age and educational background) can be compared to the documented patterns shown by persons with known neurological injury or disease. The clinical neuropsychologist can thus determine whether the pattern of test scores is consistent with a particular neurological diagnosis.

Neuropsychological testing plays a particularly important role in diagnosis when a given illness (e.g., Alzheimer's disease) manifests primarily by changes in cognition and emotion (rather than in clear physical abnormalities). In addition to diagnosis, neuropsychological assessment plays an important role in giving information to health care providers, patients, and family members concerning

specific strengths and deficits in cognitive and emotional functions and their practical implications. Neuropsychological testing is also used in the assessment of treatment effects (e.g., experimental drugs being tested to improve memory in persons with Alzheimer's disease) or disease progression, and in guiding the rehabilitation or clinical management of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral problems.

In selecting, administering, and interpreting neuropsychological tests, several factors need to be considered. First, specific tests should be selected on the basis of whether they meet accepted psychometric criteria. These criteria include demonstrated reliability (consistency of test scores obtained by the same persons when retested with the identical test or an equivalent form) and validity (sensitivity and specificity for the consequences of brain damage or disease). There should also be available normative data (average scores of healthy persons) comparable to the age, educational background, and other characteristics of the person being examined. In addition to test reliability, sensitivity, specificity, and available normative data, the impact of various patient characteristics must be considered. One characteristic known to affect test performance is the individual's age.

Age-related neuropsychological changes

Both age-related sensory acuity changes and response slowing can influence test performance, as can the physical limitations of such prevalent illnesses as arthritis. Changes in visual and auditory acuity with aging are well documented. Such sensory changes can affect neuropsychological test performance by making it more difficult for an older individual to accurately see test stimuli or hear the examiner's instructions. Reaction time shows progressive slowing from early through late adulthood. One obvious implication is that older adults will take longer than younger adults to complete various neuropsychological testing procedures.

Response slowing may also result in lower scores on tests that assign bonus points for faster performance. This underscores the need for age-appropriate normative data to which an individual's performance can be compared. Although healthy older people are unlikely to fatigue more rapidly than younger adults during average-length (e.g., two to three hours) testing sessions, older persons in poor health are likely to fatigue quickly. It may thus be necessary to take more frequent breaks during a neuropsychological examination session when evaluating older (particularly ill or frail) adults. Performance limitations imposed by physical disabilities (e.g., arthritis) may require modifications in testing procedures (e.g., allowing the person to work on a task beyond the standard time limits). Such departures from standardized test procedures require both caution and clinical experience when interpreting performance.

Even on neuropsychological tests that do not assign bonus points for faster performance, and for which age-related sensory changes do not likely contribute, performance is often poorer for older adults than for younger adults. This is particularly true for tests of memory and for tests of abstract reasoning and complex problem solving. There is both animal and human experimental data that suggests age-associated memory changes are due to cell loss and physiologic changes within the hippocampal complex, a deep brain region known to be important for establishing longer-lasting memories. Similarly, human experimental neuropsychological data has indicated that age-associated decreases in abstract reasoning and complex problem-solving ability likely reflect cellular and physiologic changes within the frontal lobes and deep brain structures to which they are interconnected. The frontal lobes and their interconnected brain structures are known to be important for a range of complex cognitive abilities that have been collectively termed *executive functions.*

However, it should be noted that there is greater variability in neuropsychological test performance among older (versus younger) individuals, with some older adults performing within the range of average younger persons.

This observation has led to controversy over whether age-group differences in neuropsychological test performance should be thought of as reflecting necessary changes in brain structure and functioning with aging or as the manifestation of subtle age-associated neurological disease processes within a subgroup of older adults. The resolution of this controversy must await future research, particularly that employing longitudinal research designs in which persons are repeatedly examined (both neuropsychologically and with sophisticated brain imaging technologies) as they age.

Chapter II Analysis Of Translation Of Terms In The Sphere Of Neuropsychology Through The Exploring Of Medical Language

2.1 Exploring Of Medical Language: Formation Of Medical Terms

In the last century clinical medicine developed into many new branches. Internal medicine for example started to specialise in cardiology, neuropsychology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, haematology, infectology, nephrology, oncology, pulmonology, rheumatologyetc. All this could happen thanks to the great development of scienceand technology.New diagnostic devices and methods were invented, e.g. computer tomography, sonograph, mammograph, laparoscope, endoscope, colonoscope, magnetic resonance image (MRI), etc.New diseases appeared such as AIDS, BSE (Bovine spongiform encephalopathyor so-called mad cow disease), avian flu (virus H5N1), swine flu (virus H1N1), etc.All these new things and phenomena had to be named, documented and propagated among scientists as well as common people. New words – medical terms – had to be formed. How were these new terms formed? Which ways of term-formation prevail nowadays?

Formation of new terms in each field medicine deserves an appropriate attention because the terms become successively a part of general language. Between general (codified) language and the language of science, there is a very close relationship. The language of science forms about three quarters of all written and printed materials of the general language in each nation. While general language serves all of its users, the language of science requires a certain level of scientific education because the terms as names of certain concepts only indicate their meaning. Only experts know their exact meaning.

Most anatomical and clinical terms used in medicine today, are Latin or Latinized Greek words, the origin of which can be traced back to the 5th century BC. If medical terminology has to function effectively and be understandable toits

users, the terms have to be formed, derived, and pronounced properly. Seminars on Latin and English medical terminology are anobligatory part of teaching programs in the first academic year of many medical faculties. Basic information on word-formation and word-analysis enables the students to manage medical terminology in a more effective way. Instead of memorizing lists of terms they can easily predict the meaning of other terms.

In medical terminology there can be observed two completely different phenomena: a very precisely worked-out, internationally standardized anatomical terminology and a quickly developing clinical terminology of all medical branches, characterised by a certain terminological chaos. The main cause of this phenomenon is quick development of scientific knowledge and a need to name promptly new devices, diseases, symptoms etc. All attempts to unify clinical medical terminology on international level have mostly been unsuccessful till now. The first attempt to create a unified international classification of diseases was done already in the 19th century. This classification had no united rules and similarly as today‘s International Classification of Diseases (ICD) it is only a technical tool used for statistic aims. Lack of unified medical terminology is seen especially nowadays when the computers have entered into medicine and when faultless international communication is required.

From the linguistic viewpoint, the research of clinical terminology is much more interesting thanks to its variability and colourfulness

Structure of medical terms

Medical terms can be basically divided intoone-word and multiple word terms. One-word terms can be simple (underived) words, derived words, compounds, or combination of derived and compound words.

Main typesof word-formation

Generally vocabulary spreads in three possible ways:

1. forming new names,

2. forming new meanings and

3.borrowing words from other languages.

Many linguists divide forming of new terms according to their ways of formation:

1.morphological by means of derivation, compounding, abbreviation;

2. syntactic by forming collocations and multi-word phrases and

3. semantic by narrowing (specifying) the meaning of common words; by metaphoric and metonymic transfer of the previous meaning;

4.borrowing words from other languages.

The most productive type of terms formation is derivation. Derived medical terms can consist of a prefix, one or two word roots, and a suffix in various combinations, as witnessed in the following examples:

myocardium = myo- (prefix) +card(ium) (root)

endocarditis = endo- (prefix) + card (root) + -itis (suffix)

cytology = cyt(o) (root) + -logy (suffix)

gastroenterology = gastr(o) (root) + enter(o) (root) + -logy (suffix)

adenoma = aden(o) (root) + oma (suffix)

The second most productive type of word-formation is compounding. A compound word is a fixed expression made up of more than one word, e.g. human being, blood donor, hay fever, Black Death. While in, for instance, German compound words are easily recognizable because they are always written together,

in English writing of the compound words varies. Compound words may be written:

1. as two/three words: blood pressure, blood group, heart attack, sleep walker, central nervous system;

2. with a hyphen: life-span, collar-bone, birth-control; or

3. as one word: gallstone, haemophilia, leucocytopenia, pseudopolycytemia. There are no strict rules for writing the compound word. Occasionally some terms are written with a hyphen, occasionally as two separate words or one word. For instance: life span – life-span; gall bladder – gallbladder.

Composition seems to be older than derivation from a diachronic viewpoint because the word-forming affixes developed from independent words. Similar process can be seen nowadays in the process of prefixoids (pseudoprefixes) and sufixoids (pseudosuffixes) e.g. myo-, arthro-, haemo-/haemato-, adipo-, hepato-, onco-, patho-; -aemia, -logy, -tomy, -pathy, -cyte, -algia, -ectomy, -scope etc. Each of these pseudo-affixes hides certain meaning, but they are not used as independent words. They have been developed artificially from Greek and Latin word roots for scientific purposes – to name new concepts.

Both mentioned types are also classed as morphological because they undergo certain morphological processes. While derivation and compounding prevailed in the past and preferred Latin and Greek roots and affixes, nowadays a syntactic way prevails – the forming of multi-word phrases, e.g. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, which successively undergo process of abbreviation because they are too long and uneconomical. Many English abbreviations have become internationally so well-known that many laymen may not know their English fullforms (AIDS, HIV, BSE, SARS, and IBS).

The fourth type of word-formation is abbreviation. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. There are many ways of forming abbreviations. Usually but not always, they consist of a letter or group of letters taken from a word or phrase. Abbreviations arise in written language and their spoken varieties can be either only a graphic one (g – gram, h – hour) or both a graphic and phonetic one, e.g. (G.P.) for general practitioneror an acronymic one e.g. for AIDS, which developed from its initialism. According to Crystal[2], acronyms are initialisms pronounced as single words, like HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Sometimes acronym can be formed from parts of words as in Ameslan (American Sign Language). Normally acronyms and initialisms are regarded as subgroups of abbreviations: "Some linguists do not recognize a sharp distinction between acronyms and initialisms, but use the former term for both."

Initialisms are very popular in written medical English to shorten long descriptive terms. For instance terms from biochemistry such as: deoxyribonucleic acid " DNA, ribonucleic acid " RNA, adenosine triphosphate " ATP; clinical medicine: acute lymphocytic leukaemia " ALL, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia " CLL, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura " TTP, autoimmune thrombocytopenia" AITP, idiopathic thrombocytopenia " ITP, etc. Usage of initialisms is so frequent that in each text, it is necessary to introduce the full phrase first and then its abbreviation in brackets to avoid misunderstanding, e.g. the initialism CML – can mean either chronic myeloid leukaemia, or chronic monocyte leukaemia.

Besides these main types of word-formation, there is also enough space for minor types, such as conversion, back-formation, and clipping.

In conversion, words transfer from one word category to another word category without using any morphological means. This process has developed through the semantic need to attach a new meaning to a word. In this way verbs

[2] Crystal, D. (1995): The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. CUP, p. 120.

develop from nouns and adjectives, or nouns develop from verbs and soon. For instance position to position, lecture to lecture, blind to blind, to check check-up. Sometimes, instead of learning new adverbial suffixes students misuse conversion i.e. by putting a noun in front of another noun to fulfill the function of an adjective, e.g. connection tissues instead of connective tissue, skeleton muscles instead of skeletal muscles, nerve system instead of nervous system.

Back-formation is the process of creating a new lexeme, usually by removing actual or supposed affixes. The resulting neologism is called back-formation, a term coined by James Murray in 1889.[3] This process of word-formation is very rare in medical terminology. We have found just two medical terms formed in this way. The word syringe was formed from its plural form syringes dropping -s, see Greek sg. syrinx, pl. syringes. The verbs euthanase or euthanize come from the noun euthanasia. While back-formation may change the part of speech or the word's meaning, clipping creates shortened words from longer ones, but it does not change the part of speech or the meaning of the word.

Clipping is a type of word-formation that is apparently used rather more in professional slang than in regular terms. According to Marchand[4], clippings are not coined as words belonging to the standard vocabulary of a language. They originate as terms of a special group like schools, army, police, the medical profession, etc. Clipped words arise after dropping either the beginning, final or central part of the word. Back clipping is the most common type, in which the beginning is retained, e.g. exam(ination), (polio)myelitis, lab(oratory), doc(tor), vet(erinarian) = veterinary physician. In middle clipping, the middle of the word is retained, e.g. flu (influenza). Fore-clipping retains the final part, e.g.(uni)versity.

Too many synonymic terms for one concept is an unwanted phenomenon in scientific language and contributes to misunderstanding. Although polysemy, homonymy and synonymy are unwanted phenomena in medical terminology,

[3] Crystal, D. (2008): A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 6th Ed. Blackwell Publishers.

[4] Marchand, H. (1969). The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-formation.München.C.H.Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.

however, their occurrence is relatively abundant and no branch of medicine can avoid them. Polysemy and synonymy accompany the development of each new branch of medicine. This situation is typical for a time of rushed forming of new terms and theoretical processing of scientific terminology. While homonyms are rather rare within one branch of medicine, synonyms quantitatively enlarge the vocabulary. Synonyms are defined as words with similar or very close meanings. Synonymy is very closely connected with calques (words translated from other languages).

Synonyms

Synonymy can appear in several levels:

1. Along with an international Greek/Latin term, another synonym formed from foreign (Greek/Latin) elements has developed at the same time, e.g. erythrocyte x normocyte; neutrophil x polymorphonuclear leucocyte; antihaemophylic factor A x coagulation factor; asiderotic anaemia x sideropenic anaemia; haematopoiesis x sanguinification, etc.Such synonyms arise due to the different motivation of word-formation of individual terms. For example in the term erythrocyte the red colour is emphasized. In its synonymic term normocyte the normal development of the cell is emphasized. Similarly in the term neutrophil the neutral stain used in staining of leucocytes in laboratories was the basic motivating element in development of this term, while in its synonymic variety polymorphonuclear leucocyte it was the amount of differently shaped cores which the white cell contains.[5]

An international Greek/Latin term has been translated into English, e.g. erythrocyte – red blood cell (RBC); leukocyte – white blood cell (WBC); thrombocyte – blood platelet; monocyte – mononuclear cell; haematopoiesis – blood cell production; coagulation – blood clotting; haemolysis – blood destruction; haemostasis – arrest of bleeding. Translations (calques) of Greek/Latin

[5] Besa, E. C. et al. (1992): Hematology.

terms into English have different stylistic value and validity. While the international terms erythrocytes, leukocytes, thrombocytes and coagulation serve for specialists, their English equivalents red blood cells,white blood cells, blood platelets and blood clotting are used in articles or speech determined for the common reader or listener.

Sometimes along with a borrowed term, several variants of a translation occur and enter mutually into synonymic relations, e.g. erythrocyte – red (blood) cell x red (blood) corpuscle; phagocyte – phagocytic cell x defensive cell, or the colloquial expression scavenger cell; haematostasia – control of haemorrhage x control of bleeding x prevention of blood loss. A similar synonymic relationship exists between varieties of the following terms: Hodgkin´s disease - Hodgkin´s granuloma - Hodgkin´s sarcoma; myeloproliferative syndrome – myeloproliferative diseaseand myeloproliferative disorder.

While in the past, national medical terminologies often borrowed medical terms form Latin, nowadays this process of word-formation is rather unproductive. Loanwords are typical for the modern period. A great number of English scientific words have entered the language from French.[6]

Loanwords are words borrowed from other languages, also called borrowings. According to different sources, nearly 30 % of all English words are of French origin. From medical terms we have selected the following examples: bowel, cartilage, cramp, curette, degeneration, deglutition, delivery, denture, diarrhoea, diphtheria, disease, dislocation, malaise, etc. Another 29 % of words are of Latin origin (femur, humerus, occiput, mandible, puncture, pulp), 26 % of words are of Germanic origin – usually common everyday word (hand, finger, nose, arm, chin, wrist, foot, head, hip, hair) about 6 % of Greek origin (bregma, chorion, diabetes, emphysema, myopia, ophthalmia, pneumonia, stigma, trauma) and about 6 % are taken from other languages, and 4 % are derived from proper names.[7] While

[6] Marchand, H. (1969). The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-formation.München.C.H.Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.

[7] Dzuganova, B. (2002): A brief outline of the development of medical English. Bratisl Lek Listy; 103 (6): 223-227.

loanwords are lexical borrowings, calques are borrowings taken from other languages by literal, word-for-word or root-for-root translation (for examples see section on synonymy).

Terms with a -onym ending

A very special type of medical terms are various ‘-onyms’, such as eponyms, toponyms, mythonyms, and backronyms.The -onym words come from the Greek onyma meaning ‘name’. Although this type of terms seems to be rare, the reverse is true. Of all the "-onyms" eponyms are the most frequent. Some authors also call this type of word formation "anthroponyms" from the Greek word ánthropos meaning "man". Medicine has been enthusiastic in naming tests, symptoms, and diseases after their discoverers. Some sources state there are about 8,000 eponyms; others estimate their number to be up to 30,000.[8]In some branches of medicine, there are even eponymic dictionaries.

It is not always easy to explain the origin of the -onyms, because they do not reflect any essential characteristic of the term. They do not inform us about the content of the term. Eponyms have a long tradition in Western medicine. Being awarded an eponym is regarded as an honour: "Eponymity, not anonymity, is the standard."[9] At a time when medicine lacked the tools to investigate the underlying causesof many syndromes, the eponym was a convenient mechanism for attaching a label to a disease. Some diseases have been named after the persons who first described the condition or after a patient or literary figure who suffered such a disease. This usually involves publishing an article in a respected medical journal. Such was the case of a progressive degenerative disorder of the central nervous system, named after the English doctor, James Parkinson, or of a special form of dementia studied and first described by the German neuropathologist, Alois Alzheimer, these two very serious diseases afflicting mainly the older generation nowadays.

[8] Bujalková, M. (2011): Lekárska terminológia v súčasnosm a historickom kontexte. Univerzita Komenského. Bratislava, p. 20.

[9] Merton R K (1973): What is a Name? The eponymic route to immortality.Retrieved from www.wikipedia.org/ wiki/List_of_eponymous_diseases.

Eponyms are not a completely new phenomenon in medicine. They were known already in Galénos' era (appr. 125 – 199 BC). The wider use of eponyms, however, started in the first half of the 19th century, when in honour of the physician-discoverer a discovered part of the human body, disease, symptom, syndrome, factor, anomaly etc. were first named, e.g. Fallopian tube, Bartholin's gland, Golgi apparatus, von Willebrand disease/syndrome, Werlhof's disease, Cooley's anaemia, Alder's constitutional granulation anomaly, as well as deviations in the colouring of an erythrocyte or morphological changes of leucocytes – Heinz bodies /Heinz – Ehrlich bodies, Howell – Jolly bodies, Dőhle bodies etc. As you can notice some eponyms occur in more than just one variety, e.g. Franconi's syndrome/Franconi's pancythopenia/de Toni Franconi syndrome, or more physicians – discoverers appear in one eponym, e.g. Chediak – Steinbrinck – Higashi syndrome.

English physicians such as Sir James Paget, Richard Bright and Thomas Addison all gave their names to more than one disease. Andrews [10]says, however, that only one eponym has survived. We have found out that in the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems there are two eponyms named after the British physician Thomas Addison – Addison's disease (a disorder that occurs when the adrenal glands do not produce enough hormones, in the past often combined with tuberculosis) and Addison's anaemia (a blood disorder caused by a lack of vitamin B12, better known today as pernicious anaemia, or Biermer's anaemia, or Addison–Biermer anaemia). Another English physician Christopher Addison has given his name to a part of the anatomy – Addison's plane.[11]

Occasionally an eponymous disease may be named after a patient (examples include Christmas disease, Hageman factor, Hartnup disease, Mortimer's disease,

[10] Andrews, E. (1947): A History of Scientific English. The Story of its Evolution Based on a Study of Biomedical Terminology. Richard R. Smith. New York, p. 77.

[11] Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. (1988): 28th Ed. W. B. Saunders Company. Philadelphia, p. 25.

and Lou Gehri's disease). Christmas and Hageman were the first patients described with blood clotting disorders.

Two-name eponyms are often shortened toone name only: e.g. Howell – Jolly bodies to Howell's bodies or Jolly's bodies;Cabot –Schleip rings to Cabot's rings; Wiscott – Aldrich syndrome to Aldrich' syndrome.Similarly with three-name eponyms, e.g. Chediak – Steinbrinck – Higashi anomaly, which is shortened to Chediak – Higashi anomaly.

The unclear motivation of eponyms causes difficulties in their usage. They are often replaced by descriptive terms e.g. Christmas disease " haemophilia B. The BernardSoulier Syndrome (B-SS) is a rare inherited bleeding disorder caused by abnormal platelets and subsequent abnormal clotting. This syndrome was originally described in 1948 by two physicians who were treating a patient with a bleeding problem.The eponym Bernard – Soulier syndrome is sometimes replaced by hemorrhagiparous thrombocytic dystrophy, or Giant Platelet Syndrome. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma can be replaced by lymphosarcoma, Schőnlein – Henoch purpura by purpura rheumatica etc.

WHO experts prefer descriptive multi-word terms to eponyms in processing the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems. Sometimes an eponym is too well-known, however, and occurs even in a negative form; pernicious lymphogranuloma is better known as Hodgkin's disease/granuloma/ sarcoma), its histologically negative variety being called non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

2.2. Analysis of Translation of Terms in the Sphere of Neuropsychology[12]

In this chapter translation strategies and procedures of terms in the sphereofNeuropsychology have been analyzed. For translation analysis we selected various texts, online publications in the sphereofNeuropsychology.

12Principles of Neuropsychology, Second Edition. Eric A. Zillmer, Mary V. Spiers, William C. Culbertson, 603 p. 2016

During the translation processes and comparative analysis introduced by Vinay and Darbelnet twogeneral strategies of direct translation and oblique translation have been applied. The strategies and procedures defined by Vinay and Darbelnet are as follows:

- Direct translation comprises three procedures which are as follows:

1. Borrowing: in this procedure, the source language word is directly transferred into the target language as it is[13] (Munday, 2012).

2. Calque: this is a special sort of borrowing in which the source languageexpression or structure is transferred to the target language in literal translation (Munday, 2012).

3. Literal translation: This is word-for-word translation which is described by Vinay and Darbelnet as being themost common translation procedure between languages of the same family and culture (Munday, 2012). In those cases where literal translation is not possible, translators could employ oblique translation which covers four procedures:

4. Transposition: "this is the changeof one part of speech for another (e.g. noun for verb) without changing the sense" (Munday 2012, p. 87).

5. Modulation: this process "changes the semantics and point of view of the SL" (Munday, 2012, p. 88).

6. Equivalence: In Vinay and Darbelnet's categorization, the termequivalence refers to cases where "languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means"[14] (Munday 2012, p. 89).

7. Adaptation: this process involves "changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture" (Munday, 2012, p. 89).

Below we attempted to analyze translation of terms in the sphere of Neuropsychology with the focus on translation strategies and procedures proposed

[13] Munday, G. (2012). Introducing Translation Studies: Theoriesand Applications, 3rd Ed., New York: Routledge.

[14] Munday, G. (2012). Introducing Translation Studies: Theoriesand Applications, 3rd Ed., New York: Routledge.

by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) such as direct translation, borrowing, calque, literal translation.

1) Akinesia is a difficulty in initiating and maintaining behavior. Patients with akinesia may be extremely slow to start or perform a movement, may become rapidly fatigued when performing repetitive movements, or may have problems in performing simultaneous or sequential movements.

Акинезия - это трудность в начинании и соблюдении движения. Пациенты с акинезией могут быть очень медленными, чтобы начать или выполнить движение, могут быстро устать при выполнении повторяющихся движений или могут иметь проблемы при одновременном или последовательном движении.

The term "***Akinesia***" is translated into Russian "***Акинезия***", in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Originand Etymology

Mid 19th century: from Greek akinēsia 'quiescence', from a- 'without' + kinēsis 'motion'.

Pronunciation:Akinesia/eɪkɪ`ni:sɪə//akɪ`ni:sɪə/

2) Apraxia[15]is the main type of disorder under the category of problems of how to act. Strictly defined, apraxia implies an absence of action, but neuropsychologists most often use it to describe a variety of missing or inappropriate actions that cannot be clearly attributed to primary motor or sensory

[15]Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews.CountryUnited Kingdom.189. Subject Area and CategoryNeuroscience, Behavioral Neuroscience, Cognitive Neuroscience, PsychologyNeuropsychology and Physiological Psychology, PublisherElsevier Ltd.Publication type Journals, ISSN01497634 (2015)

deficits, or lack of comprehension, attention, or motivation. Thus, the term apraxia refers to an inability to perform voluntary actions despite an adequate degree of motor strength and control.

Апраксия является основным типом расстройства в категории проблем, как действовать. Строго определенная, апраксия подразумевает отсутствие действия, но нейропсихологи чаще всего используют ее для описания множества недостающих или несоответствующих действий, которые не могут быть явно связаны с первичным двигательным или сенсорным дефицитом или отсутствием понимания, внимания или мотивации. Таким образом, термин апраксия относится к неспособности выполнять сознательные действия, несмотря на достаточную степень эффективности, и контроля над двигательными нервами.

The term "**Apraxia**" is translated into Russian «**Апраксия**», in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

"loss of the knowledge of the uses of things," 1877, medical Latin, from German apraxie, coined 1871 by German philologist and philosopher Heymann Steinthal (1823-1899), from Greek apraxia "inaction," from a- "not, without" (a- + praxis "a doing, action, business" + abstract noun ending -ia. **Pronunciation:**

**Apraxia \a`prakseə **

3) People with **limb-kinetic apraxia (**also **ideokinetic)**appear clumsy and have poor motor control. In attempting to show how a key would be used, limb-kinetic

apraxics may make large grasping motions, rather than fine thumb-to-forefinger movements. Because limb-kinetic apraxia is defined as a problem in executing precise, independent, or coordinated finger movements, people with this disorder are also likely to perform quite poorly on the finger-tapping.

Люди с **лимб-кинетической апраксией** (также **идеокинетической апраксией**) кажутся неуклюжими и имеют плохую моторику. Пытаясь показать, как будет использоваться ключ, люди с лимб-кинетической апраксией могут выполнять множество хватающих движений, а не мелкие движения большого и указательного пальца. Поскольку лимб-кинетическая апраксия определяется как проблема при выполнении точных, независимых или скоординированных движений пальцами, люди с этим расстройством также, вероятно, будут довольно плохо выполнять постукивание пальцами.

The term "**limb-kinetic apraxia**" is translated into Russian "**лимб-кинетическаяапраксиея**", in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin

It was first described by Kleist in 1907 as an. ' innervatory apraxia' (Kleist, 1907), and then Liepmann advanced the term 'limb-kinetic apraxia' (Liepmann, 1920).

Pronunciation:Limb-kinetic apraxia -/lim kai`netika`prakseə/

4) Ideomotor apraxia involves difficulties in the execution of the idea of a movement, even though the knowledge of the action is preserved. For example, in response to a request to pantomime use of a key, the person may mistakenly use

the index finger as the key (body part as tool error) or turn the whole arm in an unnatural fashion(movement orientation error).

Идеомоторная апраксия связана с трудностями в исполнении идеи движения, хотя знание о действии сохраняется. Например, в ответ на просьбу изобразить жестами, как использовать ключ, человек может ошибочно использовать указательный палец в качестве ключа (часть тела, как ошибочный инструмент) или неестественно использовать всю руку, как образ (ошибка ориентации движения).

The term "**Ideomotor apraxia**" is translated into Russian **«Идеомоторнаяапраксия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

The general concept of apraxia and the classification of ideomotor apraxia were developed in Germany in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by the work of Hugo Liepmann, Adolph Kussmaul, Arnold Pick, Paul Flechsig, Hermann Munk, Carl Nothnagel, Theodor Meynert, and linguist Heymann Steinthal, among others.

New Latin, from Greek, inaction, from a- + praxis action.

**Pronunciation:Ideomotor apraxia \ ideə`motə a`prakseə **

5) With **conceptual apraxia**[16], in contrast, the knowledge of the action has been lost. For example, when asked to gesture how to use the key, the person may

[16]Neuropsychology Review.CountryUnited States, 74.Subject Area and CategoryPsychology.Neuropsychology and Psychology.Publisher Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.Publication typeJournals. ISSN 10407308, 15736660 (2016)

perform any number of vague movements. When given a key, he or she may try to use it as a pen or a toothbrush and, in addition, may not be able to pick out the correct gesture if shown by someone else. Conceptual apraxia is not associated with damage to any one area, but is related to wider loss of semantic knowledge of tools and actions.

Напротив, с **концептуальной апраксией** знание о действии было утрачено. Например, когда человека просят жестами показать, как использовать ключ, он может выполнять любое количество непонятных движений. Когда человеку дают ключ, он или она могут попытаться использовать его в качестве ручки или зубной щетки и, кроме того, человек не сможет различить правильный жест, если его покажет кто-то другой. Концептуальная апраксия не связана с повреждением какой-либо одной области, а связана с более широкой потерей семантического знания инструментов и действий.

The term "**Conceptual apraxia**" is translated into Russian **«Концептуальнаяапраксия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin

This disorder was first seen 100 years ago by Doctor Arnold Pick, who described a patient who appeared to have lost their ability to use objects. The term was first created by Steinthal in 1871 and was then applied by Gogol, Kusmaul, Star, and Pick to patients who failed to pantomime the use of tools.

Pronunciation:Conceptual apraxia

Amer.|kən`septʃuəl| Brit. |kən`sɛptjʊəl| /a`prakseə/

6) Dissociation apraxia (formerly **ideational apraxia)** involves impairment in an action sequence. This type of apraxia can be witnessed in a multistage request such as,"Show me how you would pour and serve tea." Actions may be performed out of order, although the individual actions themselves are correct.

Диссоциативная апраксия (ранее **идеативная апраксия**) связана с нарушением последовательности действий. Этот тип апраксии может быть выявлен в просьбе, такой, как «Покажите мне, как вы будете наливать и подавать чай». Действия могут выполняться не по порядку, хотя сами отдельные действия верны.

The term "**Dissociation apraxia**" is translated into Russian «**Диссоциативнаяапраксия**», in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin

In 1973, Heilman described patients who, when asked to pantomime to command, looked at their hand but failed to perform any recognizable actions.

Pronunciation: Dissociation apraxia \disose`a:shən//a`prakseə/

7) Achromatopsia[17], the complete loss of ability to detect color. People with this malady live in a black-and-white world. One man, a successful painter of abstract art, experienced this as different from watching black-and-white TV

Ахроматопсия, полная потеря способности определять цвет. Люди с этой болезнью живут в черно-белом мире. Один человек, успешный

[17]Neuropsychology.CountryUnited States, 107.Subject Area and CategoryArts and Humanities. Arts and Humanities (miscellaneous).Psychology.Neuropsychology and Psychology. Publisher American Psychological Association.Publication type Journals. ISSN 08944105 (2015)

художник абстрактного искусства, страдавший этим заболеванием, описал её, как просмотр черно-белого телевизора.

The term "**Achromatopsia**" is translated into Russian **«Ахроматопсия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consistsof techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

Mid 19th century; earliest use found in The Lancet. From German Achromatopsie, Achromatopsia from ancient Greek ἀχρώματος + Hellenistic Greek -οψία.

Pronunciation: Achromatopsia/əkrəʊmə`tɒpsɪə//eɪkrəʊmə`tɒpsɪə/

8) Prosopagnosia refers to the special case of inability to recognize people by their faces, even though the person can often recognize people by other means such as gait or tone of voice. In «The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat», Oliver Sacks describes the affliction of Dr. X, a music teacher who can no longer recognize objects or people by sight. Presented with a red rose, Dr. X "took it like a botanist given a specimen, not like a person given a flower. 'About six inches in length,' he commented.'A convoluted red form with a linear green attachment.'" Dr. X was completely unable to name what he had in his hand until it was suggested to him to smell it. "'Beautiful!' he exclaimed. 'An early rose. What a heavenly smell!'

Просопагнозия (прозопагнозия) относится к особому случаю неспособности узнавать людей по лицам, хотя человек часто может узнавать людей другими способами, по походке или тону голоса. В книге «Человек, который спутал свою жену со шляпой» Оливер Сакс описывает недуг

доктора Х, учителя музыки, который больше не может узнавать объекты или людей визуально. Когда ему дали красную розу, доктор Х «взял её, как ботаник, которому дали образец, а не как человек, которому дали цветок. «Около шести дюймов в длину», - прокомментировал он. «Извилистая красная форма с узким зеленым креплением». Доктор Х совершенно не мог назвать то, что у него было в руке, пока ему не предложили почувствовать её запах. «Замечательно!» - воскликнулон. «Утренняяроза. КакойБожественныйзапах»

Theterm "**Prosopagnosia**" istranslatedintoRussian**«Просопагнозия»**, intranslationthestrategyofdirecttranslation, theprocedureofborrowingwiththetechniqueoftransliterationhasbeenused. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology:

Apparently derived from the German title of a 1947 paper by neurologist Joachim Bodamer describing the condition, titled Die Prosop-Agnosie, derived from Ancient Greek πρόσωπον (prósōpon, "face") and ἀγνωσία (agnōsía, "non-knowledge").

Pronunciation: Prosopagnosia/prɒsəpag`nəʊʒə/, /prɒsəpag`nəʊzɪə/, /prɒsəpag`nəʊsɪə/

9) ApperceptiveAgnosia[18]—At first glance, those individuals, like Dr. X., with the apperceptive form of object agnosia maybe thought blind, because they tend to take no apparent notice of objects and people in their vicinity. But on closerexamination, their sensory functions are clearly intact. Many people with this

[18]Journal of Neuropsychology.CountryUnited States, 26.Subject Area and Category NeuroscienceBehavioral Neuroscience.Cognitive Neuroscience.Psychology.Neuropsychology and Psychology. PublisherWiley-Blackwell Publication type Journals. ISSN 17486653, 17486645 (2015)

condition are aware that they can indeed see, but they have a problem correctly perceiving things.

Апперцептивная агнозия. На первый взгляд, эти люди, такие как доктор Х., с апперцептивной формой объектной агнозии, могут считаться слепыми, потому что они, как правило, не видят очевидных предметов и людей вокруг себя. Но при ближайшем рассмотрении, их сенсорные функции толком не повреждены. Многие люди с этим состоянием знают, что они действительно могут видеть, но у них есть проблема с правильным восприятием вещей.

The term "**ApperceptiveAgnosia**" is translated into Russian **«Апперцептивнаяагнозия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the techniqueof transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin

Heinrich Lissauer published an exhaustive diagnostic evaluation of a patient who could not, or only with great difficulty, visually identify common objects.

Pronunciation: apperceptiveagnosia/apə`sɛptɪv//æg`noʊʒə, -ʒi ə, -zi ə/

10) Associative Agnosia[19] is differentiated behaviorally from apperceptive agnosia in that the primary difficulty is a loss of knowledge of the semantic meaning of objects. Conceptually, the person can "recognize" objects at a perceptual level by picking them out, or correctly copying them, but perception breaks down at a higher level of meaning. For example, some people have little

[19]Advances in the Study of Behavior.CountryUnited States, 60.Subject Area and CategoryNeuroscience. Behavioral Neuroscience.Neuropsychology and Psychology. PublisherElsevier Inc.Publication typeBook Series ISSN 00653454 (2015)

apperceptive difficulty and can draw or copypictures of objects in great detail but cannot name them.

Ассоциативная агнозия- отличается по поведению с апперцептивной агнозии тем, что основной трудностью является потеря знаний о семантическом значении объектов. Концептуально человек может «распознавать» объекты на уровне восприятия, выбирая их или правильно копируя их, но восприятие ухудшается на более высоком смысловом уровне . Например, у некоторых людей существует небольшая склонность к восприятию и они могут рисовать или копировать изображения объектов очень подробно, но не могут назвать их.

The term "**Associative Agnosia**" is translated into Russian «**Ассоциативнаяагнозия**», in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.

Pronunciation:AssociativeAgnosia/ə`səʊʃ(ɪ)ətɪv//ə`səʊsɪətɪv//æg`noʊʒ ə, -ʒi ə, -zi ə/

Aphasia Subtypes

The classification of aphasias into receptive and expressive isa useful didactic tool, but many people with left hemisphere lesions have a combination of both symptoms, because of damage to the left middle cerebral artery, which serves both expressive and receptive areas. This section briefly reviews the symptoms of the various subtypes of aphasia beyond the more common Broca's and Wernicke's aphasias.

Типы Афазии

Классификация афазий нарецептивную и экспрессивную, является полезным дидактическиминструментом, но многие люди с повреждениямилевого полушария имеют комбинацию обоих симптомов из-за повреждения левой средней мозговой артерии, которая служит как экспрессивным, так и рецептивным областям. В этом разделе кратко рассматриваются симптомы различных подтипов афазии за пределами более распространенных афазий Брока и Вернике.

11) Damage to the left hemisphere auditory processing are as results in the partial or total inability to decipher spoken words. This condition is known as **receptive aphasia**,or **Wernicke's aphasia**. However, people with receptive aphasia can often still recognize the emotional tone of language, because the speaker's intent, such as anger, sarcasm, or humor, is processed as voice intonation. Conversely, right hemisphere damage has the opposite effect: The patient accepts words at face value but loses the nuances of jokes and emotional intention.

Повреждение корковой части слухового анализатора левого полушария приводит к частичной или полной неспособности расшифровать произносимые слова. Это состояние известно как **рецептивная афазия или афазия Вернике**. Однако люди с рецептивной афазией часто могут распознавать эмоциональный тон языка, исходя из намерений говорящего, таких, как гнев, сарказм или юмор, что обрабатывается, как голосовая интонация. И наоборот, повреждение правого полушария имеет противоположный эффект: пациент нормально воспринимает слова, но теряет нюансы шуток и эмоционального намерения.

The term "**Wernicke's aphasia**" is translated into Russian «**АфазияВернике**».This term consist of two words.One of these words is EPONYM– Wernicke.**Medical eponyms** are terms used in medicinewhich are named after people. Alsoin translation of this term the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The

strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin

The first recorded case of aphasia is from an Egyptian papyrus, the Edwin Smith Papyrus, which details speech problems in a person with a traumatic brain injury to the temporal lobe.

Aphasia is from Greek a- ("without") + phásis (φάσις, "speech").

The word aphasia comes from the word ἀφασία aphasia, in Ancient Greek, which means "speechlessness", derived from ἄφατος aphatos, "speechless" from ἀ- a-, "not, un" and φημί phemi, "I speak".

Wernicke's aphasia was named after Carl Wernicke who is credited with discovering the area of the brain responsible for language comprehension.Late 19th century. Karl Wernicke (1848–1905), German neuropsychiatrist.

Pronunciation:Wernicke's aphasia/ˋvɛ:-//ˋwə:nɪkəz/ / əˋfeɪziə , -ʒə/

12) Broca's Aphasia

Broca's aphasia is an expressive, non fluent aphasia characterized by difficulties in speech production but relatively adequate auditory verbal comprehension, as evidenced by the ability to follow spoken commands (such as, "Point to the cup"). Many forms of disorders of production exist, which can range from an inability to form words to an inability to place words together to form a spoken or written sentence. In simple **expressive aphasia**, the person knows what he or she wants to say but cannot find the words to say it. It is like continually experiencing a situation in which the word or words are on the tip of the tongue but are not quite connected to thought.

Афазия Брока

Афазия Брока - это экспрессивная, неактивная афазия, характеризующаяся трудностями в говорении, но относительно адекватное понимание слов на слух, о чем свидетельствует способность следовать устным советам (например, «Укажите на чашку»). Существует множество форм нарушений речевого акта, которые могут варьироваться от неспособности выражать слова, до невозможности сгруппировать слова вместе, чтобы сформировать устное или письменное предложение. С обычной **экспрессивной афазией** человек знает, что он хочет сказать, но не может найти слов, чтобы выразить это. Это похоже на постоянное переживание ситуации, когда слово или слова находятся на кончике языка, но не совсем связаны с мыслью.

The term "**Broca's Aphasia**" is translated into Russian **«АфазияБрока»**.This term consist of two words.One of these words is EPONYM – Broca. **Medical eponyms** are terms used in medicinewhich are named after people. Alsoin translation of this term the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

Expressive aphasia was first identified by the French neurologist Paul Broca (28 June 1824 – 9 July 1880)

Pronunciation: Broca's Aphasia/brɔka /ə`feɪziə , -ʒə /

13) Conduction Aphasia[20]—The behavioral hallmark of conduction aphasia is a problem in repeating what others say. This problem, obviously, may not

[20]American journal on intellectual and developmental disabilities.CountryUnited States, 73.Subject Area and CategoryArts and Humanities.Arts and Humanities (miscellaneous).MedicineNeurology (clinical), Pediatrics,Perinatology and Child Health, Psychiatry and Mental Health.PsychologyDevelopmental and Educational

become apparent except on formal testing. In ordinary conversation, expressive speech is fluent but marked with **phonemic paraphasias**, or errors of word usage of similar-sounding words (such as using the word bark for tarp). Comprehension is relatively well preserved but may suffer from minor errors. Reading aloud and writing are frequently impaired. Neuroanatomically, **conduction aphasia** is a result of separation of Broca's area from Wernicke's area by damage of the arcuate fasciculus, the connecting white matter fibers between the twoareas.

For example:

"Clinician: Now, I want you to say some words after me. Say 'boy'.

Patient: Boy.

Clinician: Home.

Patient: Home.

Clinician: Seventy-nine.

Patient: Ninety-seven. No … sevinty-sine … siventy-nice….

Clinician: Let's try another one. Say 'refrigerator'.

Patient: Frigilator … no? how about … frerigilator … no frigaliterlater … aahh! It's all mixed up!"

ПроводниковаяАфазия. Поведенческая характеристика проводниковой афазии - это проблема в повторении того, что говорят другие. Очевидно, эта проблема может не проявиться, кроме как при официальном тестировании. В обычном разговоре экспрессивная речь свободна, но отмечена **фонематическими парафазиями** или ошибками использования слов со схожими звуками (например, использование слова barkfortarp). Понимание относительно хорошо сохраняется, но может быть связано с незначительными ошибками. Чтение вслух и письмо часто нарушены.

Нейроанатомически, проводниковая афазия является результатом отделения области Брока от области Вернике от повреждения дугообразного пучка, соединяющего волокна белого вещества между двумя областями.

The term "**Conduction Aphasia**" is translated into Russian **«ПроводниковаяАфазия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and phraseological calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin Wernicke predicted the existence of conduction aphasia in his landmark 1874 monograph, *Der Aphasische Symptomenkompleks: Eine Psychologische Studie auf Anatomischer Basis*. He was the first to distinguish the various aphasias in an anatomical framework, and proposed that a disconnection between the two speech systems (motor and sensory) would lead to a unique condition, distinct from both expressive and receptive aphasias, which he termed *Leitungsaphasie*.

Pronunciation: Conduction Aphasia/kond`akSn //ə`feɪziə , -ʒə /

14) Transcortical Motor Aphasia—Clinicians can recognize transcortical motor aphasia by the patient's halting, non fluent spontaneous speech; oddly, however, speech becomes fluent if the person merely repeats what another says. In many respects, except for the differences in repetition ability, this deficit resembles Broca's aphasia. Speech comprehension is unimpaired and writing may also suffer. Reading comprehension, however, is generally intact. Lesions to the area anterior or superior to Broca's area are associated with this aphasia type.

Транскортикальная моторная афазия- Врачи могут распознать транскортикальную моторную афазию при запинаниях пациента, не плавной спонтанной речи; странно, однако, речь становится свободной, если человек

просто повторяет то, что говорит другой. Во многих отношениях, за исключением различий в способности повторения, этот дефицит напоминает афазию Брока. Понимание речи не нарушается, а письмо может быть нарушено. Однако понимание прочитанного, как правило, не нарушено. Повреждения в области, расположенной впереди или выше области Брока, связаны с этим типом афазии.

The term **“Transcortical Motor Aphasia”** is translated into Russian **«Транскортикальная моторная афазия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.

Pronunciation: Transcortical Motor Aphasia/trans`kortikəl /`motə/ /ə`feɪziə , -ʒə /

15) Transcortical Sensory Aphasia—Severe speech comprehension deficit marks transcortical sensory aphasia. Interestingly, despite being unable to comprehend speech, such aphasics can adequately repeat phrases and sentences presented to them. Lesions in the angular gyrus are the most likely culprits for this aphasia; thus, reading and writing are also affected.

Транскортикальная сенсорная афазия - серьезное нарушение понимания речи означает транскортикальную сенсорную афазию. Интересно, что, несмотря на то, что они не способны понять речь, люди с такой афазией могут адекватно повторять фразы и предложения, предложенные им. Поражения в угловой извилине являются наиболее вероятными виновниками этой афазии; таким образом, чтение и письмо также затрагиваются.

The term “**Transcortical Sensory Aphasia**” is translated into Russian **«Транскортикальная сенсорная афазия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has

been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.**Pronunciation: Transcortical Sensory Aphasia/trans`kortikəl//`sensəri / /əfeɪziə , -ʒə /**

16) Anomic Aphasia—A problem in word finding, or anomia, is the primary, and often only, difficulty in anomic aphasia. This aphasia is a frequent result of widespread brain impairment caused by conditions such as traumatic brain injury and dementias such as Alzheimer's disease.

Although there are not many literary cases about anomic aphasia, there are many non-fiction books about living with aphasia. One of them is «The Man Who Lost His Language» by Sheila Hale. It is the story of Sheila Hale's husband, John Hale, a scholar who suffered a stroke and lost speech formation abilities. In her book, Sheila Hale also explains the symptoms and mechanics behind aphasia and speech formation. She adds the emotional components of dealing with a person with aphasia and how to be patient with the speech and communication.

Аномическая афазия. Проблема в поиске слов или аномия - это первичная, а зачастую, единственная трудность в аномической афазии. Эта афазия является частым результатом широко распространенного нарушения в головном мозге, вызванного такими состояниями, как травма головного мозга и деменциями, такими, как болезнь Альцгеймера.

The term "**Anomic Aphasia**" is translated into Russian «**Аномическаяафазия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.

Pronunciation: Anomic Aphasia /a`nomik/ /ə`feɪziə , -ʒə /

17) Dolphin Assisted Therapy

Dolphin Assisted Therapy (DAT) has been used as a therapeutic approach to increase speech and motor skills in patients with developmental, physical, and emotional conditions, such as Down syndrome and autism.

Have you seen children and adults wearing lifesavingvestsandswimminghappilywithdolphinsin a pool? Howeasilydoes a dolphinapproachthesestrangers? Hownicedothesepeopleseemtobespendingtime?

Дельфинотерапия.Дельфинотерапия используется, как терапевтический подход для улучшения речи и двигательных навыков у пациентов с развитыми психическими и эмоциональными состояниями, такими, как синдром Дауна и аутизм. Видели ли вы детей и взрослых в спасательных жилетах, счастливо плавающих в бассейне вместе с дельфинами? Насколько легко дельфины находят подход к незнакомцам? Как мило, кажется, эти люди проводят время?

The term **"Dolphin Assisted Therapy"**is translated into Russian **«Дельфинотерапия »**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and omission has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. The word "Assisted" was omitted and the syndetic letter "o" between two words «Дельфин» and «Терапия» was inserted.

Pronunciation:Dolphin Assisted Therapy/ˋdɒlfɪn//əˋsɪst ə d//ˋθɛrəpi/

<u>18) Global Aphasia</u>—Global aphasia is the most devastating of the aphasia subtypes because of its profound effect across all areas of speech functioning. There is marked disability in speech production, as well as speech comprehension. Reading, writing, and repetition are also impaired. This aphasia is caused by a massive lesion encompassing major portions of the left hemisphere.

Глобальная афазия - глобальная афазия является самой разрушительной из подтипов афазии из-за ее глубокого эффекта во всех областяхотвечающих за речь. Существует выраженная неспособность в говорении, а также в понимании речи. Чтение, письмо и повторение также нарушены. Эта афазия вызвана массивным поражением, охватывающим основные части левого полушария.

The term "**Global Aphasia**" is translated into Russian **«Глобальная афазия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the techniqueof transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.

Pronunciation: Global Aphasia/ˋgləʊb(ə)l//əˋfeɪziə , -ʒə /

19) Agnosia[21], the inability to recognize the form and/or function of objects and people, occurs in every sensory domain. For example, **tactile agnosia**, also called **astereognosis**, is an inability to recognize objects by touch; for instance, failing to recognize a pen held in the hand. Agnosia is possible in every sensory domain and can sometimes result in odd behavior.

Агнозия- неспособность распознать форму и / или функцию объектов и людей, встречается в любой сенсорной области. К примеру, **тактильная агнозия**, также называемая **астереогнозом**, является неспособностью распознавать предметы прикосновением; например, неспособность распознать ручку, находящуюся в руке. Агнозия возможна в любой сенсорной области и иногда может приводить к странному поведению.

The term "**Agnosia**" is translated into Russian **«Агнозия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of

[21]Speech disorders: aphasia, apraxia, and agnosia. Brain, W. Russell Brain Baron, (Walter Russell Brain), 1895-1966.Published by ReInk Books (2017)

transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

Borrowed from German Agnosie, borrowed from Greek agnōsía "lack of knowledge, ignorance," from a- + -gnōsia (from gnôsis "knowledge" + -ia) — more at gnosis

Pronunciation: Agnosia/æg`noʊʒə, -ʒi ə, -zi ə/

20) Astereognosis/tactile agnosia: Astereognosis (or tactile agnosia if only one hand is affected) is the inability to identify anobject by active touch of the hands without other sensory input, such as visual or sensory information. An individual with astereognosis is unable to identify objects by handling them, despite intact elementary tactile, proprioceptive, and thermal sensation. With the absence of vision (i.e. eyes closed), an individual with astereognosis is unable to identify what is placed in their hand based on cues such as texture, size, spatial properties, and temperature.

Астереогноз / тактильная агнозия: Астереогноз (или осязательная агнозия, если затрагивается только одна рука) - неспособность идентифицировать объект путем касания его руками,не используя другие сенсорные чувства, такие, как визуальная или сенсорная информация. Человек с астереогнозом не может идентифицировать объекты, вертя их в руках, несмотря на неповрежденные элементарные тактильные, проприоцептивные и тепловые ощущения. При отсутствии зрения (т. е. Глаза закрыты) индивидуум с астереогнозом не может определить, что находится уних в руке, на основе таких сигналов, как текстура, размер, пространственные свойства и температура.

The term "**Astereognosis/tactile agnosia**" is translated into Russian **«Астереогноз / тактильнаяагнозия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

First recorded in 1895-1900; From Greek (a- + stereo- + -gnosis)

Pronunciation: Astereognosis/ə`stɛr i ɒg`noʊ sɪs/

21) Finger agnosia: Finger agnosia, first defined in 1924 by Josef Gerstmann, is the loss in the ability "to distinguish, name, or recognize the fingers", not only the patient's own fingers, but also the fingers of others, and drawings and other representations of fingers. It is one of a tetrad of symptoms in Gerstmann syndrome, although it is also possible for finger agnosia to exist on its own without any other disorders. Usually, lesions to the left angular gyrus and posterior parietal areas can lead to finger agnosia.

Пальцевая агнозия: впервые описанная в 1924 году Йозефом Герстманом, - это потеря способности «различать, называть или распознавать пальцы», и не только свои собственные пальцы, но и пальцы других, а также рисунки и другие изображения пальцев. Это один из симптомов синдрома Герстмана, хотя также возможно, что пальцевая агнозия может существовать сама по себе без каких-либо других расстройств. Обычно поражение левой угловой извилины и задних теменных областей может приводить к пальцевойагнозии.

The term "**Finger agnosia**" is translated into Russian **«Пальцеваяагнозия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing

consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

Finger agnosia, first defined in 1924 by Josef Gerstmann

Pronunciation:Finger agnosia/`fɪŋgə//æg`noʊʒə, -ʒi ə, -zi ə/

22) Gerstmann syndrome is a neuropsychiatric disorder that is characterized by a constellation of symptoms that suggests the presence of a lesion in a particular area of the brain. Damage to the inferior parietal lobule of the dominant hemisphere results in Gerstmann's syndrome.

This disorder is often associated with brain lesions in the dominant (usually left) hemisphere including the angular and supramarginal gyrus (Brodmann area) near the temporal and parietal lobe junction. The angular gyrus is generally involved in translating visual patterns of letter and words into meaningful information, such as is done while reading.

Синдром Герстмана - это нейропсихиатрическое расстройство, которое характеризуется совокупностью симптомов, которое указывает на наличие поражения в определенной области мозга. Повреждение нижней теменной доли доминантного полушария мозга приводит к синдрому Герстманна.

Это расстройство часто ассоциируется с поражением головного мозга в доминантном (обычно левом) полушарии, включая угловую и надкраевую извилины (зона Бродмана) вблизи сочленения височной и теменной долей головного мозга. Угловая извилина обычно участвует в переводе визуальных

шаблонов буквы и слов на значимую информацию, например, во время чтения.

The term "**Gerstmann syndrome**" is translated into Russian **«Синдром Герстмана»**, This term consist of two words. One of these words is EPONYM – Gerstmann. **Medical eponyms** are terms used in medicinewhich are named after people. Alsoin translation of this term the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.

Pronunciation:Gerstmann syndrome/ˋgerstmən/ /ˋsɪndrəʊm/

23)Paresthesia[22]: Paresthesia is an abnormal sensation such as tingling, tickling, pricking, numbness or burning of a person's skin with no apparent physical cause. The manifestation of a paresthesia may be transient or chronic, and may have any of dozens of possible underlying causes.

The most familiar kind of paresthesia is the sensation known as **"pins and needles"**. A less well-known and uncommon but important paresthesia is **formication**, the sensation of bugs crawling underneath the skin.

Парестезия - это ненормальное ощущение, такое, как, пощипывание, щекотание, покалывание, онемение или жжение кожи лица без видимых физических причин. Проявление парестезии может быть временным или хроническим и может иметь любую из десятков возможных, лежащих в основе, причин.

Самым знакомым видом парестезии является ощущение, известное как **«покалывание в конечностях»**. Менее известным и необычным, но важным

[22]Brain and Cognition.CountryUnited States, 103.Subject Area and Category Arts and Humanities.Arts and Humanities (miscellaneous).Neuroscience.Cognitive Neuroscience.Psychology.Developmental and Educational Psychology.Experimental and Cognitive Psychology.Neuropsychology and Psychology. PublisherElsevier Inc.Publication type Journals. ISSN 10902147, 02782626 (2015)

в парестезии является **формикация**, ощущение мурашек, ползающих под кожей.

The term "**Paresthesia**" is translated into Russian **«Парестезия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

From New Latin, dating back to 1855-60; (par-, esthesia)

Pronunciation: Paraesthesia/pær əs`θi ʒə, -ʒi ə, -zi ə/

24) Peripheral neuropathy: Peripheral neuropathy (**PN**) is damage toor disease affecting nerves, which may impair sensation, movement, gland function, or other aspects of health, depending on the type of nerve affected. Common causes include systemic diseases (such as diabetes or leprosy), hyperglycemia-induced glycation,vitamin deficiency, medication (e.g., chemotherapy, or commonly prescribed antibiotics including metronidazole and the fluoroquinolone class of antibiotics (Ciprofloxacin, Levaquin, Avelox etc.), traumatic injury, including ischemia, radiation therapy, excessive alcohol consumption, immune system disease, Coeliac disease, or viral infection. It can also be genetic (present from birth) or idiopathic (no known cause). In conventional medical usage, the word neuropathy (neuro-, "nervous system" and -pathy, "disease of") without modifier usually means peripheral neuropathy.

Периферическая невропатия/нейропатия: Периферическая нейропатия (PN) является повреждением или болезнью, воздействующей на нервы, которая может нарушать ощущение, движение, функцию лимфатических желёз или другие аспекты здоровья в зависимости от типа

поражённого нерва. Общие причины включают системные заболевания (такие как диабет или проказа), гипергликемия-индуцированная гликация, дефицит витаминов, лекарства (например, химиотерапия или обычно назначенные антибиотики), включая метронидазол и класс антибиотиков фторхинолона (ципрофлоксацин ,левокаин, авелокс и т.д.), травматические повреждения, включая ишемию, лучевую терапию, чрезмерное употребление алкоголя, болезнь иммунной системы, брюшнополостная болезнь или вирусная инфекция. Она также может быть генетической (присутствующей с рождения) или идиопатической (неизвестной причины). В традиционном медицинском использовании слово «нейропатия» (neuro-«нервная система» и –pathy«болезнь») без определения, обычно означает периферическую невропатию

The term "**Peripheral neuropathy**" is translated into Russian **«Периферическаяневропатия/нейропатия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

In conventional medical usage, the word neuropathy (neuro-, "nervous system" and -pathy, "disease of") without modifier usually means peripheral neuropathy.

Pronunciation:Peripheral neuropathy/pə`rɪf(ə)r(ə)l//njʊə`rɒpəθi/

25) Phantomlimbpain. Phantom pain sensations are described as perceptions that an individual experiences relating to a limb or anorgan that is not physically part of the body. Limb loss is a result of either removal by amputation or

congenital limb deficiency. However, phantom limb sensations can alsooccur following nerve avulsion or spinal cord injury.

Sensations are recorded most frequently following the amputation of an arm or a leg, but may alsooccur following the removal of a breast, teeth, or an internal organ. Phantom limb pain is the feeling of pain in an absent limb or a portion of a limb. Thepainsensationvariesfromindividualtoindividual.

Фантомная боль в конечностях. Фантомные болевые ощущения описываются как восприятие, которое испытывает человек, связанное с конечностью или органом, который, физически, не является частью тела. Потеря конечности является результатом, либо удаления путем ампутации, либо недостатка врожденной конечности. Тем не менее, ощущения фантомных конечностей могут также возникать после разрыва нервов или повреждения спинного мозга.

Ощущения регистрируются чаще всего после ампутации руки или ноги, но могут также возникать после удаления груди, зубов или внутреннего органа. Фантомная боль в конечностях - это чувство боли в отсутствующей конечности или части конечности. Болезненное ощущение варьируется от человека к человеку.

The term "**Phantom limb pain**" is translated into Russian **«Фантомная боль в конечностях»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Pronunciation:Phantom limb pain/`fantəm//lɪm//`peɪn/

26) Proprioceptive disorder: Proprioception is the sense of the relative position of one's own parts of the body and strength of effort being employed in movement.

In humans, it is provided by proprioceptors (muscle spindles) in skeletal striated muscles and tendons (Golgi tendon organ) and the fibrous capsules in joints. It is distinguished from exteroception, by which one perceives the outside world, and interoception, by which one perceives pain, hunger, etc., and the movement of internal organs.

Проприоцептивное расстройство: Проприоцепция- это чувство относительного положения отдельных частей тела и усилий, применяемых при движении.

У людей положение обеспечивается проприоцепторами (нервно-мышечное веретено) в скелетных полосатых мышцах и сухожилиях (орган сухожилия Гольджи) и волокнистых капсулах в суставах. Она отличается от экстероцепции, благодаря которой человек воспринимает внешний мир и взаимопонимание, посредством которого человек воспринимает боль, голод и т.д., смещение внутренних органов.

The term "**Proprioceptive disorder**" is translated into Russian **«Проприоцептивное расстройство»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Pronunciation:Proprioceptive disorder/prəʊprɪə(ʊ)ˋsɛptɪv//dɪsˋɔːdə/

27) Ageusia[23]: is the loss of taste functions of the tongue, particularly the inability todetect sweetness, sourness, bitterness, saltiness. It is sometimes confused with **anosmia** – a loss of the sense of smell. Because the tongue can only indicate texture and differentiate between sweet, sour, bitter, salty, most of what is perceived as the sense of taste is actually derived from smell. True ageusia is relatively rare compared to**hypogeusia** – a partial loss of taste – and **dysgeusia** – a distortion or alteration of taste.

Агезия- это потеря языком вкусовых функций, особенно невозможность распознать сладость, кислинку, горечь, соленость. Её иногда путают с **аносмией** - потеря обоняния. Поскольку язык может указывать только текстуру и различать сладкое, кислое, горькое, соленое, большая часть того, что воспринимается как чувство вкуса, на самом деле происходит от запаха. Истинная агезия относительно редка по сравнению с **гипогезией** - частичная потеря вкуса - и **дисгезия** - искажение или изменение вкуса.

The term "**Ageusia**" is translated into Russian **«Агезия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: Early 19th century; earliest use found in John Mason Good (1764–1827), physician and surgeon. From scientific Latin ageusia from a- + ancient Greek γεῦσις sense of taste + scientific Latin -ia.

Pronunciation:Ageusia /ə`gyuziə/

[23]Cognitive Neuropsychology.Country United Kingdom, 179.Subject Area and Category Arts and Humanities. Cognitive Neuroscience.Psychology.Publisher Taylor & Francis. Publication type Journals. ISSN 02643294, 14640627 (2015)

28) Dysgeusia: Dysgeusia, also known as **parageusia**, is a distortion of the sense of taste. Dysgeusia is alsooften associated with ageusia, which is the complete lack of taste, and hypogeusia, which is a decrease in taste sensitivity. An alteration in taste or smell may be a secondary process in various disease states, or it may be the primary symptom. The distortion in the sense of taste is the only symptom, and diagnosis is usually complicated since the sense of taste is tied together with other sensory systems.

Дисгезия, также известная как **парагезия**, является искажением чувства вкуса. Дисгезия также часто ассоциируется с агезией, которая является полным недостатком вкуса и гипогезией, которая снижает чувствительность к восприятию вкуса. Изменение вкуса или запаха может быть вторичным процессом в различных болезненных состояниях, или может являться основным симптомом. Искажение в смысле вкуса является единственным симптомом, и диагноз обычно осложняется, поскольку чувство вкуса связано с другими сенсорными системами.

The term "**Dysgeusia**" is translated into Russian **«Дисгезия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategyof Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: dys- + Greek geûs(is) taste + -ia

Pronunciation:Dysgeusia /dis`gezeə/

29) Hypogeusia: Hypogeusia, or a diminished sense of taste. The placement of a mouth gag with pressure on the tongue during the procedure can create pressure-induced damage of the lingual nerve, and palate surgery can include the resection or injury of the taste receptors on the oral surface of the soft palate.

Гипогезия: гипогезия или понижение чувства вкуса. Размещение роторасширителя с давлением на язык во время процедуры может вызвать повреждение лингвального нерва под давлением, а операция на небе может включать резекцию или повреждение рецепторов вкуса на поверхности полости рта мягкого неба.

The term "**Hypogeusia**" is translated into Russian **«Гипогезия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: from hypo- + Classical Greek geusis, taste + -ia

Pronunciation:Hypogeusia/haɪpoʊˋgjusiə/

30) Anosmia: Anosmia is the inability to perceive odor or a lack of functioning olfaction—the loss of the sense of smell. Anosmia may be temporary, but some forms such as from an accident, can be permanent. Anosmia is due to a number of factors, including an inflammation of the nasal mucosa, blockage of nasal passages or a destruction of one temporal lobe.

Аносмия - это неспособность воспринимать запах или отсутствие функционирующего обоняния–т.е., потерю обоняния. Аносмия может быть временной, но некоторые формы, например, от несчастного случая, могут быть постоянными. Аносмия обусловленарядом факторов, включая воспаление слизистой оболочки носа, закупорку носовых ходов или разрушение одной височной доли.

The term "**Anosmia**" is translated into Russian **«Аносмия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedureof borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques

such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: 1805-15; < New Latin < Greek an- + osm(ḗ) smell + -ia

Pronunciation:Anosmia/æn`ɒz mi ə/

31) Dysosmia: Dysosmia is a disorder described as any qualitative alteration or distortion of the perception of smell. Qualitative alterations differ from quantitative alterations, which include **anosmia** and **hyposmia**.Dysosmia can be classified as either **parosmia** (also called **troposmia**) or **phantosmia**. Parosmia refers to a distortion in the perception of anodorant. Phantosmia refers to the perception of anodor when there's no actual odor present. The cause of dysosmia still remains a theory. It is typically considered a neurological disorder and clinical associations with the disorder have been made.

Дисосмия - расстройство, описанное как любое качественное изменение или искажение восприятия запаха. Качественные изменения отличаются от количественных изменений, которые включают **аносмию** и **гипосмию**. Дисосмия может быть классифицирована как **паросмия** (также называемая **тропосмия**) или **фантосмия**. Паросмия относится к искажению восприятия ароматных веществ. Фантосмия относится к восприятию запаха, когда, в действительности, запаха не существует. По поводу возникновения дисосмии существуют лишь теории. Обычно дисосмия считается неврологическим расстройством и были проведены клиническими ассоциациями с этим расстройством.

The term "**Dysosmia**" is translated into Russian **«Дисосмия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques

such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: dys- + Greek osm(ḗ) smell + -ia

Pronunciation:Dysosmia/dɪsˋɒzmiə/

32) Phantosmia: Phantosmia (phantom smell), also called anolfactory hallucination, is smelling an odor that is not actually there. It canoccur in one nostril or both. Unpleasant phantosmia, **cacosmia**, is more common and is often described as smelling something that is burned, spoiled, or rotten. Experiencing occasional phantom smells is normal and usually goes away on its own in time. When hallucinations of this type do not seem to go away or when they keep coming back, it can be very upsetting and can disrupt an individual's quality of life.

Фантосмия (фантомный запах), также называемый обонятельной галлюцинацией, когда чувствуется запах, которого на самом деле нет. Она может произойти в одной ноздре или и в обеих.Неприятная фантосмия, **какосия**, чаще встречается и часто описывается как запах чего-то, что было сожжено, испорчено или сгнило. Обоняние случайных фантомных запахов является нормальным и, обычно, исчезает само по себе. Когда галлюцинации этого типа не собираются исчезать или когда они продолжают возвращаться, это может очень огорчать и нарушать качество жизни человека

The term "**Phantosmia**" is translated into Russian **«Фантосмия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the

alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology:phantom + Ancient Greek ὀσμή (osmē, “smell”)

Pronunciation:Phantosmia/fantos`mia/

33) Hyposmia is a reduced ability to smell and to detect odors. A related condition is anosmia, in which noodors can be detected. Some of the causes of olfaction problems are allergies, nasal polyps, viral infections and head trauma. It is estimated that up to 4 million people in the United States have hyposmia or the related anosmia.

Hyposmia might be a very early sign of Parkinson's disease. Hyposmia is also an early and almost universal finding in Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies.

Гипосмия - это уменьшенная способность чувствовать и определять запахи. По схожим признакам связана саносмией, при которой запахи не могут быть определены. Некоторые из причин проблем с обонянием - аллергия, полипы носа, вирусные инфекции и травма головы. По оценкам, до 4 миллионов человек в Соединенных Штатах имеют гипосмию или связанную с ними аносмию.

Гипосмия может быть очень ранним признаком болезни Паркинсона. Гипосмия также является ранним и почти универсальным признаком при болезни Альцгеймера и деменции с телами Леви.

The term “**Hyposmia**” is translated into Russian **«Гипосмия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the

alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: From Greek hypo under + osme a smell + -ia indicating a condition or quality

Pronunciation:Hyposmia /hi`pazmeə/

34) Dyskinesia: Dyskinesia refers to a category of movement disorders that are characterized by involuntary muscle movements, including movements similar to tics or chorea and diminished voluntary movements.Dyskinesia can be anything from a slight tremor of the hands to an uncontrollable movement of the upper body or lower extremities. Discoordination can alsooccur internally especially with the respiratory muscles and it often goes unrecognized. Dyskinesia is a symptom of several medical disorders that are distinguished by their underlying cause.

Дискинезия: дискинезия относится к категории нарушений движения, которые характеризуются непроизвольными движениями мышц, включая движения, похожие на тики или хорею, и ослабленные произвольные движения. Дискинезия может быть чем угодно - от легкого дрожания рук до неконтролируемого движения верхней части тела или нижних конечностей. Дискоординация также может возникать внутри, особенно с респираторными мышцами, и часто не распознается. Дискинезия является симптомом нескольких заболеваний, которые отличаются по своей основной причине.

The term "**Dyskinesia**" is translated into Russian **«Дискинезия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: dys- + -kinesia from Greek kinesis movement

Pronunciation:Dyskinesia/dɪskɪ`ni:zɪə/

35) Chorea[24] is an abnormal involuntary movement disorder, one of a group of neurological disorders called **dyskinesias**. The term chorea is derived from the Ancient Greek: χορεία ("dance"), as the quick movements of the feet or hands are comparable to dancing.

The term **hemichorea** refers to chorea of one side of the body, such as chorea of one arm but not both (analogous to hemiballismus).

Chorea is characterized by brief, semi-directed, irregular movements that are not repetitive or rhythmic, but appear to flow from one muscle to the next.

Хорея–это аномальные непроизвольные беспорядочные движения, является одной из групп неврологических расстройств, называемых **дискинезий**. Термин хорея происходит от древнегреческого: χορεία («танец»), поскольку быстрые движения ног или рук сопоставимы с танцами.

Термин«**гемихорея**» относится к хорее одной стороны тела, такой как хорея одной руки, но не обеих (аналогично гемибаллизму).

Хорея характеризуется краткими, полунаправленными, нерегулярными движениями, которые не повторяются или не ритмичны, нораспространяютсяот одной мышцы к другой.

The term "**Chorea**" is translated into Russian **«Хорея»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

[24]Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology.CountryUnited States, 57.Subject Area and CategoryMedicinePsychiatry and Mental Health.Neuroscience.Cognitive Neuroscience.Publisher Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Ltd. Publication type Journals. ISSN 15433633, 15433641 (2015)

Origin and Etymology

The term chorea is derived from the Ancient Greek: χορεία ("dance"), as the quick movements of the feet or hands are comparable to dancing.

Pronunciation:Chorea/kɒ`rɪə/

36) Ataxia is a neurological sign consisting of lack of voluntary coordination of muscle movements that includes gait abnormality. Ataxia is a non-specific clinical manifestation implying dysfunction of the parts of the nervous system that coordinate movement, such as the cerebellum. Ataxia can be limited toone side of the body, which is referred to as **hemiataxia**. Several possible causes exist for these patterns of neurological dysfunction. **Dystaxia** is a mild degree of ataxia. Friedreich's ataxia has gait abnormality as the most commonly presented symptom. The word is from Greek α- [a negative prefix] + -τάξις [order] = "lack of order".

Атаксия - это неврологический признак, состоящий из отсутствия сознательной координации мышечных движений, которая включает ненормальность походки. Атаксия представляет собой неспецифическое клиническое проявление, предполагающее дисфункцию частей нервной системы, которые координируют движение, например мозжечок. Атаксия может быть ограничена одной стороной тела, что относится к**гемиатаксии**. Для этих моделей неврологической дисфункции существует несколько возможных причин. **Дистаксия** является легкой степенью атаксии. Атаксия Фридерика имеет аномалию походки как наиболее часто встречающийся симптом. Слово от греческого α- [отрицательный префикс] + -τάξις [порядок] = «отсутствие порядка».

The term “**Ataxia**” is translated into Russian **«Атаксия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedureof borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the

alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology

The word is from Greek α- [a negative prefix] + -τάξις [order] = "lack of order".

Pronunciation:Ataxia /ə`tæksiə/

37) Tremor: A tremor is an involuntary, somewhat rhythmic, muscle contraction and relaxation involving oscillations or twitching movements of one or more body parts. It is the most common of all involuntary movements and can affect the hands, eyes, face, head, vocal folds, trunk, and legs. Most tremors occur in the hands. In some people, a tremor is a symptom of another neurological disorder. A very common tremor is the teeth chattering, usually induced by cold temperatures or by fear.

Тремор: Тремор - непроизвольное, несколько ритмичное, сокращение и расслабление мышц, с колебательными или подергивающими движениями одной или нескольких частей тела. Это наиболее распространенное из всех непроизвольных движений и может воздействовать на руки, глаза, лицо, голову, голосовые связки, туловище и ноги. В большинстве своём тремор происходит в руках. У некоторых людей тремор является симптомом другого неврологического расстройства. Очень распространенным тремором является стук зубов, обычно вызываемый холодными температурами или страхом.

The term "**Tremor**" is translated into Russian **«Тремор»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: From Anglo-Norman tremour, from Old French tremor, from Latin tremor.

Pronunciation:Tremor/`trɛmə/

38) Asperger's Disorder

Symptom presentation similar to autism with regard to delays in developingage-appropriate social interactions and repetitive and stereotyped patternsof behavior, interests, and activities. Unlike autism, few significant developmental delays in language, cognitive, adaptive (other than social), self-help,and exploratory behaviors are evident.

Расстройство Аспергера

Симптоматическое представление, подобное аутизму, в отношении задержек в развитии соответствующих социальных взаимодействий и повторяющихся и стереотипных моделей поведения, интересов и деятельности. В отличие от аутизма, очевидны незначительные задержки развития в языковой, когнитивной, адаптивной (кроме социальной), самосовершенствования и познавательном инстинкте.

The term "**Asperger'sDisorder**" is translated into Russian «**Расстройство Аспергера**»This term consistsof two words. One of these words is EPONYM – Asperger. **Medical eponyms** are terms used in medicinewhich are named after people. Alsoin translation of this term the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliterationand calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin

In 2015, Asperger's was estimated to affect 37.2 million people globally. The syndrome is named after the Austrian pediatrician Hans Asperger, who in 1944 described children in his practice who lacked nonverbal communication, had limited understanding of others' feelings, and were physically clumsy.

Pronunciation:Asperger's Disorder /ˋæs pər gər/ /dɪsˋɔ:də/

39) Rett's Disorder

Initial normal psychomotor development with normal head circumference.Between 5 and 48 months, head growth decelerates, accompanied by theloss of acquired hand motor movements, diminished social interest, emergence of poorly coordinated gait or trunk movements, and severely impairedlanguage development with psychomotor retardation. Presentonlyinfemalechildren.

Расстройство Ретта

Начальное нормальное развитие психомоторики с нормальной окружностью головы. Между 5 и 48 месяцами рост головы замедляется, сопровождающийся потерей приобретенных движений рук, уменьшением социального интереса, появлением слабо скоординированных движений походки или тела и серьезным нарушением развития языка с задержкой психомоторного развития. Присутствуеттолькоудевочек.

Theterm "**Rett's Disorder**" istranslatedintoRussian«**Расстройство Ретта**», Thistermconsistoftwowords. One of these words is EPONYM – **Rett**. **Medical eponyms** are terms used in medicinewhich are named after people. Alsoin translation of this term the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a

word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Below the origin of the term is given:

Origin

1980s. From the name of Andreas Rett, Austrian physician, who described the disorder in 1966.

Pronunciation:Rett's Disorder/rɛt/ /dɪs`ɔ:də/

40) Childhood Disintegrative Disorder[25]

Normal development across behavioral domains is evident until 2 years ofage or later. Previously acquired skills deteriorate in twoor more of thefollowing domains: language, social or adaptive behaviors, eliminationcontrol, play, or motor skills. The emergence of autistic-like symptoms insocial relatedness, communication, and repetitive and stereotypic behavioris evident. The loss of skills can plateau or continue to decline if accompanied by a degenerative neurologic disorder. Present in male and femalechildren, with greater prevalence in male children

Детское дезинтегративное расстройство Нормальное развитие в поведенческих областях проявляется до 2 лет или позже. Ранее приобретенные навыки ухудшались в двух или более следующих областях: языковое, социальное или адаптивное поведение, контроль элиминации, игра или моторные навыки. Появление аутичноподобных симптомов в социальной связи, коммуникации, повторяющемся и стереотипном поведении очевидно. Потеря навыков может плато или продолжать снижаться, если сопровождается дегенеративным неврологическим расстройством.

[25]Child Neuropsychology.CountryUnited Kingdom, 160.Subject Area and CategoryMedicinePediatrics, Perinatology and Child Health.Psychology.Developmental and Educational Psychology.Neuropsychology and Physiological Psychology.PublisherTaylor & Francis.Publication type Journals. ISSN 09297049 (2016)

Присутствуют у детей мужского и женского пола с большей распространенностью у детей мужского пола

The term "**Childhood Disintegrative Disorder**" is translated into Russian **«Детское дезинтегративное расстройство»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Pronunciation:Childhood Disintegrative Disorder

/ˋtʃʌɪldhʊd//dɪsˋɪntɪgrətɪv//dɪsˋɔ:də/

41) Depression

Depression is a common and not surprising reaction tostroke. Depression may be indicated if patients feel overwhelmed with sadness, believe they have failed completely,blame themselves for their problems, and often feel likecrying. Poor sleep, decreased appetite, low self-esteem, andreduced efficiency are present as well. Whenever peopleexperience loss, depression is a natural response. Often, a patient does not show signs of depression until 6to 12 months after a stroke, and there is time to think about how life haschanged. Research and experience tells us that depressionis best treated with a combination of psychotherapy andantidepressant medication.

Депрессия

Депрессия - обычная и не удивительная реакция на инсульт. На депрессию указвает, если пациенты чувствуют себя подавленными от печали, полагают, что они полностью потерпели неудачу, обвиняют себя в своих проблемах и часто испытывают чувство подобное плачу. Плохой сон, снижение аппетита, низкая самооценка и снижение энергичности. Всякий

раз, когда у людейнедостаток в чём-либо, депрессия - естественный ответ. Часто пациент не проявляет признаков депрессии от 6 до12 месяцев после инсульта и есть время подумать о том, как изменилась жизнь. Исследования и опыт говорят нам о том, что депрессия лучше всего лечится комбинацией психотерапии и антидепрессантов.

The term "**Depression**" is translated into Russian **«Депрессия»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: late 14c. as a term in astronomy, from Old French depression (14c.) or directly from Latin depressionem (nominative depressio), noun of action from past participle stem of deprimere "to press down, depress. Attested from 1650s in the literal sense; meaning "dejection, depression of spirits" is from early 15c. (as a clinical term in psychology, from 1905)

Pronunciation: Depression/dɪ`prɛʃ(ə)n/

42) Apathy

Apathy, or indifference, involves lack of emotions. Theperson is not sad or happy. In fact, the person may notappear to have any emotions. The voice sounds monotone, the face lacks expression, and if you ask the patientwhat he or she feels, the answer will be neutral, or withoutaffective tone. On occasion, patients who lack vocal and facial expression nevertheless report that they feel depressed, afraid, or angry. Both depression and apathy are quitecommon after a stroke, especially after anterior medialdamage. This is related, in part, to the loss of function thatcan accompany stroke, but also to reduced brain efficiencyafter such trauma. Thus, part

of the depression or apathyin a stroke patient is related to the stroke itself. In this sense,the depression is more biological than psychological.

Апатия

Апатия, или равнодушие, связана с отсутствием эмоций. Человек ни рад ни счастлив. На самом деле человек может не иметь никаких эмоций. Голос звучит монотонно, лицо ничего не выражает, и если вы спросите пациента, что он или она чувствует, ответ будет нейтральным или безрезультатным. Иногда пациенты, у которых отсутствует интонация и мимика, все же сообщают, что они чувствуют себя подавленными, боятся или злятся. Как депрессия, так и апатия возникают после инсульта, особенно после предшествующих медиальных повреждений. Это связано, в частности, с потерей функции, которая может сопровождаться инсультом, а также снижением эффективности мозга после такой травмы. Таким образом, часть депрессии или апатии больного инсультом, связана с самим инсультом. Вэтомсмыследепрессияболеебиологическая, чемпсихологическая.

Theterm "**Apathy**" istranslatedintoRussian**«Апатия»**, intranslationthestrategyofdirecttranslation, theprocedureofborrowingwiththetechniqueoftransliterationhasbeenused. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: Although the word apathy was first used in 1594[2] and is derived from the Greek ἀπάθεια (apatheia), from ἀπάθης (apathēs, "without feeling" from a- ("without, not") and pathos ("emotion"))

Pronunciation: Apathy/ˋapəθi/

43) Euphoria[26]

Euphoria is anoverriding positive emotional response thatis “too happy” given the circumstances. Euphoric peopleare not sad, indifferent, or apathetic; in fact, they are fullof ideas and energy. Patients with euphoria seem positively happy about or despite their condition. Euphoriagoes beyond a capacity toovercome obstacles—it is as ifnoobstacles existed

Эйфория

Эйфория - это главный положительный эмоциональный отклик, что означает «слишком счастлив» с учетом обстоятельств. Люди с эйфорией не грустны, не равнодушны и не апатичны; на самом деле, они являются воплощением идей и энергии. Пациенты с эйфорией всегдасчастливы несмотря на их состояние. Эйфория выходит за рамки способностей преодолевать препятствия – это выглядит так, как если бы препятствия не существовали бы вовсе.

The term “**Euphoria**” is translated into Russian **«Эйфория»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Below the origin and etymology of the term is given:

Origin and Etymology: The word "euphoria" is derived from the Ancient Greek terms εὐφορία: εὖ eu meaning "well" and φέρω pherō meaning "to bear". A 1903 article in The Boston Daily Globe refers to euphoria as "pleasant excitement" and "the sense of ease and well-being"

[26]Behavioral and Brain Sciences.CountryUnited Kingdom, 137.Subject Area and CategoryArts and Humanities Language and LinguisticsBiochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Physiology, Neuroscience.Behavioral Neuroscience.PublisherCambridge University Press.Publication type Journals. ISSN 0140525X, 14691825 (2016)

Pronunciation: Euphoria/ju:`fɔ:rɪə/

44) Autism

Leo Kanner and Hans Asperger are credited with theidentification, first theoretical conceptualizations, and labeling of the developmental disorder autism. Autism entails severe impairments in social relatedness and language development, and the presentationof unusual, repetitive, and/or stereotypic patterns of behavior. Kanner, working in Baltimore, and Asperger,working in Vienna, each studied a group of children for whom there was little recognition, much lessunderstanding. Independently, each published their classic articles (Asperger, 1944/1991; Kanner, 1943) withoutconsultation or reported awareness of the other. Remarkably, both used the term autistic in characterizing the disorder. Asperger's work, largely ignored until recent years,is often associated with a higher functioning level orsubtype of autism, Asperger's syndrome, in which nearnormal to normal functioning is evident in several behavioral domains.

Аутизм

Лео Каннеру и Хансу Аспергеру приписывают распознавание, первые теоретические концептуализации и обозначение аутизма в развитии болезни. Аутизм влечет за собой серьезные нарушения социализации и развитии языка, а также представление необычных, повторяющихся и / или стереотипных моделей поведения. Каннер, работающий в Балтиморе, и Аспергер, работая в Вене, изучали группу детей, которых не признавали, и, тем более, не понимали. Независимо каждый из них опубликовал свои классические статьи (Аспергер, 1944/1991, Каннер, 1943) не консультируясь и не сообщая о результатах друг другу. Примечательно, что оба использовали термин аутизм для характеристики расстройства. Работа Аспергера, в значительной степени проигнорированная до последних лет, часто связана с более высоким уровнем функционирования или подтипом аутизма,

синдромом Аспергера, в котором почти нормальное функционирование проявляется в нескольких поведенческих областях.

The term "**Autism**" is translated into Russian **«Аутизм»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.

Etymology: Coined in 1912 by Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) from Latin autismus, from Ancient Greek αὐτός (autós, "self") and Latin -ismus ("-ism"), From Ancient Greek -ισμός (-ismós), a suffix that forms abstract nouns of action, state, condition, doctrine

Pronunciation: Autism/ˋɔ:tɪz(ə)m/

45) Necrosis

Neurons that have died as a result of necrosis do not spontaneously regenerate. In most instances, lost neurons inthe CNS are incapable of healing after the developmentalperiod. Thus, no cellular regeneration ofthe neuron or regrowth of damaged neurons to their normal target occurs. Neurons lost as a result of stroke arenot replaced. Fortunately, functional losses entailed bythese structural losses are not necessarily permanent, because the brain has redundant pathways for supplyingblood to various areas.

Некроз

Нейроны, которые умерли в результате некроза, не спонтанно регенерируют. В большинстве случаев потерянные нейроны в ЦНС неспособны к исцелению после периода развития. Таким образом, не происходит клеточной регенерации нейрона или восстановления роста поврежденных нейронов до их нормального состояния. Нейроны,

потерянные в результате инсульта, не заменяются. К счастью, функциональные потери, связанные с этими структурными потерями, не обязательно постоянны, потому что мозг имеет избыточные пути для доставки крови в различные области.

The term "**Necrosis**" is translated into Russian **«Некроз»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the soundof how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.

Pronunciation:Necrosis\nə`kro:səs

46) Attention deficits

Many types of brain dysfunction typically reduce efficiency of the brain in processing information. In milder cases, stroke victims cannot sustain their attention toone particular stimulus forlong periods or select information from competingsources (selective attention). This impairment may beminimally present and detectable only with formal neuropsychological testing, or it may be profound and easilynoticeable by any observer. Sometimes cognitive changesin stroke patients are so pervasive that the patient is considerably confused and disoriented as to time, place, andperson. Deficits of arousal typically relate to damage ofthe patient's frontal lobe circuitry or the brainstem region.In contrast, deficits in attention may relate to local orglobal brain damage.

Дефицит внимания

Многие виды дисфункции мозга обычно снижают эффективность мозга при обработке информации. В более лёгких случаях жертвы инсульта не могут долго следить за одним конкретным стимулом или выбирать информацию из конкурирующих источников (выборочное внимание). Это нарушение может быть минимально присутствующим и обнаруживается

только при формальном нейропсихологическом тестировании, или это может быть глубоким и легко заметным для любого наблюдателя. Иногда когнитивные изменения у пациентов с инсультом настолько распространены, что пациент значительно смущен и дезориентирован относительно времени, места и человека. Дефицит возбуждения обычно связан с повреждением лобной легочной схемы пациента или области мозга. Напротив, дефицит внимания может быть связан с локальным или глобальным повреждением головного мозга.

The term "**Attention deficits**" is translated into Russian **«Дефицит внимания»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consistsof techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language. Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Pronunciation:Attention deficits/ə`tɛnʃ(ə)n/ /`dɛfɪsɪt/

47) Deficits in abstract reasoning

Impaired judgment, loss of insight, and diminished capacity for abstract and complex thinking are commoncognitive changes among stroke victims, particularly ifanterior aspects of cortical areas are involved. People withmildly impaired abstract reasoning and new concept formation can often use their past accumulated knowledgeto exercise reasonable judgment for routine daily activities. Those who show more serious cognitive decline oftenencounter difficulties with tasks that require complexplanning or organization and with novel situations. Suchpatients cannot assess new situations accurately anddemonstrate poor judgment, with serious consequencesto themselves or others.

Дефицит в абстрактном мышлении

Нарушение суждения, потеря проницательности и уменьшенная способность к абстрактному и сложному мышлению являются общими когнитивными изменениями среди жертв инсульта, особенно если задействованы передние зоны кортикальных областей. Люди со слабо выраженным абстрактныммышлением и формированием новой концепции часто могут использовать свои накопленные ранее знания, чтобы разумно судить о повседневной деятельности. Те, кто проявляет более серьезный когнитивный спад, часто сталкиваются с трудностями в задачах, которые требуют сложного планирования или организации и с новыми ситуациями. Такие пациенты не могут точно оценивать новые ситуации и демонстрируютнедальновидность, с серьезными последствиями для себя или других

The term "**Deficits in abstract reasoning**" is translated into Russian **«Дефицит в абстрактном мышлении»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of transliteration and calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Pronunciation:Deficits in abstract reasoning/`dɛfɪsɪt/ /in/ /æb`strækt / /`ri:z(ə)nɪŋ/

48) Lack of initiation

On the other end of the spectrum, strokes can also impaira person's ability to initiate (or start) a behavior (akinesia). For example, the person may be hungry, and foodmay be sitting there ready to be consumed, but the person fails to bring the food to his or her mouth. In the extreme, the person may fail to chew once food has beenplaced in his or her mouth. The inability to initiate behavior may appear in

the person’s verbal responses. Forexample, it may take a long time to answer questions. Adifficulty related to problems initiating actions is the perseveration of behavior. Perseveration is the inability tostop behaviors. A patient may perform a motor movement over and over again, unable tostop it. Motor rigidity, perseveration, and disinhibition are common problems in strokepatients and generally improve with rehabilitation.

Недостаток стимулирования

С другой стороны, инсульты могут также препятствовать способности человека стимулировать (или начинать) деятельность (акинезия). Например, человек может проголодаться, и еда может быть подана, готовая к употреблению, но человек не может начать есть. В крайнем случае, человек может не пережёвывать пищу, которая попалав рот. Неспособность инициировать поведение может появиться в словесных ответах человека. Например, чтобы ответить на вопросы, может потребоваться много времени. Трудность, связанная с проблемами, инициирующими действия, - это персеверациядеятельности. Персеверация - это неспособность контролировать деятельность. Пациент может выполнять двигательное движение снова и снова, неспособное остановить его. Жесткость в движении, персеверация и растормаживание являются распространенными проблемами у пациентов с инсультом и обычно улучшаются при реабилитации.

The term “**Lack of initiation**” is translated into Russian **«Недостаток стимулирования»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Pronunciation:Lack of initiation/lak/ /ɒv/ /ɪnɪʃɪˋeɪʃn/

49) Poor Judgment Many stroke victims demonstrate poor judgment, especially with prefrontal cortical damage. Ironically, manysuch patients often can verbalize the appropriate actionsthey "should take," but cannot follow through with thoseactions. For example, individuals with a spatial problemmay be able to verbalize the steps in preparing a cup ofcoffee, but nevertheless continue to let coffee overflowwhen pouring a cup. It is as if their words and actionswere not related. The brain trauma has impaired theirability to monitor their own behaviors and to understandthe consequences of their own actions.

НедальновидностьМногие жертвы инсульта демонстрируют плохое суждение (недальновидность), особенно при префронтальном повреждении коры. По иронии судьбы, многие такие пациенты часто могут вербализовать соответствующее действие, которое «нужно выполнить», но не могут их выполнить. Например, люди с пространственной проблемой могут уметь формулировать шаги при приготовлении чашки кофе, но, тем не менее, продолжают переливать кофе, наливая его чашку. Это, как если бы их слова и действия не были связаны. Травма мозга нарушила их способность к контролю за собственным поведением и пониманию последствий их собственных действий

The term "**Poor Judgment**" is translated into Russian **«Недальновидность»**, in translation the strategy of direct translation, the procedure of borrowing with the technique of calque has been used. The strategy of Borrowing consists of techniques such as Transcription and Transliteration and calque. Transliteration is the process of expressing the sound of how a word is pronounced in the source language in the alphabet of the target language.Calque: This is a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the target language.

Pronunciation: Poor Judgment /pʊə//ˋdʒʌdʒ mənt/

Conclusion

When writing the qualification paper and conducting research in the field of translation of neuropsychological and medical terminology, we came tothe conclusions of a certain kind, which we reflected in the qualification paper. Relying on the works of famous linguists: Reformatsky A.A., Barkhudarov L.S., Komissarov V.N, as well as modern authors on the practice of translation and their work, such as: 1) Medical Writing A Prescription for Clarity. 4th Edition. Authors: Neville W. Goodman, Southmead Hospital, Bristol; Martin B. Edwards; Editor: Elise Langdon-Neuner. Tim Albert .; 2) American Medical Association Manual of Style: A Guide forAuthors and Editors. 10th ed .; 3) Medical translation by step: Learning by drafting. V Montalt, M Gonzalez-Davies., we came to the conclusion that terms reflect a socially organized reality and therefore the terms are socially binding. In the context of this paper, we also identified the ways in which we used the translations of the terms givingabove. Unfortunately, it was not possible to use all the variety of translational transformations, because the language of medicine does not allow, for instance, the technique which isoften used in fiction, such as "addition", because in medicine the translation must be precise and adequate, without any kind of additions.

In this paper, the following translation techniques were mainly used:

1) Borrowing

2) Transcription;

3) Transliteration;

4) Calque;

There are eponyms in this paper as well, that formtheir own layer of terms in terminology. Presenting the percentage ratioof the frequency of all terms of this qualification paper, we’ve got the following results:

1) Transcription -6%

2) Borrowing – 28%

3) Transliteration -28%;

4) Calque -11%;

5) Eponyms -27%;

But it is impossible to say with certain that all medical, and, in particular, terms in the field of neuropsychology are determined in one way or another. A translator working in this field is obliged to carefully approach this issue, because the process of a term formation investigated on material of medical terminology reflects the level of development of the respective areas of knowledge.

The most general and typical lines for term formation are the following:

1) terms are created only for needs of special communication;

2) a term formationis the consciousprocess, not spontaneous;

3) a term formation is adjustable process;

4) the word-formation act in terminology assumes verbal disclosure of maintenance of the named concept, within medical terminology: it is the name of a disease, medicine, etc.;

5) the transparent internal form is characteristic of the medical term;

6) the actof term formation is depending on classification of concepts.

In the last decades acceleration of process of internationalization of medical terminology is observed. Asourceof internationalization in the terminological system of medicine is morphemes of classic languages, such as Latin and Greek;

Mainly, the English medical terminology is the source for absolute majority of the European languages. The synonimy covers special lexicon of language of science as permanent process - the most active at the initial stages of formation of branches of terminologies, when there is a natural selection of terms.

During studying medical terminology it is necessary to consider that knowledge,of the nature, is system. The system nature of scientific knowledge finds reflection in the system of concepts. Thus, it is possible to come to a conclusion that for studyingof any language and achievement of the qualified professional communication it is necessary to do a great job in the field of semantics as on the basis of different styles of one language, asone style of different languages.

Characteristic of modern terminological system of medicine is expansion of its international layer as a result of interaction and mutual enrichment of different languages and requirement of international communication.

In medical terminology of the English and Russian languages the important place is taken by synonyms.

The huge numbersof the Greek words during all eras was a source of enrichment of scientific lexicon of Europe and the whole world. These words, as a rule, have international character.

Despite some differences in pronunciation of these words in different languages, they, nevertheless, are clear tophysicians without the translation.

The additional complexity for the translator is represented by the texts concerning hard cases or diseases. Here the conscientiousness and attentiveness of the translator, ability correctly and precisely to transfer sometimes evasive and uncertain medical expressions, without having lost the meaning putting inside, internal logic of statementis of special importance. It is appropriatehere to cite

Hippocrates's words for the translator: "Don't do much harm", because loose translation can lead to the incorrect diagnosis and, as a result, inadequate treatment, and even tothe death. Specially trained translators with medical education and the corresponding specialization have totranslate such texts. If the translator has no necessary knowledge for a concrete case, it is necessary to take care of consultation with the specialist in this sphere, to study special medical publications and other sources.

The special place in the translations intending for patients is occupied by hand-written documents. The "medical" handwriting became a synonymof illegible long ago. A difficult task for the translator is if the document in a foreign language is written by such handwriting. Cases are known when the translator who was desperate to sort the hand-written text called back to his author by phone noted in the document for the purpose of the specification what was written or contacted by e-mail. At difficulties in reading of handwriting, except professional medical knowledge, application of searchon a mask with electronic dictionarieshelps. Searchingon a mask is a program possibility of search of words or phrases on headings of cards of the dictionary with using ofsubstitution symbols. Search on a mask can use in cases if exact writing of a word is unknown. For example, to find the list of words if only a part of a word, a root, the termination or several different letters of a word is known. But even if it is possible to pick up a suitable word or expression, it is impossible to guarantee that it is applied in the original document. That’s why the relevantis a special vocational training of the translators. Only skilled translators having certain knowledge in the field of medicine can cope with such tasks.

And last but not least:**If the translation is intended for medical practitioners, then the medical term should be used. If the translation is for patients, then the translator must use the layman's term.**

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Appendix

Glossary Of Terms In The Sphere Of Neuropsycology

1)**Hemispheric Asymmetry**— межполушарнаяасимметрия

2)**Agnosia** - агнозия, нарушениепроцессовузнавания

3)**Tactile Agnosia (Astereognosis)** –тактильнаяагнозия (астереогноз)

4)**Visual-Spatial Agnosia**- зрительно-пространственнаяагнозия

5)**Visual Agnosia**- зрительнаяагнозия

6)**Finger Agnosia**- пальцеваяагнозия

7)**Paresthesia** - парестезия (спонтанно возникающее ощущение онемения, покалывания, жжения)

8)**Peripheral Neuropathy**- периферическая нейропатия

9) **Phantom Limb Pain**- фантомные боли в ампутированных конечностях

10)**Proprioceptive Disorder**- проприоцептивное нарушение

11)**Ageusia** - агевзия (утрата вкусовой чувствительности); потеря вкуса; вкусовая анестезия (утрата вкусовой чувствительности, может возникать, например, вследствие поражения рецепторов языка, при поражении языкоглоточного и промежуточного нервов.

12)**Dysgeusia** - дисгевзия - утрата вкусовой чувствительности

13)**Phantogeusia** - фантогевзия - Обычно металлический или соленый вкус во рту

14)**Hypogeusia** - гипогевзия (пониженная вкусовая чувствительность)

15)**Anosmia** - потеря обоняния; аносмия

16)**Dysosmia**- дизосмия (нарушение обоняния)

17)**Phantosmia** - фантосмия (обонятельная галлюцинация)

18)**Hyposmia** - гипосмия (понижение обоняния)

19)**Apraxia** - апраксия (нарушение целенаправленных движений)

20)**Dyspraxia** - диспраксия (нарушение целенаправленных движений)

21)**Akinesia** - акинезия (нарушение способности двигаться; потеря способности двигаться)

22)**Dyskinesia** - дискинезия (расстройство координированных двигательных актов)

23)**Chorea**- хорея (непроизвольные трясущиеся движения головы, лица или конечностей)

24)**Hemiplegia** - гемиплегия (паралич мышц одной половины тела)

25)**Tremor** - тремор - (дрожание (рук и т.п.)

26)**Limb-Kinetic Apraxia (**also**Ideokinetic)** - идеокинетическая апраксия

27)**Ideomotor Apraxia** - идеокинетическая апраксия

28)**Conceptual Apraxia** - сенсорная (концептуальная) апраксия

29)**Dissociation Apraxia (formerly ideational apraxia)** - идеаторнаяапраксия;

30)**Achromatopsia** - ахроматопсия (полная цветовая слепота)

31)**Akinetopsia**-акинетопсия форма проявления агнозии движения (проявляющаяся в том, что человек не способен воспринимать движение, в то время как в остальном визуальная система функционирует нормально)

32)**Prosopagnosia** - прозопагнозия (агнозия на л**и**ца)

33)**Apperceptive Agnosia** - апперцептивная агнозия (нарушение процессов узнавания предметов и явлений)

34)**Associative Agnosia** - ассоциативная агнозия (невозможность назвать предмет, который больной видит перед собой)

35)**Wernicke's Aphasia (Receptive Aphasia)** - афазия Вернике (частичная или полная неспособность декодирования разговорной речи)

36)**Alexia** - алексия - вербальная слепота (словесная); полная неспособность читать

37)**Broca's Aphasia**- афазия Брока (трудности, как в говорении, так и в следовании указаниям)

38)**Paragrammatism (Extended Paraphasia)** - парагграмматизм (нарушение устной или письменной речи в форме неправильного применения правил грамматики)

39)**Anosognosia** - аносогнозия (отсутствие осознания болезни)

40)**Conduction Aphasia**- проводимая афазия

41)**Phonemic Paraphasias**- фонемная парафазия (нарушение речи)

42)**Transcortical Motor Aphasia**- транскортикальная двигательная (моторная) афазия.

43)**Transcortical Sensory Aphasia** - афазия сенсорная транскортикальная.

44)**Anomic Aphasia** - амнестическая афазия

45)**Global Aphasia** - глобальная афазия

46)**Anterograde Amnesia**- антероградная амнезия

47)**Short-Term Memory (STM)** - краткосрочнаяпамять

48)**Long-Term Memory (LTM)** - долгосрочнаяпамять

49)**Sensory Memory**- сенсорная память

50)**Dyslexia** - дислексия; неспособность к чтению

51)**Dyscalculia** - дискалькулия (неспособность к изучению математики)

52)**Dysgraphia** - дисграфия (расстройство письма)

53)**Autistic Disorder** - аутическое расстройство (тяжелая форма патологии развития, характеризующаяся нарушениями социальных, коммуникативных и речевых функций, а также наличием нетипичных интересов и форм поведения)

54)**Asperger's Disorder** - Синдром Аспергера (схож по описанию с аутическим расстройством)

55)**Rett's Disorder** - Синдром Ретта (наследственное заболевание, встречается почти исключительно у девочек с частотой 1:10000 — 1:15000, является причиной тяжёлой умственной отсталости у девочек)

56)**Childhood Disintegrative Disorder** - дезинтегративное расстройство (расстройство из группы аутизма)

57)**Autism** - аутизм (погружение в мир личных переживаний при шизофрении)

58)**Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA**) - инсульт; инфаркт головного мозга; апоплексия мозга; геморрагический инсульт; апоплексический удар; кровоизлияние в мозг.

59)**(AVM) Arteriovenous Malformation -** Артериовенозный порок развития церебральных сосудов

60)**Embolism**- эмболия; закупорка кровеносного сосуда; закупорка эмболом

61)**Hemorrhage** - кровоизлияние; кровотечение; геморрагия; кровопотеря

62)**Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIA)** - Транзиторная ишемическая атака (ТИА) — острое преходящее нарушение кровообращения головного мозга по ишемическому типу.

63)**Lacunar Stroke**- лакунарный инсульт (инфаркт, обусловленный поражением небольших перфорирующих артерий; как правило, локализован глубоко в полушариях головного мозга)

64)**Cerebrovascular Disorder**- нарушение мозгового кровообращения.

65)**Necrosis**- некроз; омертвение; отмирание; омертвление; омертвелость; распад

66)**Disinhibition** - растормаживание (превалирование неподобающего поведения)

67)**Disconnection Syndrome**- синдром разъединения (группа заболеваний, обусловленных повреждением длинных нервных волокон, соединяющих различные мозговые структуры)

68)**Attention Deficit**- недостаток внимания

69)**Motor And Sensory Impairment**- сенсорные и двигательные нарушения.

70)**Cognitive Deficit**- когнитивное расстройство; познавательное расстройство; нарушение познавательных способностей; расстройство познавательных способностей

71)**Visuospatial Defict**- зрительно-пространственное нарушение

72)**Depression**- депрессия (угнетенное состояние; подавленное настроение; упадок)

73)**Apathy** - апатия; безразличие; равнодушие; вялость (симптом, выражающийся в безразличии, безучастности, в отрешённом отношении к происходящему вокруг, в отсутствии стремления к какой-либо деятельности)

74)**Euphoria** - эйфория (состояние необоснованной самоуспокоенности)

75)**Lack Of Initiation**- недостаточность стимулирования

76)**Poor Judgement**– недальновидность

77)**Acousticneuroma** - Невринома слухового нерва (вестибулярная шваннома, акустическая невринома, акустическая шваннома) — доброкачественная опухоль-невринома, растущая из шванновских клеток слухового нерва.

78)**Glioma** - глиома (опухоль центральной нервной системы, происходящаяиз клеток нейроглии)

79)**Glioblastoma** - глиобластома

80)**Glioblastoma multiforme** - мультиформная глиобластома

81)**Ependymal glioma**- эпендимальная глиома

82)**Astrocytoma** - астроцитома (глиальная опухоль)

83)**Oligodendroglioma** - олигодендроглиома

84)**Optic nerve sheath meningiomas (ONSM**) - менингиома зрительного нерва (доброкачественная опухоль зрительного нерва)

85)**Metastatictumor** - опухолевые метастазы

86)**Pituitaryadenoma** - аденома гипофиза; эозинофильная аденома; ацидофильная аденома (Pituitary-слизистый) (Аденомы гипофиза — опухоли железистой ткани гипофиза)

87)**Pinealoma** - пинеалома; аденома шишковидного тела; пинеоцитома (опухоль головного мозга, исходящая из шишковидного тела. Чаще встречается в детском возрасте)

88)**Diaschisis** - феномен Монакова (временное выпадение функций нейронов)

89)**Occupational therapy**- реабилитационная терапия (курс физических упражнений, помогающий людям снова стать максимально независимыми в самообслуживании, напр.: одевание, принятие душа, приготовление пищи ; вид медицинской помощи в США примерно соответствующий физиотерапии

или реабилитационной медицине. Сочетает физические упражнения, массаж, кинезо- и психотерапию. Проводится - специальным персоналом - не врачами и не медсестрами .

90)**Occupational therapists (OTs)** - врач-эрготерапевт

91)**Speech therapists** - логопед

92)**Speech therapy** - логопедия

93)**Therapeutic Recreation** - восстановительная терапия

94)**Dementia** - слабоумие; деменция

95)**Neurofibrillary tangles** - нейрофибриллярные клубки

96)**Neurofibrillary degeneration** – нейрофибриллярная дегенерация (скопления внутри нейронов головного мозга спутанных крученых нитей из гиперфосфорилированного тау-белка (нейрофибриллярныхклубков), один из морфологических признаков болезни Альцгеймера, вызывает нарушение холинэргической синаптической передачи)

97)С**omputed tomography (CT)** - компьютерная томография (КТ)

98)**Mild cognitive impairment (MCI)** - умеренные когнитивные расстройства (снижение памяти, умственной работоспособности и других когнитивных функций по сравнению с исходным уровнем (индивидуальной нормой)

99)**Alzheimer's disease** - болезнь Альцгеймера (наиболее распространённая форма деменции, нейродегенеративное заболевание, впервые описанное в 1907 году немецким психиатром Алоисом Альцгеймером)

100)**Parkinson's disease** - болезнь Паркинсона (медленно прогрессирующее хроническое неврологическое заболевание, характерное для лиц старшейвозрастной группы)

101)**Bradykinesia**- брадикинезия (замедленность движений)

102)**Micrographia** - микрография (мелкий неразборчивый почерк)

103)**Hypokinesia** - гипокинезия (ограничение двигательных функций)

104)**Dysphonia** - дисфония (затруднение или болезненность, возникающие при разговоре)

105)**Tachyphemia** - тахифемия (нарушение речи в форме выраженного многословия или ускоренного темпа речи)

106)**Palilalia** - палилалия; палифразия (расстройство речи в виде многократного повторения отдельных фраз, слов или слогов)

107)**Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)** - расстройство дефицита внимания с гиперактивностью (полиморфный клинический синдром, главным проявлением которого является нарушение способности ребенка контролировать и регулировать свое поведение, что выливается в двигательную гиперактивность, нарушения внимания и импульсивность)

108)**Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)** - обсессивно-компульсивное расстройство личности (психическое расстройство хронического, прогрессирующего или эпизодического характера, характеризуется развитием навязчивых мыслей, воспоминаний, движений и действий, а также разнообразными патологическими страхами (фобиями); синдром навязчивых состояний

109)**Tourette syndrome** - Синдром Туретта (болезнь Туретта, синдром Жиляде ла Туретта) — генетически обусловленное расстройство центральнойнервной системы, которое проявляется в детском возрасте и характеризуется множественными моторными тиками и как минимум одним вокальным или механическим тиком.

110)**Microcephaly** - микроцефалия (малые размеры головного мозга и мозгового черепа)

111)**Shaken Baby Syndrome** - Синдром детского сотрясения (СДС) (синдром встряхнутого ребёнка, SBS) – комплекс органических нарушений, которыемогут возникнуть, если организм ребёнка испытает сотрясение. Незафиксированная головка болтается, из-за чего разрываются мембраны клеток головного мозга, и повреждается мозг в целом – кровоизлияния под оболочки головного мозга (без наружных признаков повреждения).

112)**Generalized Anxiety Disorder**–Чувство тревожности - психическое расстройство, характеризующееся общей устойчивой тревогой, не связанной с определёнными объектами или ситуациями.

113)**Dysthymia** - психическая депрессия

114)**Anhedonia** - ангедония (психическое расстройство в виде потери чувства радости, наслаждения)