

UDC 378.147:81'33:811.11'255.2:61

DOI <https://doi.org/10.12958/2227-2844-2025-2-99-107>**Yelahina Nataliya Ivanivna,**

PhD in Pedagogy, Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages,
Ivan Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine,
Ternopil, Ukraine.

yelaginani@tdmu.edu.ua

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5423-8327>**Fedchyshyn Nadiya Orestivna,**

DSc in Pedagogy, Professor, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages,
Ivan Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine,
Ternopil, Ukraine.

fedushunno@tdmu.edu.ua

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0909-4424>**THE ROLE OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS IN ENHANCING MEDICAL
TRANSLATION ACCURACY: A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH**

Introduction. In the context of globalized healthcare, the precision of medical translation has become crucial for patient safety, professional communication, and equitable access to medical information. Medical translation covers a wide spectrum of texts – from patient records and pharmaceutical documentation to clinical studies and informed-consent forms – each demanding both linguistic accuracy and subject-specific competence. Errors in translation can lead to misdiagnoses, incorrect treatments, or ethical breaches. As the World Health Organization (2023) emphasizes, multilingual communication in medicine is essential for maintaining safety and public trust in international medical collaboration.

The intensification of cross-border medical interaction, including telemedicine, medical tourism, and international research, increases the demand for reliable translation across linguistic systems. The rapid expansion of medical terminology and evolving clinical guidelines make this task even more complex. Misinterpretation of a single term or phrase can have direct implications for treatment outcomes. Moreover, the growing reliance on machine-translation and artificial-intelligence tools introduces concerns about standardization and the contextual adequacy of automatically produced texts. Despite technological progress, human linguistic expertise remains vital, particularly for handling culture-specific expressions and maintaining terminological coherence (Biel, 2009).

Accurate translation also ensures health equity. Linguistic barriers may prevent patients from understanding medical instructions or exercising informed consent. The COVID-19 pandemic revealed how misinformation and inconsistent translation can distort public understanding of health recommendations (WHO, 2023). Therefore, translation accuracy is not merely a linguistic requirement but an ethical responsibility that sustains trust between healthcare institutions and multilingual communities. The application of applied-linguistic principles – such as terminology management, corpus analysis, and discourse study – offers effective solutions for enhancing translation quality and reliability. These considerations naturally lead to the role of applied linguistics in refining translation theory and practice. Such ethical implications highlight the need for a rigorous applied-linguistic approach that situates translation within broader cognitive, social, and communicative frameworks.

The interrelation between applied linguistics and translation studies has become a focal point of contemporary linguistic scholarship. Within this framework, translation is not merely viewed as an act of linguistic substitution but as a complex process of cross-cultural mediation, involving meaning negotiation, discourse transfer, and pragmatic adaptation (Hatim & Mason, 1997). Applied linguistics provides theoretical and methodological tools that enable researchers to analyze translation phenomena empirically, particularly in specialized domains such as medicine, where accuracy and clarity are vital. Translation studies have expanded to encompass domain-specific translation, including medical, legal, and technical fields, reflecting the global demand for precise and standardized communication across professional contexts.

Applied linguistics provides the theoretical and methodological foundation necessary for analyzing and improving translation processes. It examines language as a communicative system shaped by cognitive, social, and pragmatic factors. Within translation studies, applied linguistics contributes frameworks for analyzing functional equivalence, genre conventions, and discourse structures rather than mere word-for-word substitution (Baker, 1993; Munday, 2016). In medical translation, this means ensuring that translated texts conform not only to linguistic accuracy but also to the professional and regulatory norms of the target culture.

Corpus linguistics, one of the most influential approaches within applied linguistics, enables researchers to examine authentic language data and identify terminological or phraseological patterns in specialized medical discourse (Granger, 2021). Data-driven insights support translators in making evidence-based decisions, improving terminological consistency, and developing translation memories that reflect real usage. This corpus-based approach strengthens professional competence and contributes to the standardization of medical language across English–Ukrainian contexts.

Applied linguistics also informs cognitive and sociolinguistic dimensions of translation. It explores the mechanisms through which translators interpret meaning, manage cognitive demands, and bridge scientific and lay discourse communities. In a healthcare setting, these insights help to balance precision with accessibility, ensuring that medical texts are both technically accurate and communicatively effective (Hatim & Munday, 2019).

Purpose and Objectives of the Research. The **purpose** of this research is therefore twofold: first, to conceptualize medical translation within the theoretical framework of applied linguistics, highlighting how linguistic theories of meaning, discourse, and cognition inform translation practice; and second, to operationalize these insights through corpus-based analysis of medical texts in order to identify patterns, regularities, and potential sources of translation error. The study aims to demonstrate that corpus methodologies not only enhance descriptive understanding of medical language but also provide practical tools for improving translation workflows and training programmes. To achieve this purpose, the research sets out the following **objectives**: (1) to analyze the linguistic and cognitive challenges inherent in translating medical texts across languages, focusing on terminology, phraseology, and discourse structure; (2) to examine the role of corpus-based approaches in identifying translation equivalence, validating terminology, and assessing cross-linguistic variation in medical discourse; (3) to explore how applied linguistic theories – such as discourse analysis, genre theory, and cognitive semantics – can inform the development of more accurate and context-sensitive translation strategies; (4) to propose a model for integrating corpus-based findings into translator training and professional practice, with the aim of improving consistency, reliability, and ethical responsibility in medical translation.

Literature Review. Medical translation represents one of the most linguistically complex and socially consequential areas of professional translation. The increasing internationalization of healthcare, mobility of patients, and cross-border research collaboration have elevated the demand for accurate and terminologically consistent medical texts. From patient information leaflets and clinical-trial protocols to electronic health records, accuracy in translation directly influences patient safety, ethical

compliance, and global knowledge exchange. The translator therefore assumes a dual responsibility: linguistic fidelity and professional accountability.

According to Montalt and González-Davies (2014), medical translation requires the simultaneous mastery of two semiotic systems – the language of medicine and the language of translation – both governed by conventions, genres, and terminological precision. This interdependence underscores that translation competence in the medical domain cannot rely solely on general linguistic proficiency but must integrate applied-linguistic theory and corpus-based methodology.

In the English–Ukrainian context, the post-2022 shift towards European integration and participation in international research frameworks such as *Horizon Europe* and *Erasmus+* has expanded the scope of medical translation (Ageicheva & Rozhenko, 2019). Ukrainian universities increasingly require reliable English-language documentation for accreditation, research dissemination, and international cooperation. Consequently, translation accuracy becomes both a linguistic and socio-political issue: mistranslation may distort clinical meaning or impede Ukraine’s representation within global scientific communication. Applied linguistics provides theoretical tools to describe, model, and optimize these translation processes by analyzing the systematic relationship between linguistic form, communicative function, and domain-specific meaning. These developments highlight the increasingly symbiotic relationship between translation practice and applied linguistics, which offers the theoretical and methodological basis for understanding and improving translation quality.

Applied linguistics, originally conceptualized as the practical application of linguistic theory to language teaching, has evolved into a multidisciplinary field encompassing discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and translation studies. Hatim and Munday (2019) observe that translation has become a “testing ground” for applied linguistics because it requires the mediation of meaning across linguistic and cultural systems.

Within medical translation, applied linguistics contributes to three key dimensions: (1) terminological precision through corpus-based description; (2) pragmatic appropriateness through genre and register analysis; and (3) cognitive processing of specialized texts. First, corpus linguistics enables the empirical investigation of authentic medical discourse. By comparing large collections of English and Ukrainian medical texts, researchers can identify patterns of collocation, lexical density, and syntactic structures that shape translation choices. For example, a corpus-based analysis of English medical abstracts and their Ukrainian equivalents reveals systematic shifts in nominalization and passive structures – features which can either clarify or obscure meaning. As Baker (1995) notes, corpora allow translators to move beyond intuition toward evidence-based decision making.

Second, discourse and genre analysis provide frameworks for understanding the communicative purpose of medical texts. Each medical genre – case report, patient leaflet, informed-consent form – operates under specific pragmatic conventions. A translator aware of these conventions can adapt linguistic form to intended function, ensuring communicative equivalence rather than literal equivalence. This aligns with Swales’ (1990) concept of discourse communities, where textual patterns reflect shared professional practices. In Ukrainian medical translation, this approach is particularly relevant because local discourse often mixes Soviet-era terminology with international English lexicon, leading to inconsistencies if genre conventions are ignored (Ageicheva & Rozhenko, 2019).

Third, cognitive and psycholinguistic models explain how translators process dense medical terminology. Concepts such as cognitive load and conceptual metaphor provide insight into translation difficulties encountered by novices and experts alike. Medical texts are replete with metaphorical terms (“heart failure”, “cell death”), which may not map directly onto Ukrainian equivalents. An applied-linguistic analysis of conceptual metaphors supports the development of translator-training materials that improve both comprehension and accuracy (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). While cognitive models illuminate the mental processes behind translation, corpus-based methods provide quantitative evidence of how these processes are realized in authentic medical discourse.

Corpus-based translation studies have become an influential paradigm within applied linguistics. The integration of large, digitized text databases facilitates systematic comparison between source and target languages, revealing tendencies otherwise invisible. A corpus-based approach enables identification of translation universals such as simplification, explicitation, and normalization (Baker, 1995).

Baker (1995) highlighted that translation corpora make it possible to identify recurrent linguistic patterns and norms of translation behaviour. Subsequent research by Laviosa (2002) and Zanettin (2012) consolidated corpus-based translation studies as a major subfield, emphasizing its potential to reveal systemic regularities in professional translation. Corpora have thus become indispensable tools for examining equivalence, register, and cohesion across specialized domains, including medical discourse. These studies have collectively advanced the empirical foundation of translation studies and demonstrated how corpus-based methods contribute to the analysis of equivalence, register, and translator decision-making in specialized domains such as medicine.

Within the Ukrainian scholarly landscape, research on medical translation and applied linguistics has also become increasingly visible. Contemporary Ukrainian scholarship has begun to address the theoretical and practical dimensions of medical translation, thereby complementing international research with locally grounded perspectives. In particular, Povorozniuk (2017) has produced comprehensive monographs on the theory and practice of medical translation that examine genre-specific strategies and practical tactics for written and spoken medical texts. Empirical and pedagogical studies by Matvieieva et al. (2022) analyze features of English medical terminology and offer practical recommendations for achieving terminological equivalence in English–Ukrainian translations. Holiad's work (2025) on professional medical discourse emphasizes normative and stylistic aspects of medical communication, underlining the role of specialized language training for medical staff and translators. Recent conference papers and methodological studies (Ageicheva & Rozhenko, 2019) also highlight the need for corpus-based resources and standardized glossaries in Ukrainian translator training programmes. Together, these contributions demonstrate a growing national research agenda that aligns applied-linguistic methods with the practical needs of English–Ukrainian medical translation and translator education.

In the field of medical translation, applied linguistics offers valuable theoretical and methodological frameworks for exploring how meaning, context, and terminology interact within multilingual healthcare communication. Medical translation is distinguished by its dual nature: on one hand, it requires linguistic competence; on the other, it demands specialized medical knowledge (Montalt-Resurrecció & Shuttleworth, 2012). Applied linguistics aids in bridging these domains through the analysis of discourse patterns, terminology systems, and the pragmatic functions of medical texts. Moreover, research into genre and register variation has provided insights into how different medical subgenres – such as clinical reports, case studies, patient information leaflets, and research articles – shape translation strategies and lexical choices. Translators, therefore, operate within specific communicative constraints, balancing terminological precision with the demands of readability and cultural acceptability. These linguistic and pragmatic complexities are further compounded in the English–Ukrainian context, where historical and systemic factors create additional challenges for achieving terminological and stylistic consistency.

Terminological inconsistency remains one of the most pressing issues. Ukrainian medical terminology historically evolved within Latin and Greek framework, while modern English discourse reflects Anglo-American biomedical dominance (Biel, 2009). As a result, translators must navigate hybrid systems. Applied-linguistic analysis of syntactic transfer can identify where literal translation compromises readability (Ageicheva & Rozhenko, 2019).

In recent years, advances in technology have further complicated the landscape of medical translation. As digital tools become integral to professional workflows, the tension between linguistic pre-

cision and computational efficiency has become increasingly evident. This technological dimension introduces new challenges alongside traditional terminological issues, particularly when translation tasks are delegated to automated systems. Furthermore, the adoption of neural-machine-translation (NMT) systems raises concerns about terminological reliability. While NMT offers efficiency, it often lacks domain-specific contextual awareness. Integrating corpus-based post-editing protocols can mitigate these errors by aligning machine output with corpus-verified usage (Melashchenko, 2017).

A further challenge involves cross-cultural pragmatics. English medical texts often use direct imperatives (“*Take one tablet daily*”), whereas Ukrainian equivalents employ modal or impersonal constructions (“*Слід приймати по одній таблетці на день*”). Awareness of these pragmatic norms is crucial for natural target-culture texts (Hatim & Mason, 1997).

Another dimension of applied linguistics relevant to medical translation involves the sociolinguistic and cultural context of healthcare communication. Cross-cultural differences in medical discourse may influence translation strategies and patient comprehension. For instance, English-language medical materials often employ direct and patient-centred communication styles, whereas Ukrainian equivalents may prefer more formal, impersonal, or authority-oriented formulations. Corpus-assisted discourse analysis allows for systematic comparison of such patterns, providing empirical grounding for culturally adaptive translation practices. In globalized healthcare, where multilingualism and patient mobility are increasing, culturally sensitive translation becomes a prerequisite for ethical and effective communication. These insights into the sociolinguistic and cultural dimensions of medical discourse naturally extend to translator education, where cultivating intercultural awareness and data-driven analytical skills becomes essential.

Ukrainian universities increasingly incorporate corpus linguistics and specialized translation modules into master’s programmes, yet medical corpora remain scarce. A corpus-based pedagogical model enables students to discover linguistic patterns independently (Granger, 2021).

Pedagogical corpora allow learners to explore authentic examples of term usage, observe collocations, and analyze context-dependent translation strategies. As Kiraly (2018) argues, learner-centred corpus activities promote data-driven learning, encouraging translators to justify their choices with empirical evidence rather than intuition. Such tasks cultivate terminological awareness and stylistic sensitivity within medical translation courses.

Moreover, applied linguistics contributes to competence models defining the “expert medical translator”. Kiraly’s socio-constructivist model emphasizes collaborative learning environments where translation competence develops through authentic tasks and reflection. Combined with corpus-based methodology, this approach encourages evidence-driven decision making (Kuznetsova, 2020).

A significant strand of applied linguistic research in translation studies focuses on translator competence. Kiraly (2013) and Pym (2012) argue that professional competence comprises linguistic, textual, cultural, and technological components. In medical translation, these components must be reinforced by domain-specific competence – an understanding of medical terminology, physiology, and healthcare systems. Integrating corpus tools into translator education aligns with constructivist approaches, promoting autonomous learning and reflective practice. Ukrainian translation programmes have begun adopting these methods, yet the development of locally relevant medical corpora remains an urgent task. Building on the discussion of translator competence, it is equally important to consider how such competence is evaluated in professional and academic settings. The assessment of translation outcomes not only reflects the translator’s skill level but also determines the reliability of medical communication. Consequently, attention has shifted from training and skill acquisition to establishing consistent and transparent standards for evaluating translation quality. In addition, translation quality assessment (TQA) represents an essential research focus in applied linguistics. Scholars such as House (2014) and Williams (2004) propose multidimensional models for evaluating translation quality based on textual, pragmatic, and functional parameters. In the context of medical

translation, these models must be adapted to account for terminological precision, genre conventions, and the target audience's level of health literacy. Corpus-based approaches provide measurable criteria – such as terminological density, lexical variation, and frequency distributions – that complement qualitative assessments of accuracy and appropriateness. By combining linguistic metrics with expert evaluation, researchers can achieve more objective and replicable assessments of translation quality.

From a pedagogical standpoint, applied linguistics contributes to the design of translation curricula that integrate empirical research methods, corpus technologies, and reflective professional training. Translation pedagogy in medical contexts requires the alignment of linguistic theory, technological competence, and practical skills. Scholars like Bowker (2008) and Zanettin (2012) argue that corpus-driven learning promotes student autonomy and critical thinking, enabling learners to observe authentic usage and make informed translation choices. For Ukrainian higher education institutions, especially those training translators and healthcare professionals, such approaches offer a pathway toward European integration and alignment with international standards in translator education.

Conclusion and Prospects for Further Research. The analysis undertaken underscores the crucial role of applied linguistics in improving the accuracy and reliability of English–Ukrainian medical translation. Accurate translation of medical documentation is both a linguistic task and an ethical responsibility directly affecting patient safety, research collaboration, and Ukraine's participation in global science.

Corpus-based approaches provide a powerful empirical foundation. By analyzing authentic medical texts, translators can identify recurrent lexical, syntactic, and phraseological patterns, ensuring terminological consistency. Such methods bridge the gap between linguistic theory and professional practice, offering practical tools for translator education and for the standardization of Ukrainian medical terminology in alignment with international norms.

Future research should develop large-scale, open-access English–Ukrainian medical corpora covering diverse genres. These resources would enable more precise analyses of terminology and phraseology. Another direction lies in integrating natural-language-processing and machine-translation evaluation tools to enhance terminological consistency. Comparative studies with other European languages could illuminate cross-linguistic strategies for handling medical metaphors and pragmatic adaptation. Pedagogical research should also explore how corpus-based and cognitive-linguistic approaches can be systematically embedded in Ukrainian university curricula. Such initiatives will ensure the linguistic integrity of international medical communication.

Bibliography

1. Ageicheva A. O., Rozhenko I. V. Medical Texts Translation Peculiarities. *Young Scientist*. 2019. No. 5.1 (69.1). P. 1–4.
2. Baker M. Corpus: Linguistics and Translation Studies: Implications and Applications. In: Baker M., Francis G., Tognini-Bonelli E. (Eds.), *Text and Technology: In Honor of John Sinclair*. Amsterdam : John Benjamins, 1993. P. 233–250. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/z.64.15bak>.
3. Baker M. Corpora in Translation Studies: An Overview and Suggestions for Future Research. *Target*. 1995. Vol. 7. P. 223–242. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.7.2.03bak>.
4. Biel Ł. *Corpus-Based Studies of Legal Language for Translation Purposes: Methodological and Practical Potential*. Routledge, 2009.
5. Bowker L. *Computer-Aided Translation Technology: A Practical Introduction*. University of Ottawa Press, 2008.
6. Granger S. Language Processing in Advanced Learners of English: A Multi-method Approach to Collocation Based on Corpus Linguistics and Experimental Data. *International Journal of Learner Corpus Research*. 2021. Vol. 7 (2). P. 145–165. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/ijlcr.7.2>.
7. Hatim B., Mason I. *The Translator as Communicator*. Routledge, 1997.

8. Hatim B., Munday J. *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book for Students*. 2nd ed. Routledge, 2019. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429266348>.
9. Holiiad N. Problemy perekladu fakhovykh tekstiv [Problems of Translating Professional Texts]. *Prychornomorski filolohichni studii – Black Sea Philological Studies*. 2025. Vol. 7. P. 34–39. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/bsps-2025.1.5>.
10. House J. *Translation Quality Assessment: Past and Present*. Routledge, 2014. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315752839>.
11. Kiraly D. Towards a View of Translator Competence as an Emergent Phenomenon: Thinking Outside the Box(es) in Translator Education. In: Kiraly D., Wolff S., Menzel C. (Eds.), *New Prospects and Perspectives for Educating Language Mediators*. Gunter Narr Verlag, 2013. P. 21–37. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24053/9783823378198>.
12. Kiraly D. *A Social Constructivist Approach to Translator Education: Empowerment from Theory to Practice*. Routledge, 2018.
13. Lakoff G., Johnson M. *Metaphors We Live By*. 2nd ed. University of Chicago Press, 2003. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7208/chicago/9780226470993.001.0001>.
14. Laviosa S. *Corpus-Based Translation Studies: Theory, Findings, Applications*. Rodopi, 2002. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004485907>.
15. Melashchenko O. Features of English Medical Terminology and Its Translation into Ukrainian. *Linguistic Studies*. 2017. Vol. 34. P. 98–104.
16. Montalt V., González-Davies M. *Medical Translation Step by Step: Learning by Drafting*. Amsterdam – New York, 2014. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315760377>.
17. Montalt-Resurrecció V., Shuttleworth M. Translation and Knowledge Mediation in Medical and Healthcare Settings. *The Translator*. 2012. Vol. 18 (2). P. 195–215. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52034/lanstts.v11i.294>.
18. Munday J. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. 4th ed. Routledge, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315691862>.
19. Povorozniuk R. V. *Pereklad medychnykh tekstiv: teoriia ta praktyka* [Translation of Medical Texts: Theory and Practice]. Kyiv: Vydavets Zaslavskyy O. Yu., 2017.
20. Pym A. *On Translator Ethics: Principles for Mediation Between Cultures*. John Benjamins, 2012. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.104>.
21. Matvieieva S., Lemish N., Zernetska A., Babych V., Torgovets M. English-Ukrainian Parallel Corpus: Prerequisites for Building and Practical Use in Translation Studies. *Studies about Languages*. 2022. No. 40. P. 61–74. <https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.sal.40.1.30735>.
22. Swales J. M. *Genre Analysis: English in Academic and Research Settings*. Cambridge University Press, 1990.
23. Williams M. *Translation Quality Assessment: An Argumentation-Centred Approach*. University of Ottawa Press, 2004. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/book6617>.
24. World Health Organization. *Multilingual Communication for Health Equity: Guidelines for Translation and Interpretation in Global Health*. WHO Press, 2023.
25. Zanettin F. *Translation-Driven Corpora: Corpus Resources for Descriptive and Applied Translation Studies*. Routledge, 2012.

References

1. Ageicheva, A. O., & Rozhenko, I. V. (2019). Medical Texts Translation Peculiarities. *Young Scientist*, 5.1(69.1), 1–4 [in English].
2. Baker, M. (1993). Corpus: Linguistics and Translation Studies: Implications and Applications. In: M. Baker, G. Francis, & E. Tognini-Bonelli (Eds.), *Text and Technology: In honor of John Sinclair*. (pp. 233–250). Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/z.64.15bak> [in English].

3. Baker, M. (1995) Corpora in Translation Studies: An Overview and Suggestions for Future Research. *Target*, (7), 223–242. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.7.2.03bak> [in English].
4. Biel, Ł. (2009). Corpus-Based Studies of Legal Language for Translation Purposes: Methodological and Practical Potential. Routledge [in English].
5. Bowker, L. (2008). Computer-Aided Translation Technology: A Practical Introduction. University of Ottawa Press [in English].
6. Granger, S. (2021). Language Processing in Advanced Learners of English: A Multi-method Approach to Collocation Based on Corpus Linguistics and Experimental Data. *International Journal of Learner Corpus Research*, 7(2), 145–165. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/ijlcr.7.2> [in English].
7. Hatim, B., & Mason, I. (1997). The Translator as Communicator. Routledge [in English].
8. Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2019). Translation: An Advanced Resource Book for Students. (2nd ed.). Routledge. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429266348> [in English].
9. Holiiad, N. (2025). Problemy Perekladu Fakhovykh Tekstiv [Problems of Translating Professional Texts]. *Prychornomorski filolohichni studii – Black Sea Philological Studies*, (7), 34–39. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/bsps-2025.1.5> [in Ukrainian].
10. House, J. (2014). Translation Quality Assessment: Past And Present. Routledge. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315752839> [in English].
11. Kiraly, D. (2013). Towards a View of Translator Competence as an Emergent Phenomenon: Thinking Outside the Box(es) in Translator Education. In: D. Kiraly, S. Wolff, & C. Menzel (Eds.), *New prospects and perspectives for educating language mediators*. (pp. 21–37). Gunter Narr Verlag. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24053/9783823378198> [in English].
12. Kiraly, D. (2018). A Social Constructivist Approach to Translator Education: Empowerment from theory to practice. Routledge [in English].
13. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (2003). *Metaphors We Live By*. (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7208/chicago/9780226470993.001.0001> [in English].
14. Laviosa, S. (2002). Corpus-Based Translation Studies: Theory, Findings, Applications. Rodopi. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004485907> [in English].
15. Melashchenko, O. (2017). Features of English Medical Terminology and Its Translation into Ukrainian. *Linguistic Studies*, (34), 98–104 [in English].
16. Montalt, V., & González-Davies, M. (2014). *Medical Translation Step by Step: Learning by Drafting*. Amsterdam-New York. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315760377> [in English].
17. Montalt-Resurrecció, V., & Shuttleworth, M. (2012). Translation and Knowledge Mediation in Medical and Healthcare Settings. *The Translator*, 18(2), 195–215. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52034/lanstts.v11i.294> [in English].
18. Munday, J. (2016). *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories And Applications*. (4th ed.). Routledge. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315691862> [in English].
19. Povorozniuk, R. V. (2017). Pereklad medychnykh tekstiv: teoriia ta praktyka [Translation of Medical Texts: Theory and Practice]. Kyiv: Vydavets Zaslavskiy O. Yu. [in Ukrainian].
20. Pym, A. (2012). On Translator Ethics: Principles For Mediation Between Cultures. John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.104> [in English].
21. Matvieieva, S., Lemish, N., Zernetska, A., Babych, V., & Torgovets, M. (2022). English-Ukrainian Parallel Corpus: Prerequisites for Building and Practical Use in Translation Studies. *Studies about Languages*, (40), 61–74. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.sal.40.1.30735> [in English].
22. Swales, J. M. (1990). *Genre Analysis: English In Academic and Research Settings*. Cambridge University Press [in English].
23. Williams, M. (2004). *Translation Quality Assessment: An Argumentation-Centred Approach*. University of Ottawa Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/book6617> [in English].
24. World Health Organization (2023). *Multilingual Communication for Health Equity: Guidelines for Translation and Interpretation in Global Health*. WHO Press [in English].

25. Zanettin, F. (2012). *Translation-Driven Corpora: Corpus Resources for Descriptive and Applied Translation Studies*. Routledge [in English].

Yelahina N. I., Fedchyshyn N. O. The role of applied linguistics in enhancing medical translation accuracy: a corpus-based approach

In the era of globalized healthcare, the precision of medical translation is essential for patient safety, professional communication, and international knowledge exchange. Inaccurate translations of medical documents may lead to clinical errors, ethical violations, or loss of trust between healthcare providers and patients. This article explores how principles and methods of applied linguistics, with a particular focus on corpus-based analysis, can improve the accuracy and consistency of English–Ukrainian medical translation. The study reviews current international and Ukrainian research on specialized translation, discussing how linguistic theory, cognitive processing, and sociocultural factors influence translation outcomes. It highlights corpus linguistics as an evidence-based approach that enables translators to identify authentic patterns of terminology, phraseology, and register in biomedical discourse. The paper also examines challenges in Ukrainian medical translation, including terminological inconsistency and insufficient corpus resources. The pedagogical implications for translator training within Ukrainian higher education are discussed, emphasizing data-driven learning and applied-linguistic competence. The integration of corpus methods and applied-linguistic frameworks offers a practical foundation for standardizing Ukrainian medical terminology and fostering the professionalization of translators. The article concludes by emphasizing future research prospects, such as developing large-scale English–Ukrainian medical corpora, incorporating natural language processing tools, and embedding corpus-informed pedagogy into translation curricula.

Key words: applied linguistics, medical translation, corpus linguistics, English–Ukrainian translation, translator education.

Слагіна Н. І., Федчишин Н. О. Роль прикладної лінгвістики в забезпеченні точності медичного перекладу: корпусний підхід

У статті розглянуто роль прикладної лінгвістики у вдосконаленні процесів медичного перекладу в умовах глобалізованої системи охорони здоров'я. Підкреслено, що точність медичного перекладу є вирішальним чинником забезпечення безпеки пацієнтів, ефективності міжпрофесійної комунікації та достовірності передачі наукових знань у галузі медицини. Обґрунтовано доцільність використання корпусного підходу як інструменту емпіричного аналізу мовних закономірностей, термінологічних варіантів і реєстрових особливостей англійського й українського медичного дискурсу. Проаналізовано сучасні наукові підходи до медичного перекладу крізь призму прикладної лінгвістики, зокрема когнітивно-дискурсивні, соціолінгвістичні та корпусно-орієнтовані методи. Визначено, що інтеграція прикладно-лінгвістичних принципів у перекладознавство сприяє стандартизації термінології, підвищенню рівня еквівалентності перекладу та формуванню нових підходів до професійної підготовки перекладачів медичного профілю. Зроблено висновок, що подальший розвиток корпусних технологій та їх упровадження в українську перекладацьку практику створює підґрунтя для підвищення якості англо-українського медичного перекладу, формування національних корпусних ресурсів і вдосконалення методології дослідження спеціалізованих дискурсів.

Ключові слова: прикладна лінгвістика, медичний переклад, корпусна лінгвістика, англо-український переклад, підготовка перекладачів.

