



**Kaunas University of Technology**  
Faculty of Social sciences, Arts and Humanities

# **Voice-over translation of medical terminology in an audiovisual product**

Master's Final Degree Project

Translation and Localization of Technical Texts (6211NX031)

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**Kauno technologijos universitetas**  
Socialinių, humanitarinių mokslų ir menų fakultetas

**Užklotinis audiovizualiniame produkte vartojamų  
medicinos terminų vertimas**

Baigiamasis magistro studijų projektas

Technikos kalbos vertimas ir lokalizacija (6211NX031)

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## **Užklotinis audiovizualiniame produkte vartojamų medicinos terminų vertimas**

Akademinio sąžiningumo deklaracija

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### **Summary**

This master thesis was written with the main aim to analyse the problems present in voice-over translation of medical terminology from English to Lithuanian. This work describes audiovisual translation methods and gives an overview of the main voice-over translation strategies. It also analyses medical terminology found in the medical drama TV series “Grey’s anatomy” and determines the most frequently used translation strategies, reasons of their use and offers possible decisions in order to improve the quality of translations.

This master thesis has two main parts and the first one is theoretical which gives an overview of audiovisual product translation when the main voice-over strategies are revealed and the classification along with the main challenges of medical terminology translation are explained (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Diaz Cintas and Orero, 2010; Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė, 1999; Sepielak, 2014; Gambier, 2013). To add more, this particular part tells how medical terms are translated in practice and how translation strategies are applied in voiced-over audiovisual product.

The second part is the practical one and here the analysis of medical terminology translation is presented by giving the most relevant examples and the possible translations are introduced in order to improve the quality of medical terms translated to Lithuanian. Methodology supplements the practical part by explaining how medical terms were analysed. Fig. 1 shows the percentage of the translation strategies used while translating all medical terms which were found in the medical drama TV series. Fig. 2 shows the percentage of groups of medical terms which were found in the voiced-over audiovisual product. The categorization of medical terminology was proposed by the author after the discussion of classifications created by Černý (2008) and Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen (2016). Fig. 3 illustrates the number of cases when translation strategies were used in translation of medical terminology groups.

Translation strategies are useful when the translator must make some changes while providing the translation of medical terminology found in audiovisual product for the target audience. All examples show how a translation strategy really helps to transfer, paraphrase, expand, imitate or condensate the ideas which are said in the source language text. It is a challenging task for the translator because he / she not only has to know languages, but also recognise the differences between them and find out the solutions which help to produce a naturally sounding translation.

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### **Santrauka**

Šio baigiamojo magistro projekto pagrindinis tikslas – išanalizuoti problemas, rastas užklotiniame medicininį terminų vertime iš anglų į lietuvių kalbą. Šis darbas apibūdina audiovizualinio vertimo metodus ir apžvelgia pagrindines užklotinio vertimo strategijas. Projektas analizuoja medicinius terminus rastus medicinės dramos žanro TV seriale „Grei anatomija“, apibrėžia dažniausiai naudojamas vertimo strategijas, jų panaudojimo priežastis ir siūlo galimus sprendimus, tam, kad būtų pagerinta vertimų kokybė. Baigiamąjį magistro projektą sudaro dvi pagrindinės dalys, iš kurių pirmoji – teorinė, apžvelgianti audiovizualinio produkto vertimą kai atskleidžiamos pagrindinės užklotinio vertimo strategijos ir paaiškinama klasifikacija bei pagrindiniai medicininį terminų vertimo iššūkiai (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Diaz Cintas and Orero, 2010; Gottlieb’as ir Grigaravičiūtė, 1999; Sepielak, 2014; Gambier’as, 2013). Svarbu paminėti, kad ši darbo dalis aiškina kaip mediciniai terminai verčiami praktikoje ir kaip vertimo strategijos yra pritaikomos užklotinio vertimo būdu išverstame audiovizualiniame produkte.

Antroji šio darbo dalis – praktinė, kurioje pateikiama medicininį terminų vertimo analizė ir svarbiausi pavyzdžiai. Taip pat pristatomi galimi vertimai, tam, kad būtų pagerinta į lietuvių kalbą išverstų medicininį terminų kokybė. Metodologija papildo praktinę dalį ir paaiškina kaip analizuojami mediciniai terminai. 1 pav. parodo vertimo strategijų, panaudotų medicinės dramos žanro TV seriale, rastų medicininį terminų vertime, procentus. 2 pav. parodo medicininį terminų grupių, rastų užklotinio vertimo būdu išverstame audiovizualiniame produkte, procentus. Medicininį terminų klasifikaciją pasiūlė šio darbo autorė po to, kai buvo aptartos Černý (2008) ir Fage-Butler kartu su Nisbeth Jensen (2016) sukurtos klasifikacijos. 3 pav. iliustruoja pavyzdžių skaičių, kuomet vertimo strategijos buvo panaudotos medicininį terminų vertime pagal grupes.

Vertimo strategijos yra reikalingos, kai vertėjas pateikdamas medicininį terminų, rastų audiovizualiniame produkte, vertimą tikslinei auditorijai privalo atlikti pakeitimus. Visi parinkti pavyzdžiai rodo kaip vertimo strategija padeda perkelti, perfrazuoti, išplėsti, imituoti ar sutrumpinti originalo kalboje išreikštas idėjas. Tai – tikras iššūkis vertėjui, nes jis / ji turi ne tik puikiai mokėti kalbas, bet taip pat ir gebėti atpažinti jų skirtumus ir rasti sprendimus, kurie padėtų tikslinei auditorijai pateikti natūraliai skambantį vertimą.

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## Introduction

Due to rapid changes in the society and the new developments in technologies, people tend to communicate not only by using words but also via showing each other images and sounds. These are the two key components in audiovisual translation which can also be called as film translation. This particular translation helps to render not only words which are said, but everything that is beyond them – signs, colours, effects, emotions – things that can be seen, heard, and sometimes only felt or presumed. By this translation, an audiovisual product is produced and can be presented in any existing language for different cultures and audiences. Audiovisual translation represents three conventional methods – dubbing, subtitling and voice-over. These modalities are discussed in this master thesis in order to show their differences and analyse them when the main focus lies on the voice-over translation. The chosen audiovisual product is TV series which were translated by using this particular method; since they contain a lot of medical terms, the **aim** of this work is to find and analyse the problems present in voice-over translation of medical terminology from English to Lithuanian. The main **objectives** of this master thesis are as follows:

1. To overview audiovisual translation methods and the main voice-over translation strategies;
2. To theoretically discuss definition, classification and translation of medical terminology;
3. To explain the translations of medical terms found in voiced-over audiovisual product TV medical drama series “Grey’s anatomy” and suggest possible improvements;
4. To identify the translation strategies used when voice-over translation of medical terminology is performed.

This work has its **importance** in the field of translation studies and especially in the studies of audiovisual translation modality voice-over and medical terminology translation. It appears that the voice-over translation of medical terminology might cause different challenges which are explained and solved in this master thesis. The information about the audiovisual translation methods which are subtitling, voice over and dubbing is given in order to present the comparison of different audiovisual products. However, the selected TV series were translated by using voice-over modality; here the focus lies on this translation method and its definition, features and strategies are discussed (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Diaz Cintas and Orero, 2010; Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė, 1999; Sepielak, 2014; Gambier, 2013). Since the medical drama TV series were chosen for analysis, the definition of a medical term and its classifications (Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen, 2016; Matamala 2010; Černý, 2008) are explained as well as the translation of medical terms which presents many challenges for the translators.

In total, 500 medical terms were selected from the first season of TV medical drama series “Grey’s anatomy” in both English and Lithuanian languages. These TV series contain many medical terms and the translation of this particular terminology might be problematic to its translators. The first 6 episodes were analysed and they compose about 260 minutes. The source language of selected audiovisual product is English and the target language is Lithuanian. At first, medical terms were written out by listening the soundtrack in the source language, then, voice-over translation to Lithuanian language was analysed. It is essential to carefully listen to the voice-over translation considering the fact that it contains both English and Lithuanian soundtracks when the source language soundtrack is very silent since it is covered by the one of a target language. Nevertheless, it

was important to listen to both soundtracks in order to write out the exact place when the particular medical term was said in English and then in Lithuanian. All terms were checked by consulting different online dictionaries: medical Merriam-Webster dictionary and the FreeDictionary's Medical dictionary. Medical dictionaries helped to collect the reliable material for the further analysis.

This master thesis has two main parts, which are the body of this work: the theoretical part and the practical part, which also includes methodology of the work. The first, theoretical part, gives an overview of audiovisual product translation when the main voice-over strategies are revealed and the classification along with the main challenges of medical terminology translation are explained. To add more, this particular part tells how medical terms are translated in practice and how translation strategies are applied in voiced-over audiovisual product. This information helps to perform the analysis of the practical part and solve the problems which were found in the voice-over translation of an audiovisual product. The second part is the practical one and here the analysis of medical terminology translation is presented by giving the most relevant examples and the possible translations are introduced in order to improve the quality of medical terms translated to Lithuanian. Methodology supplements the practical part by explaining how medical terms were analysed.



## **1. Overview of audiovisual product translation**

Audiovisual translation forms are presented and compared with a focus on voice-over modality and its' strategies. The comparison of AVT methods reveals the essence of this translation, shows its' possibilities, functions and an impact which is made on the target audience. Then, the categorization of a medical terminology is discussed in order to clarify which words can be considered as medical terms and how they can be classified. This later helps to indicate the groups of medical terms in the practical part of this work and solve the main translation challenges which appear during voice-over translation of medical terminology. Finally, the translation process of medical terminology is described by illustrating it with the relevant examples which reveal the issues of this particular translation.

### **1.1 Methods of audiovisual translation**

An interaction with electronic devices in everyday life leads people to changes in communication and sharing of their knowledge, values, culture, etc. Thus, seeking the information which comes in many different formats, for example, DVD, cinema, mobile phones or television becomes an important part of everyone's life which results in the need to make information available as much as it possible and this only can be done by translating it. Films are one of the most popular sources of information and as it comes in different languages, audiovisual translation (AVT) is needed and it means that different methods like subtitling, voice-over and dubbing are being used in order to give a necessary product to a target audience (Matamala and Orero 2013; Díaz-Cintas and Baños Piñero, 2015).

According to Díaz-Cintas (2009), audiovisual translation (AVT) was an unknown research field until 1950s and already in the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were many great things achieved. He claims, that nowadays audiovisual translation is no longer a minor area within translation studies, on the contrary, it is becoming a more and more significant scholarly field and the academic interests of it grow every day (Diaz-Cintas, 2009). The author claims that AVT is now one of the most important translation areas of this era because of a growing number of people who use this kind of production: people play video games, go to cinema, and watch movies or TV series (Diaz-Cintas, 2004).

Caroll, Orero and Remael (2012) also state that without any doubt AVT has its own strong position of helping people to interact with technologies not only in daily life but also in work processes. Researchers express their beliefs that audiovisual translation can contribute even to the form of content, which is supplied to technologists. To add more, the concept of content is rapidly changing and now it is no longer only the study of written and spoken languages, it is already becoming the study of behaviour, facial gestures and emotions. All these things have to become accessible and AVT contribution to the quality and presentation of the text is needed too (Caroll, Orero and Remael, 2012; Orero, 2004).

Audiovisual translation discipline is not only being adjusted to the newest technologies, but also AVT along with its modalities (voice-over, dubbing, subtitles) is used next to other modalities for media accessibility such as sign language, audiodescription, subtitling for the deaf, etc. (Matamala and Orero 2013). More to the point, AVT forms adapt themselves to new contexts and take

challenges, such as accessibility on the most state-of-the-art devices, even more demanding audiences or greater linguistic variety (Caroll, Orero and Remael, 2012).

By all means, the audience is a very important factor when choosing audiovisual translation methods, and also because of an interest that is being showed, the popularity and significance of AVT translation is growing even more. Pérez González (2014) expresses his opinion about the growth of AVT discipline and that it can also be explained by the process of various communication technology becoming an important integral part of people's social life and the relationship between technological innovation and audiovisual translation which results in creating a need for new methodological approaches and a better perception of discourse communities which are being shaped around the production of audiovisual text types (Pérez González, 2014). These reasons show that people and technologies are becoming more related every day and the importance of audiovisual translation discipline along with its types and forms is becoming more relevant in our society.

Audiovisual translation is classified into two groups: translation within one language between codes and translation between languages. Translation within the same language is also called as **intra-lingual subtitling** which is used for language learning and accessibility of audiovisual text for the deaf or hard-of-hearing people which means that all material – verbal or non-verbal – is rendered into text. Another AVT group is for the translation between languages or so called **inter-lingual translation** and this group is made of seven types: script / scenario translation, interlingual subtitling, dubbing, free commentary, interpreting, voice-over and surtitling. Free commentary, dubbing, interpreting and voice-over highlight the oral dimension; all mentioned types of subtitling and surtitling represent a switch from oral to a written form and scenario translation means a switch from written to written form (Gambier, 2013). As can be seen, all these types of AVT have different functions and purposes and their usage depends on the needs of the target audience because there always are certain dominant preferences and existing expectations which have to be fulfilled by professionals of this field.

However, three main conventional forms of AVT are subtitling, dubbing and voice-over (Matamala and Orero, 2013). Pérez González (2014) talks about **subtitling** and refers that this AVT modality “involves the shift from a spoken to the written medium” (Pérez González, 2014). It is clear, that usually people speak faster than read, so this shift is particularly important for viewers' experience of translated audiovisual texts. For this reason, subtitled text has to be shorter than the audio because the necessary time is needed for the viewer to read the subtitles and at the same time not to think about the fact that he or she is actually reading (Chiaro, 2009).

Subtitling is indeed a beneficial method of AVT because it provides an opportunity for the audience to hear original dialogues, gives a prospect of using subtitles as language-teaching tool and there is a possibility to use subtitles in learning foreign language (Chiaro, 2009). In general, with subtitling, the source language is not distorted in any way, and Pedersen (2005) proposes different strategies which give a possibility to focus not only on the source language but also on the target language. The author introduces these strategies:

- Source language oriented: retention, specification and direct translation:

Retention is an essential one if the translator has an intention to fully convey the meaning and preserve an element from the source language and in this way it can be transferred to the target language. Another strategy is called specification when an item is left in untranslated form and also some information is added by using explicitation or addition. The last strategy is direct translation, which does not add anything, and it is clear that by using this strategy no connotations are transferred to the target language audience.

- Target language oriented: generalisation, substitution, omission:

Target language oriented strategies are also meaningful in the translation process. Here, generalisation might be used which helps to render the most important meaning when a more general word (hyperonym) is chosen. Substitution is quite specific and this strategy is about removing the source language item and replacing it with a different item. The last strategy is omission. Basically, this strategy omits a source language element and replaces it with nothing, though, it is always better to translate without omitting elements (Pedersen, 2005). To say it briefly, these strategies are essential when the translator wants to pay more attention to the source language. The translator also has to give a more precise result to the target readers or he / she has to give a credit to the target audience and adjust the source language ideas to its needs.

**Dubbing** is an AVT modality which gives a credit to the target audience and its language and Chiaro (2009) claims that “the goal of dubbing is to make the target dialogues look as if they are being uttered by the original actors” (Chiaro, 2009). This is achieved by replacing the original soundtrack with a target language recording which reproduced the source language original message. Thus, everything has to be synchronized – actors’ lip movements and target language sounds. Here, dubbing creates an illusion that actors who are on screen speak viewers’ language.

Díaz-Cintas and Orero (2010) state that dubbing is restricted to the translation of, for example, TV series or films due to its complex process where many professionals of their area are involved – translators, adaptors, dubbing actors, sound technicians. When performing a dubbing, there is a standard practice to carry out so called rough translation and then give it to the adaptor who will synchronise the text with the audio and visual elements of the original product (Díaz-Cintas and Orero, 2010). To say it briefly, this is quite a sophisticated procedure, which involves many different people from various fields, and all these aspects make dubbing to be the most expensive method of audiovisual translation.

On the other hand, this AVT method becomes a perfect solution in such situations when a translator is confronted with some difficulties and has to overcome certain linguistic barriers while performing a translation for a specific audience like children (Díaz-Cintas and Orero, 2010). When viewers hear their own mother-tongue language, dubbed programmes may become more familiar than, for example, the ones which contain subtitles. This happens, because viewers may think that the events, which are happening on screen, could have been situated in their own environment. More to the point, the choice to dub mostly is defended with the fact that it is easy to follow dubbed programmes and target audience does not have to read while watching or follow any redundant information because everything is put in place (Koolstra, Peeters and Spinhof, 2002).

Overall, there is a high need for the audiovisual translation, hence, a huge variety of information has to be translated. Each group of audiovisual translation has its own types which are used in order to respond to the various needs of the target audience. Interlingual translation is used more often since it comprises the translation of films which are usually translated by using subtitling, voice-over and dubbing. Each modality has its own requirements which have to be fulfilled by the translator and then presented to the target audience.

## 1.2 Strategies of voice-over translation

**Voice-over** is AVT method in which unlike in dubbing the translation soundtrack is recorded over the original voice which is also heard. This audiovisual translation technique does not require reading and allows a target audience viewer to enjoy a movie, TV series or any other audiovisual product without worrying about extra information. Franco, Matamala and Orero (2010) claim that usually this audiovisual translation modality is linked to the translation of documentary, interview or news and it is considered as a typical production for the voice-over translation modality. Because of this, certain norms have formed, for example, voice-over is considered as being very accurate and authentic. It is one of the reasons why voice-over is a dominant mode of audiovisual translation not only for the documentary, but also for the translation of various movies and TV series in countries which are situated in Central and Eastern Europe like Poland, Latvia, Russia or Lithuania (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Koverienė and Satkauskaitė, 2014).

Indeed, voice-over can be a demanding AVT modality. A successful delivery of a translated target text is deeply related with three different yet deeply connected factors which were established by Wozniak (2012):

1. The acoustic balance between the original film's soundtrack and the text delivered by the reader;
2. The quality and the quantity of translated text;
3. The timbre and intonation of the reader's voice, and the way in which the reader synchronizes the reading with the original sound (Wozniak, 2012).

These factors show the essence of the voice-over translation, although, the effect on the audience, which can be caused by the reader's, voice remains a relatively subjective matter. One thing remains clear that if one of these factors renders poor quality, the whole translation becomes unsuccessful, for example, if an audience can only barely hear the original soundtrack, there is no compensation for condensations or reductions made in the target language translation. All three factors have a mutual interaction which means that they cannot be analysed separately (Wozniak, 2012).

As it has been proposed by Wozniak (2012), one of the most important factors when talking about voice-over is the way the original sound is synchronized with its translation. There are many ways to synchronise them and the standard path is to reduce the original soundtrack volume so that it can still be heard in the background when the target language translation is being read. Typically, a viewer hears the original soundtrack for a few seconds and then the volume of it is reduced so that it would be possible to superimpose the target language translation (Díaz-Cintas and Orero, 2010; Khoshsaligeh and Ameri, 2016). The translation finishes a few seconds before the source language speech does and then the sound of the foreign language speech is raised again to a normal level and a target audience viewer can hear it louder again.

It has to be mentioned that synchronization in voice-over can also be divided into different types and this shows the complexity of this AVT modality. To add more, these types do not include lip-synchronisation because voice-over does not require this type of synchronization and this feature makes it to be a lot cheaper than, for example, dubbing which demands its' products to be lip-synchronized. However, voice-over has other oral features, which result in non-fictional products, for example, interviews or documentaries. Franco, Matamala and Orero (2010) have established four types of synchronization, which are used in the voice-over translation:

1. Voice-over isochrony;
2. Literal synchrony;
3. Action synchrony;
4. Kinetic synchrony (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010).

When an interview for voice-over is being translated, the key thing is to perform a fluent translation and here voice-over isochrony is needed in order to integrate the narration of the translated target text in the pre-arranged time period. To say it in other words, voice-over has to fit into the available space: it starts a few seconds after the source language text does and finishes together with the original speech or just before the original soundtrack voice stops (Oğuz and Köprülü, 2017). Usually, when people are interviewed, their speeches are not planned and not every interview has a script, although in some cases these preparations can be made. When an interview is not planned and an interviewee's speech is spontaneous, his / her language can have different emotions, for example, hesitations, syntactic abnormalities and other oral features which have to be altered before showing it to the final audience. There is another instance when an interviewee is not fluent in the original language, for example, English and he / she makes a lot of grammatical mistakes. As it appears, this feature of an interviewee is an important peculiarity, which would have to be rendered in the dubbing process, but voice-over would neutralize this peculiarity so that the interviewee would end up talking in the same way as a commentator does (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010). Here, it is essential to take into account that the accent of the source language speaker is not kept in the voiced-over version.

Every translator has to take into the account the fact that a few seconds of the original soundtrack have to be left at the beginning and at the end. However, it is a controversial issue, because there is no agreement upon the fact how many seconds have to be left or do they really have to be left at all. Still, as it has been already mentioned, there is a general practice which refers that at the beginning a few seconds of the source language soundtrack have to be left (Franco, Matamala and Orero 2010). Here comes another type of synchronization in voice-over and it is called literal synchrony. This type of synchrony means that the target language text matches the original text word for word. To add more, "the target language narration of the translated source language statements are integrated a few seconds after the viewer hears their counterpart in the source language" (Oğuz and Köprülü, 2017). Literal synchrony is related to voice-over isochrony because literal synchrony demands the source language voice to be heard a several seconds before the narrator of the target language text (Oğuz and Köprülü, 2017). It has to be noticed that by reading the text aloud it is possible to make sure that the translation fits into the space available and a voice talent can read it by not having any problems (Franco, Matamala and Orero 2010).

There are instances when the display on the screen has to correspond to the narration or in other words, this means that it is important that the translator would keep the relationship between image and text. Here, the action synchrony is needed and for example if the interview is referring to the element which is on-screen, the target language translation has to refer to it and in this way the synchrony is being kept. The last type of voice-over synchrony is called kinetic synchrony which implies that here a body language is an essential factor for the translator because it has to be synchronized with the text (Franco, Matamala and Orero 2010). To say briefly, voice-over is used to revoice a wide variety of speeches like interviews. The four types of synchronization have their own specifics when voice-over soundtrack has to fit the space available or match the original text word for word. In some situations, the translator has to keep the relationship between image and text or even make his / her body language synchronized with the text.

A voice-over translator can be often confronted with various situations and here Franco, Matamala and Orero (2010) divided it into two main categories, which are a post-production translation for voice-over and a voice-over for production:

- A post-production translation for voice-over happens when the translator receives a completed audiovisual programme to work with, and generally this program has a script and no further editing is not going to be needed;
- A voice-over translation for production means that a translator has to work with unedited material, which has to undergo several steps before broadcasting it. When this kind of translation is being performed, different material can be used in order to create a new audiovisual programme. This means that in this situation a voice-over could be an interview, a narration or even creative writing, particularly when a translator has to write a text from scratch (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Díaz-Cintas and Orero, 2010).

Clearly, voice-over translation might be challenging and a translator has to be ready to work with a different material. In some situations he / she has to be ready to perform various tasks and such skills as creativity and ability to work under any kind of circumstances are really helpful.

Not only voice-over synchronization process and its material have to be discussed but also how voice-over is defined by scientists and how it is used or can be analysed. Gottlieb (1999) refers that voice-over is used worldwide and claims that this AVT method does not require for a translator to worry about the audience thinking that something might be wrong with a translation because a viewer does not hear the original dialogue. Hence, voice-over does not have too many constraints and a translator might feel some freedom (Gottlieb and Grigaravičiutė, 1999).

There are not many established terms in the field of voice-over translation but it has its main features, which were defined, by Franco, Matamala and Orero (2010) and these features also sum up the most essential information about the definition of voice-over as a translation method:

- Voice-over is usually applied to non-fictional audiovisual programmes, although there are certain countries in Eastern Europe which use it for the translation of fictional programmes;
- This translation method is able to render dialogues and monologues;
- Voice-over can be referred as the revoicing of the text in a different (target) language;

- It can be either oral or spoken rendering of elements;
- Lip synchronisation is not needed in voice-over;
- The soundtrack which is prepared in voice-over generally starts a few seconds after the source language text;
- Voice-over is never produced live because it is prepared before the broadcasting of the programme;
- This translation method is derived from unedited or edited material which either represent already mentioned production voice-over or postproduction voice-over;
- With this translation modality it is possible to render the content more accurately and closely to the source language text or less closely to it which means so called free voice-over translation;
- There is a first person voice-over and third person voice-over;
- Voice-over is able to reproduce such features as gender, intonation, stress, age, etc.;
- The performer in voice-over is invisible (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Darwish and Orero, 2014).

Voice-over features show that it is a diverse AVT modality. It can be applied not only for the non-fictional, but also for the fictional programmes since it is considered as being an accurate translation technique. Lip synchronisation is not needed and it makes voice-over to cost less than for example dubbing and it is the main reason why voice-over is chosen over dubbing. Hence, the performer remains unseen when translation soundtrack is read over the original language. Generally, distinguished features only prove that voice-over is good option not only for the viewers who do not have to read and are able only listen to the recorded soundtrack, but also for the translators and other professionals who prepare a particular audiovisual product, since this translation does not involve complex steps and can be rendered without too many restraints.

Nevertheless, voice-over also has its' two distinguishing features. The first one is narrative function, which means that a voice or several voices, which are heard in voice-over, might perform multiple functions, for example, explain the context, assess different situations, comment, etc. The authoritarian tone of the voice was acknowledged as a sign of an expertise and it was never questioned by the viewers. All these mentioned functions of a voice give associations that things which are happening in a movie are real and the viewer feels that he / she is involved (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė, 1999).

Talking about narration-like type of voice-over, some narrative techniques have to be discussed. There is a conventional "character narrator" technique which means that a narrator has to match a character from a film who tells his story in a first person. To add more, this technique is mostly used in Western Europe for children's programs. Different from this technique, there exists a third-person voice-over narrative technique, which involves a third person voice-over narrator also called as a commentator (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010; Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė, 1999). This commentator "guides viewers' interpretations of an argument from a certain (authoritative) distance" (Franco, Matamala and Orero, 2010) and this narrative technique of film was always preferred as the one which imitates reality and it used in Eastern Europe for TV fiction.

Voice-over has two main features and the second one is called semiotic representation which establishes two different semiotic types:

- Iosemiotic voice-over which represents a verbal sound, or in other words it can be called dialogue voice-over which means that a voice replaces a dialogue voice;
- Diasemiotic voice-over which represents a verbal image and also can be called as display voice-over when a voice translates captions and displays.

When speaking about voice-over, not only sequences of dialogues, but also such sounds as street signs, central film credits are voiced over. This is similar to the subtitling of elements along with a dialogue in the productions, which are being subtitled. Hence, when dialogue is being subtitled it represents the form of diasemiotic translation and the same happens when some written language elements are voiced over (Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė, 1999).

Voice-over translation may not have many terms in its field, but still it is also possible to classify the elements, which are translated by using this particular method. Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė (1999) in their article present analyses, which are based on the comparison of the Danish-Lithuanian dialogues - the original soundtrack and the target language translation. The researchers claim that four random episodes of Danish TV series were chosen and they were analysed at the level of structure which means that the volume of translation to Lithuanian is investigated "in terms of words, phrases and sentences" (Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė 1999) and the level of translational quality.

Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė (1999) indicate that for the analysis of structure they used three categories which are full translation, reduction and elimination:

1. **Full translation** means that a translator intended to convey the whole meaning of an utterance or a sentence and all elements are clear for the target language viewer as they are clear for the source language audience;
2. **Reduction** refers that for one or another reason a translator decided to cut a part of a sentence or merge several elements and this type of translation also means that some phrases were left untranslated. Reduction might happen in several instances which mostly concern redundant elements, pragmatic particles and slang:
  - **Redundant elements** are an ideal candidate for deletion. Such cases as repeated elements, hesitation or false starts usually are omitted;
  - **Pragmatic particles** add an emphasis to a speech act and they seem to be really important however they disappear in the translation. This happens because of differences between languages and a translator has to make an important choice whether to leave them along with their pragmatic context which is needed for the full understanding of the utterance or not;
  - **Slang** is quite a sensitive area in the usage of Lithuanian language and slang expressions can be replaced by the standard ones, which seemingly have the "same" meaning, or simply be left out untranslated.
3. **Elimination** indicates that a whole clause or even a sentence was left untranslated and never presented to the target audience (Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė, 1999).



Clearly, not many problematic cases can be found in the category of full translation because this kind of translation means that sentences are well translated and still this category focuses more on the quantity than quality. Meanwhile, reduction indicated that some parts of the utterance were left out but this might happen because messages of an oral communication are usually shortened when they are transmitted to the target viewer.

Translational quality is also important in the analyses made by Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė (1999) and researchers claim that their intention was to examine the semantic content of the source language text, which can be preserved or reduced in a performed translation. Here, the semantic content represents not only the denotative value of the source language text but also it has connotative qualities too. Again, three categories were established in order to examine the translational quality of selected TV episodes:

1. **Full correspondence** which happens between target language translation and original;
2. **Partial correspondence**, which tells that the translation might be missing a part of the source language semantic content or some elements, which did not exist in the original, might be added while translating. Partial correspondence comprises different instances such as skewed semantic information, over-explicitness, standardization and grammaticalization:
  - **Skewed semantic information** shows that the translator has not transferred some sort of elements of the utterance and it made the translation missing an important semantic information;
  - **Over-explicitness** stands for the translation, which gives too much information for the viewers because the translator has made a choice to explain a particular part of the utterance instead of trying to find a corresponding figurative expression. It is possible to achieve over-explicitness by adding elements and it happens when a translator chooses to compensate some missing meaning and, for example, adds adjectives or some other intensifiers;
  - **Standardization** happens when, for example, an idiom is changed with a non-metaphor or some phrases which contain slang or cursing are replaced by a more standard and simple language;
  - **Grammaticalization** appears when a translator encounters certain difficulties to transfer semantic nuances in, for example, humour. Therefore, when performing a translation it is almost impossible that all the nuances will be understood properly and overlooked by the translator;
3. **No correspondence** might happen in the case of a misinterpretation of the original content (Gottlieb and Grigaravičiūtė, 1999).

Full correspondence can be found in cases, which have minimal differences between the meaning of the target language translation and the original text. It has to be mentioned, that there might be some variations in terms of the grammatical or morphological form, but still the translation has to be accurate and close to the original. However, there is a partial correspondence and it includes translations which do not give a full content of the original text. Finally, no correspondence category stand for the misinterpretations and a translator should avoid these instances when performing a translation.

Gottlieb (1997) has also established the conventional classification of translation strategies which originally should be used for the subtitling but several different researchers have managed to use them for the analysis of voice-over translation. One of these researchers is Garcarz (2007) who

conducted the analysis of slang in fiction movies which were translated by using voice-over method. This analysis enabled the researcher to establish seven translation techniques: omission, substitution, functional equivalent, literal translation, description, neologisation and compensation. It is also essential to mention that Garcarz (2007) focuses mainly on the target language translation, although researcher understands that in voice-over translation target audience might also hear the original soundtrack and understand it (Sepielak, 2014).

**Table 1.** Gottlieb’s classification of translation strategies (Sepielak, 2014)

Type of strategy	Character of translation
Expansion	Expanded expression, adequate rendering (culture-specific references)
Paraphrase	Altered expression, adequate rendering (non-visualised language-specific phenomena)
Transfer	Full expression, adequate rendering (neutral discourse, slow tempo)
Imitation	Identical expression, equivalent rendering (proper nouns, international greetings, etc.)
Transcription	Anomalous expression, adequate rendering (non-standard speech)
Dislocation	Differing expression, adjusted content (musical or visualised language-specific phenomena)
Condensation	Condensed expression, concise rendering (normal speech)
Decimation	Abridged expression, reduced content (fast speech of some importance)
Deletion	Omitted expression, no verbal content (fast speech of less importance)
Resignation	Differing expression, distorted content (untranslatable elements)

Expansion strategy is used when a source text has to be explained in a more detailed way and this happens because one or another nuance cannot be directly transferred to the target language text. There are particular cases when the phraseology of the source language cannot be reconstructed in the same way when a translation to the target audience is being performed and then the paraphrase technique is needed. Different from paraphrase, transfer refers to the translation technique when the original text is translated accurately. When the names of people or places have to be maintained in the same form imitation strategy is helpful. Transcription is for those cases when a term is unfamiliar even in the source language text, for example, when a third language is being used. It is also possible to adopt the dislocation strategy in situations when the original text contains a special

effect and here the translation of it is more important than the translation of the content. A more typical strategy is condensation because it simply means the shortening of the text and in contrast to the condensation, there is a decimation strategy which is an extreme form of it when even supposedly essential elements might be omitted due to potential reasons of discourse speed. And finally, there is deletion which eliminates the part of the text and resignation strategy which describes a situation when there is no solution and the meaning is lost (Ghaemi and Benyamin, 2010).

The classification of translation strategies proposed by Gottlieb (1997) is the most complete and suitable for the analysis of the practical part examples and there are three main reasons why:

1. The classification offers a wide range of strategies that can be detected in the selected examples;
2. The translation strategies were created specifically for the subtitling but they take into the account the original soundtrack which in voice-over is equally important as the target language translation;
3. As previously mentioned, researchers have already used these strategies for the analysis of voiced-over products and they also managed to adapt and alter this conventional classification designed by Gottlieb (1997) (Gottlieb, 1997; Sepielak, 2014).

Also, Gottlieb together with Grigaravičiūtė (1999) have performed the analysis of Danish-Lithuanian voiced-over dialogues which were taken from TV series and it can be detected that the principles they used for it lie in the original classification presented by Gottlieb himself (1997). Researchers have made the structural analysis and for that they used three categories: full translation, reduction and elimination. These categories have the same purpose as the conventional strategies by Gottlieb (1997): transfer-full translation, condensation-reduction, and deletion-elimination. Moreover, the similar pattern can be found not only in the analysis of structure, but also in the translational quality analysis because again three categories were taken into consideration: full correspondence, partial correspondence and no correspondence. These categories might equally represent the same strategies as they do it in the structural analysis and this again shows that transfer, condensation and deletion are the strategies which might be found most commonly in the translation of an audiovisual product.

### **1.3 Classification of medical terminology**

Terminologist Wuster (1979) claims that it is easy to distinguish **terms** since they are related to the specialized field whereas ordinary words are not (Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen 2016; Wuster, 1979). However, this contrast between the word and term concepts was denied when it was started to talk about the semi-technical terms, the concept of technicalness, etc. Cabré (2003) claims that pragmatic context plays an important role when recognizing whether a word is a term and suggests that any lexical unit can be a terminologic unit. In contrast, Sager (1997) talks about the formation of terms and tells that their main purpose is to improve knowledge transfer and specialized communication. Petrovová (1997) also talks about the terminological units and proposes the definition of a term: “the term is a lexical unit serving the language of profession, with precise, usually notional content, in its scientific branch unambiguous, stabilised and standardised, without additional indications and emotional connotations” (Petrovová, 1997; translated by Černý, 2008).

Indeed, there are many opinions upon the term concept and the latest findings try to deny or adapt the findings of early terminologists. It is clear that the definition of a term is changing and there is no definite opinion upon its status. And still, term generally means that it is either a stabilised word or phrase, which does not have any emotional connotation and is used to express or describe a particular subject.

The term definition helps to understand the features that can be applied to the concept of a **medical term**. There are several definitions of this concept, although, they do not describe which words can be considered as medical terms and which cannot. Hence, it is recommended to consult any medical dictionary and if a word is included, then it belongs to the terminology of a medical field (Černý, 2008). Another point which might indicate about the medical term status is its' origin, for example, English medical terminology derives from the Old English, also called as Anglo-Saxon language. Although, according to Černý (2008) the majority of authentic terms come from Latin or Greek, *e.g.* “D: ... We’re going to perform a test puncture of the antrum using a Tilley-Lichtwitz Trocar and cannula...” and that is the main reason why every considered word or phrase have to be checked in the medical dictionary in order to find out whether it can be considered being a term or not.

Černý (2008) mentions that there is another approach towards medical terminology delimitation and that could be an investigation performed in order to establish the most common word categories used by doctors or nurses. The researcher claims that according to Müllerová (2000) there are not many groups of the most commonly used expressions, which tend to appear in medical encounters. Müllerová (2000) distinguishes these groups of expressions: “diseases and their symptoms, methods of examination, surgical interventions, medical specialities and hospital departments” (Černý 2008; Müllerová and Hoffmannová 2000). However, Černý (2008) finds this delimitation having some complications, since it appears that, for instance, the dictionary defines a concept of a symptom as being a subjective matter and that a term does not have any emotional connotations, which also refers that it cannot be subjective as well. The researcher indicates that he has established a new description of a medical term and nonetheless, he has managed to exclude the expressions which as has been already illustrated might be subjective or ambiguous. This attempt has resulted in the following group of medical terms:

**Table 2.** Groups of medical terms established by Černý (Černý, 2008)

Term type	Example
Diseases and Illnesses	You’ve got <u>laryngitis</u> .
Medications	<u>Aspirin</u> sometimes affects the stomach. I think you should take <u>Paracetamol</u> instead. It doesn’t cause stomach problems.
Medical tools	Now I’m going to have a look with the magnifying <u>otoscope</u> , and if we need to later we can use the operating <u>microscope</u> to see your eardrum in more detail.

Most of the terms in the examples mentioned are Graeco-Latin and the majority of authentic terms come from Greek or Latin languages. Černý (2008) considers that this reduction of certain words is beneficial because it helps to avoid a non-medical terminology and leave only the words, which have obtained the status of being a medical term.

There is a concept of technicalness which was introduced by Nation (2001) and it expresses the flexibility and strength of a term and also its' connection to the speciality. It is possible to identify the degrees of technicalness which depend on how much a word is restricted to the particular area. These degrees can be illustrated by presenting the four categories of classification, which applies to the technical vocabulary, and also by giving the examples of a technical vocabulary:

1. The word form appears rarely if at all outside this particular field, *e.g. Applied Linguistics – morpheme, hapax legomena, lemma*;
2. The word form is used both inside and outside this particular field but not with the same meaning, *e.g. Applied Linguistics – sense, reference, type, token*;
3. The word form is used both inside and outside this particular field, but the majority of its uses with a particular meaning, though not all, are in this field. The specialised meaning it has in this field is readily accessible through its meaning outside the field, *e.g. Applied Linguistics – range, frequency*;
4. The word form is more common in this field than elsewhere. There is little or no specialisation of meaning, though someone knowledgeable in the field would have a more precise idea of its meaning, *e.g. Applied Linguistics – word, meaning* (Nation, 2001).

The examples provided together with corresponding categories show different situations of the terminology usage. The first category implies that the words given in the example without any doubt are technical and they also have a unique form and meaning in a particular field. In order to use these words one has to know the field and this can be achieved only by learning and studying it. The second category clearly shows that words are technical but if they are used outside the particular field they also tend to have a more general meaning. The examples of words in the third and fourth categories are less technical because they do not have a unique form or meaning in a particular field.

The concept of technicalness was created for the technical vocabulary, hence, this concept applies to the medical discourse too. In order to illustrate this, Dahm (2012) presents a good example of the technicalness in a medical field. A term *migraine* is deeply connected to the medical field and the closer is the connection between the term and its' field, the more technical this term will be. Hence, it has been mentioned that the term *migraine* is closely related to the medical field, but when it is compared to another medical term *progeria* (a genetic condition which causes symptoms of ageing at a very early age), it seems that the term *migraine* can be easily used every day as well as in the

medical discourse and the usage of the term progeria will be met in the medical context only it (Dahm 2012; Nation 2001). Following from this, it can be stated that some medical terms do not have a fixed technicalness, since there are many terms, which are being used by the doctors and their patients every day. And yet, it seems that the status of native language and medical background knowledge affect the way how an individual understands the technicalness of the term and then which meaning he / she is going to associate with.

Dahm (2012) also expresses her other findings about the usage of medical terminology and claims that it is important for doctors to use the appropriate terminology in order to avoid miscommunication with their patients, which tend to happen when doctors use jargon. From this description it might seem, that the usage of jargon is harmless, but Dahm (2012) claims differently. It appears that when the jargon is used “in discussions of someone’s communication skills” (Dahm, 2012), it might carry some negative connotations, for example, when the unnecessary terminology is used and one part which is involved in the conversation does not understand it. Moreover, patients and their physicians tend to have a different understanding about words which either can or cannot be really called medical terms. This also causes problems for doctors to decide which medical terms is indeed jargon and then try to avoid them in their communication.

Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen (2016) also indicate that an inappropriate use of medical terms as well as the usage of expert jargon, really exists and it causes a particular concern when patients do not understand it. The researchers think that is an essential reason to draw a line between simple words and terms, in this particular instance, medical terms. They have established that medical terminology can be divided into two types: technical and semi-technical. Technical terms often come from Latin or Greek languages or are related to the names of medication and, for instance, they can be found and identified in medical dictionaries. Semi-technical terminology can be determined by using examples and definitions and it includes words which have a minimal relation to the medical field, *e.g. part; pairs; neck; eye*. The researchers technical and semi-technical terms divide into two subcategories which are: dictionary defined medical terms and co-text defined medical terms. The first category of dictionary defined medical terms tells, that the descriptions of these medical terms can be found in the dictionary and terms which derive from Latin or Greek languages are included as well as terms which have a different origin, *e.g. Papillary carcinoma thyroid* and *collar bone*. For the investigation whether these these terms really belong to the first category researchers have used different medical dictionaries. The second category of co-text defined medical terms comprises terms, which cannot be found, and described in the medical dictionaries, *e. g. uptake* and *replacement* (Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen, 2016). It also has to be mentioned that these terms carry a non-specialized meaning and yet when they are used in medical field they already have a specialized meaning.

This subcategorization of medical terms gives a broader understanding how medical terms can be divided and also it again explains the concept of the medical term. However, researchers made a further analysis and it became clear that three more categories are:

1. Medical initialisms, *e.g. RAI* and *TSH*;
2. Medication brand names, *e.g. Cytomel* and *Thyrogen*;

3. Colloquial technical terminology, e.g. *endo* (endocrinologist) and *path* (pathology) (Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen, 2016)..

Medical initialisms were found by using a medical lexicon for the abbreviations and the text which surrounds them also helped to do it while medication brand names were identified in the drug index resource and finally, co-text has helped to identify the third category which encompasses colloquial technical terminology. All categories along with their examples are presented in one table:

**Table 3.** Categories of medical terms established by Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen (Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen, 2016)

Term type	Examples	Method
Dictionary-defined medical terms	Papillary carcinoma thyroid cancer Collar bone	Medical dictionaries
Co-text-defined medical terms	Uptake Replacement	Co-text
Medical initialisms	TSH RAI	Medical lexicon for abbreviations and co-text
Medication brand names	Cytomel Thyrogen	Drug index resource
Colloquial technical terms	Endo Path	Co-text

It is clear that not every word related to medicine can be given a status of a medical term. In order to find whether particular words belong to the medical field and can be approached as medical terms the best and most reliable way is to check a medical dictionary. Different researchers try to draw a line between simple words and medical terminology and only a review of various literature has helped them to establish different categories of medical terminology. However, none of discussed categorizations cannot be applied for the medical terminology analysis in this master thesis. Černý (2008) proposes a narrow categorization which implies that medical terms can be distributed into different groups: diseases and illnesses, medications, medical tools, procedures and methods. According to the researcher, this categorization leaves only Graeco-Latin terms which are considered as the authentic ones. And still, there are only four groups which, for example, do not include names of medical field occupations, names of human body, etc.

Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen (2016) also talk about the categorization of medical terminology and they claim that there are two main categories, which are technical and semi-technical terms. After the analysis of these two categories, investigators have established five subcategories of medical terms: dictionary-defined medical terms, co-text defined medical terms, medical initialisms, medication brand names and colloquial technical terms. On the one hand, this subcategorization gives a wider understanding about the definition of a medical term, which is important when analyzing the usage of medical terminology but on the other, these subcategories cannot be used in the analysis of selected medical terminology since its' authors claim that only one

of five established categories encompasses dictionary-defined medical terms and other terms might whether be found in the medical dictionary or not.

Thus, after the analysis of medical terminology categorization models proposed by Černý (2008) and Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen (2016), a new categorization was created by the author of this master thesis. Both categorization models were adapted in order to establish one which encompasses a wider range of medical terminology and indicates that all terms can be found by consulting medical dictionaries. Medical groups are classified as follows: diseases, signs, symptoms and injuries; medications; medical tools; procedures, treatments and actions; medical abbreviations; healthcare occupations; human body; common terms in medical context. All in all, this categorization is wider and its groups can be found in the selected voiced-over audiovisual product.

#### **1.4 Translation of medical terminology**

It was explained that terminology is a set of technical words or expressions which tend to appear in various documentaries. Hence, it is essential to talk about the translation of science documentaries in AVT and to describe main terminological problems which have to be faced by translators. Matamala (2010) claims, that the translation of science documentaries has been analysed by different authors in the studies of audiovisual translation, however, there are not many publications on this issue (Zhang and Wu, 2012; Matamala 2010). According to the researcher, “science documentaries popularise many scientific issues, using in general somewhat specialised speakers located in carefully chosen environments or contexts, and address various types of audiences” (Matamala, 2010) and by this she tells that there are four main elements (topics, speakers, contexts and audiences) which open many possibilities that are given a shape in an AVT product. For instance, an off-screen narrator addresses his / her audience with an already planned discourse or a specialist talks spontaneously to his colleague. All this once again shows that the main aim of a film despite its nature is to make a specialised topic popular and entertain.

Science documentaries can be considered as specialised texts. To add more, the language of specialised texts and AVT products that tackle a functional matter differs since scientific processes are described not in the same way because of the presumed previous knowledge that target audience has (Matamala, 2010). And still, science documentaries can be studied as a part of the specialised discourse since they contain terminological units which

“have to be studied in the framework of specialised communication, which is characterised by such external conditions as sender, recipient and medium of communication, by conditions of information treatment, such as a precise categorisation determined externally by the conceptual structure, fixation and validated by the expert community, by specific and contextualised treatment of the topic, and, finally, by conditions which restrict the function and objectives of this communication” (Cabré, 2003).

Moreover, specialised texts contain terminological units which might be found in either oral or written productions of specialised communication.

Furthermore, it has to be mentioned that the translation of terminological units can cause some problems to the translators. There are main terminological challenges that are usually encountered when performing a translation of the source and target language terminology:



Challenges in the source language terminology:

- to specify the meaning of the term from the source language text;
- to confirm the specialised nature of the terminological unit;
- to know the denominative alternatives of the term and the conditions in which it can be used in texts;

Challenges in the target language terminology:

- to know whether there is an equivalent term in the target language;
- if there is, to know what sources have to be used in order to adapt or create the name needed and then how it can be indicated that is a neologism;
- to know the most adequate equivalent after considering the topic and approach;
- to know whether a term has either specific or restrictive grammatical usages;
- to know the prototypical combination of terminological units;
- to know the customary phraseology in the particular field;
- to know the denominative alternatives which can be applied for the single concept;
- to make sure whether the denominative unit which was selected corresponds strictly to the concept (Cabr , 1999).

These particular challenges presented by Cabr  (1999) show the complexity of the terminology translation. It includes many different tasks starting with the source language terminology when the meaning of the term has to be specified and then confirmed. The translator has to pay attention to many details when performing a translation to the target language and at first he / she has to find out whether there is an equivalent term and how it can be adapted. Basically, the translator has to know all features which are related to the particular term in order to present an accurate translation which would not raise questions to the target audience.

Matamala (2010) also outlines a list of terminological difficulties which include:

1. **Identifying a term** can be challenging especially when a term also has a general meaning, *e.g. sequence*. In geology, the term *sequence* means a sequence of processes, events, etc. Talking about this case, the translation of the particular term is not problematic, but a translator must have found it challenging to identify this word being a term since it has acquired a specialised meaning in the context.
2. **Understanding a term** might become a big issue for the translator and, for example, adaptation might be needed, *e.g. fern spike*. *Fern spike* refers to the occurrence of abundant fern spores in the fossil record. The translator has found it difficult to translate and therefore he / she decided to adapt its meaning which at first resulted in the deletion of this term and rephrasing the sentence, later in replacing the term with a more general term and finally in proposing an equivalent.
3. **Finding the right equivalent** includes using different sources: specialised dictionaries, specific sites on the Internet and various terminological databases. For example, with a help of a public terminological database Cercaterm the equivalent in Catalan referring to wildlife can be found, *e.g. spinifex hopping mouse - ratol  saltador del desert*.
4. **Absence of (or failure to find) an adequate equivalent** happens when translators cannot find an equivalent or do not have enough time to perform a research or to consult specialists. This results in translators creating new terms, paraphrasing, using loanwords or language mechanisms such as pre-fixation, analogy and blending:

**Creating new terms** is considered to be a valid approach especially if a translator is also a terminologist. However, there might be a problem if a term does not correspond with the terminological unit later proposed by the terminological bodies, e.g. *shocked quartz*. In this case, the translator has asked the terminological body for the equivalent in Catalan, but the reply came only after few days and the documentary had to be broadcasted sooner. Hence, the translator has come up with a neologism *quars fracturat* [fractured quartz] which did not correspond the official version *quars d'impacte* [impact quartz].

**Paraphrases** can be used in order to avoid the usage of the term, e.g. *wave beds* paraphrased as *beds formed by waves*;

**Loanwords** are used when a translator decides to leave the term in its source language as a loanword, e.g. *überhackers* (*Hackers*). This decision might seem as a reasonable one but it also can result in losing some metaphors. In this case it was important to evaluate all three related terms – *black hats* hackers are evil, *grey hats* hackers are hybrid ones and *white hats* hacker are good.

### **Language mechanisms: pre-fixation, analogy and blending**

Since it is clear that from a linguistic perspective terminological units are to be considered as lexical units, the mechanisms which are used in general language words can be used in order to create new terms, e.g. *protodust* – *protopol* (pre-fixation); *melt sheet* - *mantell de fosa* (equivalent); *hacktivism* – *hacktivisme* (blending).

5. **Dealing with denominative variation** means that there are two or more equivalents in the target language and a translator has to choose the most appropriate terminological unit, e.g. *debris* has two denominations in Catalan which can be found in the dictionary: *detritus* and *detrit*.
6. **“In vivo” vs. “in vitro” terminology**  
**In vivo** refers to the terms used by experts and **in vitro** refers to the terms which were proposed by the normalisation bodies and this means that these particular terms might not be used by the experts in the field. Hence, the translator has to make a choice which term he / she wants to use when performing the translation having in mind the possible consequences.
7. The translators of an audiovisual product sometimes have to work with a transcription which might have some **mistranscriptions** and quite often it can result in causing various problems, for instance, incorrect transcription of homophonous computer terms, e.g. *route* and *root* (Matamala, 2010).

All mentioned terminological problems can be found in the terminology translation of an audiovisual product, and especially it applies to the science documentaries. The translator might encounter different challenges when he / she has to identify a term and then try to understand it. If a translator has issues in understanding the term, it is possible to adapt and it even might result in the deletion of the terminological unit. However, a better choice is to find an appropriate equivalent and here various sources, for example, specialised dictionaries are helpful. However, sometimes a translator might fail to find an adequate equivalent and then it is possible to create a new one, use paraphrases, loanwords or different language mechanisms like pre-fixation, analogy and blending. Moreover, there are cases when a translator has to deal with a denominative variation which means that two or more equivalents exist in the target language. Finally, a translator also has to make a choice whether to use in vivo or in vitro terminology.

Correspondingly, it might be also difficult to perform the translation of medical terminology from one language to another. Translation challenges are even greater when the source and target languages belong to different language families which results in essential differences in syntax. To add more, this also means that the source and target languages do not share a common wordstock with comparable semantics. Another key point is rendering semiotics, morphological structure, the complexities of the source language term's denotation and connotation with the target language resources (Peters, Qian and Ding, 2018; Wright and Budin, 1997).

With attention to the semantic issues in the translation of medical terminology, it has to be pointed out that **polysemy** is fundamental when examining terminology which tends to appear in life sciences (Temmerman, 2000). To say more, it affects almost all medical terminology which comes from the general language, as well as terminology taken from other science disciplines when it is differently applied in both medicine and health management. This particular terminology comes with "ready-made denotations, which are often fine-tuned for the new application by means of a preceding or following modifier in the form of a phrase or compound" (Peters, Qian and Ding, 2018). For instance, the term *radiation* might be applied in different contexts: to atomic radiation when referring to its dispersion in the atmosphere which results in an atom bomb, and to solar radiation when talking about the natural presence of radiation in the universe. The terminological unit radiation also has a targeted form which is used in the medical field in *radiotherapy*. Here, the prefix *radio-* is used and by this the reference to radiation is given. Hence, it can be seen that here the term radiation becomes ambiguous and can be easily misunderstood by the general audience (Peters, Qian and Ding, 2018).

Furthermore, everyday words which have the function of a verb mostly are polysemous and have multiple meanings which make their use as terms complicated, e.g. the verb *screen* and a verbal noun *screening*. Both these words are borrowed as medical terms and used in more abstract ways in comparison with their everyday application, e.g. *window screen* refers to the protective shield against the sun. Talking about the field of medicine, there exists a medical screening which refers to the filtering process when tests to diagnose diseases and dangerous health conditions are involved (Peters, Qian and Ding, 2018; Antia, 2007). It is clear, that the identification and translation of words which have abstract meanings can be problematic since these words become terms when they are used in different academic contexts or in many professions. To add, these particular words might be naturally abstract because they have to encompass a wide range of applications which usually means that they are indeterminate.

Additionally, the translation of standard English medical terms might become an issue when terms which embody **euphemism** appear, or to say it in other words, these terms indicate the instinct to depreciate some negative implications of diagnostic findings. In such instances, the main challenge for the translator lies in connotation rather than the denotation of the particular word, e.g. *involve*, *involved* and *involvement*. These words are generally used in medical reports and they refer to the tissue which is infected by cancer. A non-medical context tells that a verb as well as a noun is neutral in their connotation and these words simply mean "participating in an effect". And still, an utterance like "*the lymph nodes are involved*" refers to the fact that the cancer has become to spread, although a patient might not understand these words as a warning. Hence, this shows the issue that appears to translators and it lies in the choice whether it is wise to seek for the translation

equivalent for the words *involve / involvement* which have a neutral connotation or to select equivalents with a more negative connotation like *infect / infection*. Eventually, since *involve* is an established euphemism for *infect*, the best choice is to select the translation equivalent which corresponds to the neutral as well as negative senses in order to meet the needs in doctor-doctor and doctor-patient communication (Peters, Qian and Ding, 2018).

According to Temmerman (2000), metaphorical terminology might be found in a medical discourse and its translation also raises some difficulties. It is not easy to foresee how the semantics of the **metaphor** will be transferred from the source to the target language. In order to solve this question, there are multiple strategies proposed in order to deal with this particular matter. For example, strategies might help to maintain the source language metaphor and there will be no need to seek for the semiotic equivalent, e.g. *sentinel node*. This particular term is used when talking about the cancer treatment and it refers to the first node located outside the primary site infection and also it indicates that cancer cells exit from it. However, *sentinel* is not a common English word and its meaning refers to a watchman at a gate in the medieval castle who has to spot the presumable enemy activity (Temmerman, 2000; Peters, Qian and Ding, 2018). With this in mind, this metaphor from the source language can be maintained if a person is able to understand it as being a structural metaphor indicating an early phase of cancer. And yet, it is advisable to avoid metaphors as it is known that different cultures can perceive it individually.

The challenges of semantics in translating *sentinel lymph nodes* lead to even more subtle issues which consider the grammar, or to say it more precisely, **compound terms** of source and target languages. To say more, grammatical issues appear because of the main differences between languages, for instance, when one of them is analytic and the other one is synthetic language. These differences have an inevitable impact on the translation of terminological units which are formed as multiword units and consist of different word classes. Terms in English language have a marking of adjectives, e.g. *-ary, -al, -ous, -ive*. Accordingly, differences between the noun and the adjective which derived from it, has a morphological marking in English language, e.g. *axilla (n.)* and *axillary (adj.)*. Also, a very similar situation can be illustrated by the relationship between related verbs and nouns, e.g. *clear / clearance*. Hence, the English compound *axilla/ry clear/ance* is formed and it shows the grammatical relationship characteristic to the English compounds, although the target language might not have the same suffixes. Then, the source language and the translation equivalent will be different, as it can be shown in the example between English and Chinese languages when *axillary clearance* is translated as *armpit cleansweep surgery* (Peters, Qian and Ding, 2018). This translation results in three elements in Chinese language and shows that the target language translation might be even more informative than the original text as it is known that axillary clearance is a form of *surgery*, thus there is no loss of specificity in the performed translation.

It is true that the translation of medical terms is a continuous challenge for the translator when it is essential not only to find the appropriate translation equivalents, but also to keep interest in the progress and advancements made in the field of medical diagnosis and treatment (Montalt, 2011). Translators have to identify or even create new translation equivalents of medical terms and know even minor differences between the source and target languages. This process involves understanding the polysemy of terms which affect almost all medical terminology. Polysemous

words can be used in different contexts and it makes their use as terms complicated. Even more subtle issues appear when the grammar of the original language and its translation is being discussed. Grammatical issues can be found when considering compound terms and their equivalents have to be presented in the translation. For example, English language has its own grammatical relationship which might differ from the target language and its' translation appears to be even more informative and accurate than the original text.

Medical terms might also have their euphemisms which tend to appear when the connotation of a word is more important than denotation. There are cases when doctors try to avoid some negative expression in order not to scare a patient but it is recommended to use words which are both neutral and carry the necessary negative connotation in order to meet the needs in communication not only between doctors and their patients but among doctors as well. Correspondingly, metaphors might be the factor which causes certain problems because it is difficult to predict the semantics when transferring them from the source to the target language. Moreover, metaphors might be misunderstood and it advisable to avoid them as different cultures usually tend to see things in their own way.

## **2. Analysis of voice-over medical terminology translation**

Voice-over medical terminology translation is analysed in this part and the use of translation strategies is discussed in the selected examples. The translator has to cope with different challenges while performing the translation of medical terminology, then, at first, the source language term has to be understood and the equivalent in target language has to be found. Hence, the most significant task is to solve these challenges by showing how translation strategies reflect in the chosen examples and how they affect the quality of translations. The analysis reveals that sometimes the translator is not able to come up with a proper and naturally sounding version and possible translations are proposed in order to illustrate that their quality can be improved.

### **2.1 Methodology**

The practical part is written to identify the most frequent translation strategies in the TV series and analyse medical terms. For this purpose, the first 6 episodes of medical drama TV series “Grey’s anatomy” and its voice-over translation to Lithuanian “Grei anatomija” were chosen. The possible reasons for the use of translation strategies in the voiced-over audiovisual product are discussed. The descriptive analysis was chosen in order to describe the selected medical terms and their translations, which represent the chosen translation strategies created by Gottlieb.

The quantitative analysis was employed to count medical terms and to show their frequency. In total, 500 medical terms in English and Lithuanian were analysed. There are three diagrams and the first one (*Fig. 1*) represents a frequency of translation strategies in translation of all medical terms and then the most typical examples of each translation strategy are discussed in the practical part. The second diagram (*Fig. 2*) shows the frequency of groups of medical terms which were found in the voiced-over audiovisual product: diseases, signs, symptoms and injuries; medications; medical tools; procedures, treatments and actions; medical abbreviations; healthcare occupations; human body; common terms in medical context. Then, the results which are shown in the two first diagrams are combined and the frequency of translation strategies in translation of groups of medical terms is showed in the third diagram (*Fig. 3*).

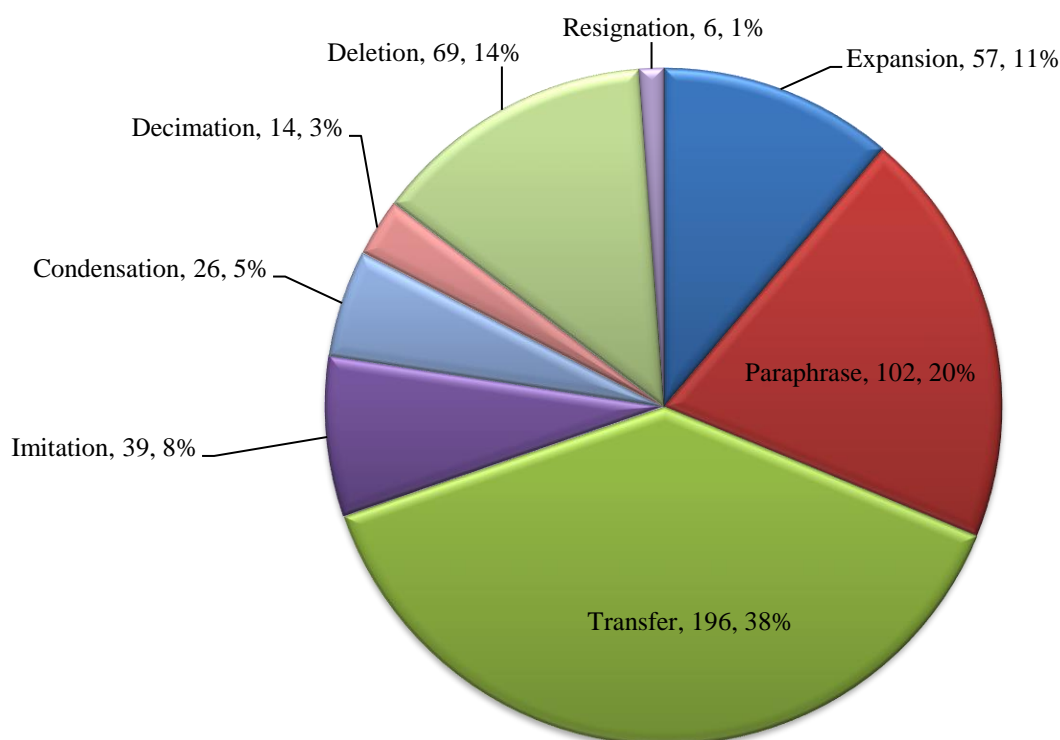
### **2.2 The use of voice-over translation strategies in medical terminology translation**

Various translation strategies can be identified while rendering a translation and their use shows that they can be really helpful when providing a target language translation. In this part of the analysis, the main focus is on the strategies created by Gottlieb’s (1997) which were already used by different researchers for the analysis of voiced-over products. This means that Gottlieb (1997) strategies can be adapted and they also represent a broad view to the translation strategies. Moreover, these strategies can help to understand the translation possibilities of medical terminology since it causes different challenges to the translators. More importantly, they help to explain some of translation problems and then it is easier to render the source language concepts to the target language.

#### **2.2.1 Frequency of translation strategies**

The percentage of the translation strategies used while translating all medical terms which were found in the medical drama TV series is shown in Fig. 1. Each percentage represents the number of translated medical terms. The diagram shows that 38% of medical terms were translated by using the strategy of transfer. This indicates that the translator has mostly tried to leave the original structure of medical terms which resulted in the accurate rendering of the source language terminology. Transfer strategy might be the best and safest option if there is no point in making some alterations and changing the original structure of the term. Besides, it is also the least complicated way of rendering the source language term because it does not require searching for various options and the translator does not have to rely on his / her creativity or other skills.

**Fig. 1** Frequency of translation strategies in translation of all medical terms



20% of medical terms were paraphrased, which implies that the translator was looking for some other options that could result in being more clear for the target audience reader and possibly improve the quality of the translation. The usage of paraphrase is considered to be an accurate translation which also indicates that the source language cannot be reconstructed in the same way when a translation to the target audience is being performed. There are 14% of deletion cases, which refer to the omitted expressions when the translator had no other choice but to eliminate a particular medical term. There are cases when the usage of deletion strategy helps to avoid the surplus of words but considering the case of medical terminology elimination, the translator has to be sure whether this strategy can be applied or not since it might result in losing the meaning of a sentence. 11% of medical terms were translated by using the strategy of expansion which indicates that some elements were added when performing the translation.

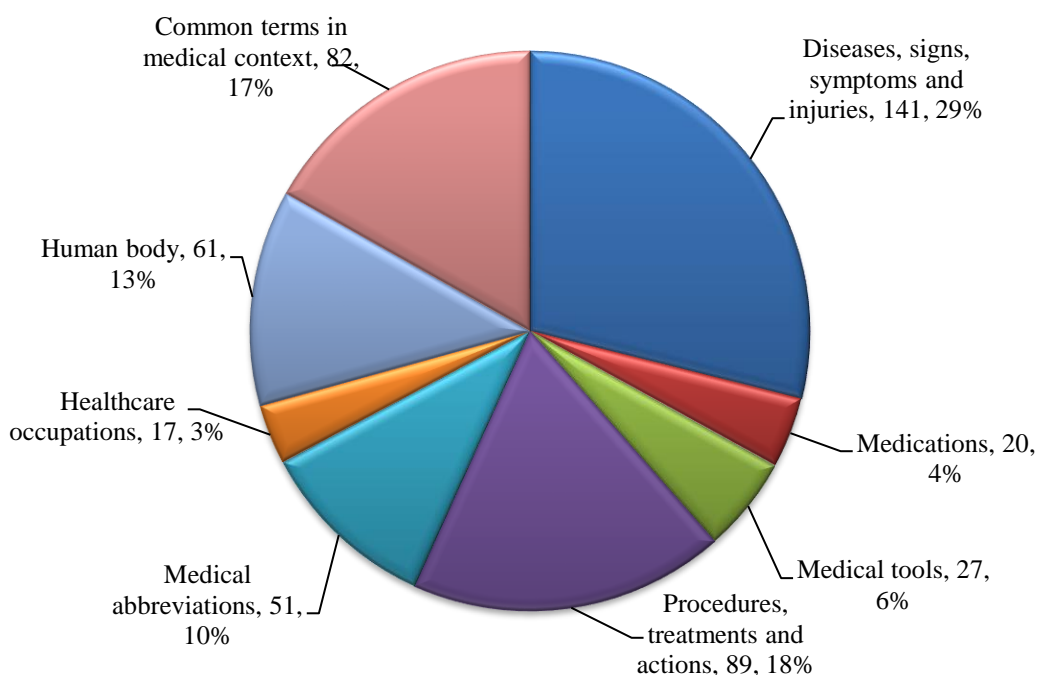
The need to add some elements appears when a target language does not have the exact equivalent to the source language term and expansion gives a possibility to make the element more understandable to the readers of translated version.

8% of medical terminology was transferred by using the imitation strategy. Although this strategy is mainly designated for maintaining the names of people or proper nouns, imitation was also used in the translation of medical terminology and this implies that the identical expression was found to the source language medical term. There are 5% of condensation cases which tell that concise language was used in order to avoid unnecessary elements which could raise questions to the target audience.

It is also possible that the translator did not come up with an adequate equivalent to the medical term and he / she had no other choice but to produce concise version which would still tell the meaning of the sentence. There are 3% of all cases were translated with a decimation strategy which differently from condensation strategy already reduces certain elements and an abridged expression is rendered to the target audience language. Only 1% of medical terms were rendered by using resignation which distorts the content. The usage of this particular strategy implies that the translator had no other choice but to produce a differing expression which results in the essential changes of the meaning. Strategies of dislocation and transcription were not found in the voiced-over audiovisual product.

The percentage of groups of medical terms which were found in the voiced-over audiovisual product is showed in Fig. 2. The categorization of medical terminology was proposed after the discussion of clasifications created by Černý (2008) and Fage-Butler and Nisbeth Jensen (2016). The diagram shows that 29% of selected medical terminology examples is comprised of diseases, signs, symptoms and injuries which also imply that these particular terms are most commonly used in the medical drama TV series.

**Fig. 2** Groups of medical terms

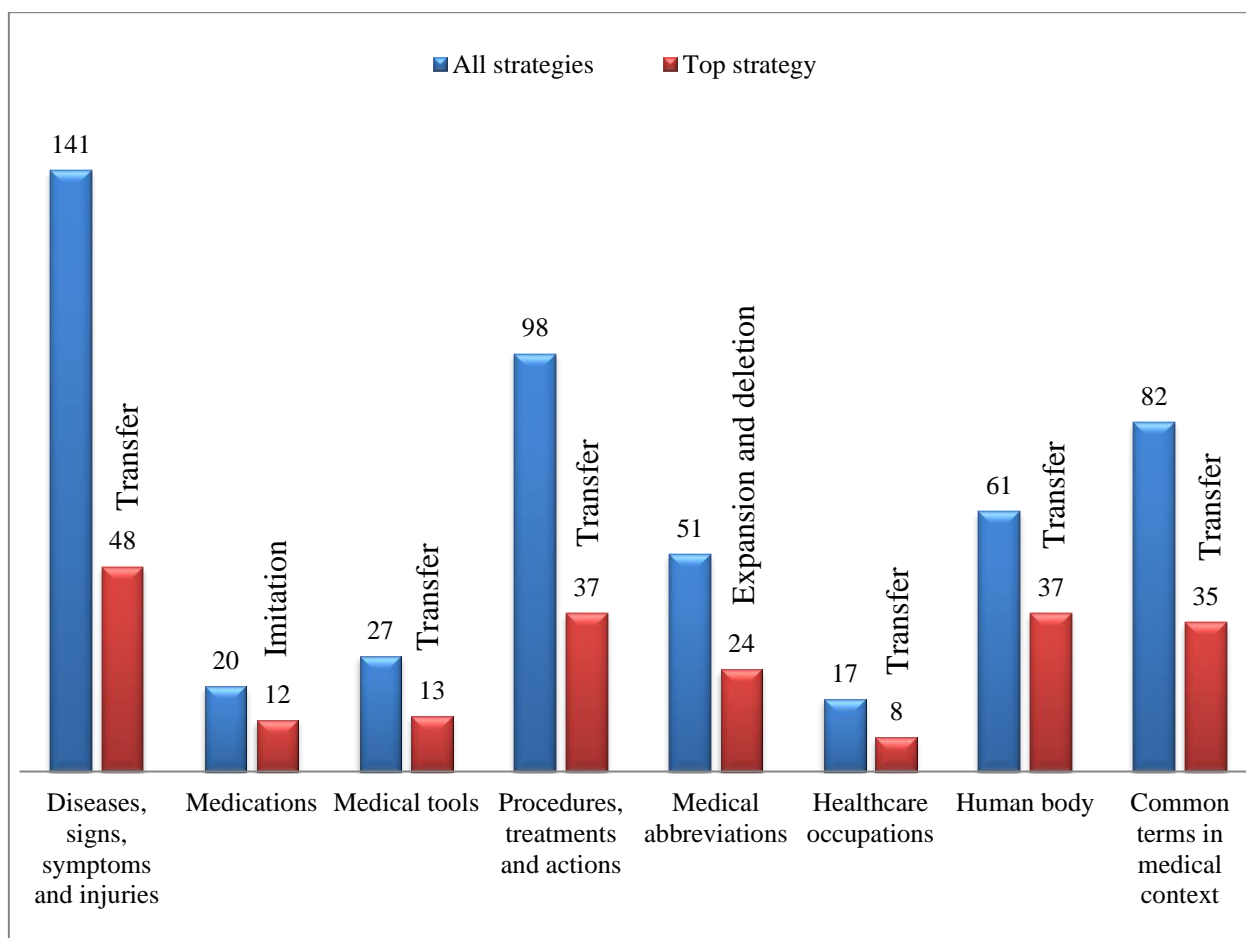




Procedures, treatments and actions compile 18% of medical terminology and it is the second mostly used group of terms which is necessary in the medical field. 17% of common terms in medical context show that there are many medical terms which might not have a specific area and are often used in the daily situations of medical context. Medical terms related to human body comprise 13% of all selected terminological units which implies that the usage of human body parts is also inevitable in the communication among doctors and their patients. Medical abbreviations are also found and they compile 10% of all selected medical terms. This shows that medical terms are frequently abbreviated in the source language of the chosen audiovisual product. The percentage of used medical tools is not significant – only 6% and this shows that there is no need to use this group of medical terms very often. Similar situation considers the usage of medication names – 4% and healthcare occupations – 3%. The small percentages indicate that these particular groups of medical terminology are rarely mentioned in the medical field.

Fig. 3 illustrates the number of cases when translation strategies were used in translation of medical terminology groups. Blue column indicates the total number of each group cases which were found in the selected examples from the audiovisual product (see Fig. 2). Red column represents the number of cases which refer to the most frequently used strategy.

**Fig. 3** Frequency of translation strategies in translation of groups of medical terms



The diagram indicates that transfer is the most popular strategy in translation of groups of medical terminology. The same result can be seen in Fig. 1 which shows the frequency of translation strategies in all medical terms. However, the group of medications was mostly translated by using

imitation strategy which implies that the medical terms of this particular group have to be rendered identically as they are given in the source language. Equally, it can be seen that medical abbreviations were translated by using expansion (12 cases) and deletion (12 cases) strategies.

This distribution of strategies show a contrast of choosing how medical abbreviations should be rendered into the target language when expansion helps to perform a more thorough translation and the adequate equivalent is presented and deletion eliminates the element and it is not rendered to the translation language which results in either omitting the unnecessary element or in losing the meaning. Finally, Fig. 3 presents slightly different though significant results which show changes in distribution of strategies among the groups of medical terminology.

### 2.2.2 Transfer

The most typical examples of medical terms were chosen from the voiced-over audiovisual product. 38% of all selected examples were translated with the help of transfer strategy which can be easily used since it does not require a lot of effort and simply helps to give the idea of what was said in the original. Transfer strategy renders the full source language expression to the target language. There are no significant alterations in the structure or meaning which shows that performed translation does not require creativity and the adequate equivalent is given to the intended audience. *e.g.*

- 1) Wind, Water, Wound, **Walking**, Wonder drugs – the five W's – most of the time, its Wind – splinting or pneumonia.  
*Plaučiai, šlapimas, infekcija, vaikščiojimas, vaistai. Dažniausiai kalti plaučiai – plaučių uždegimas ar kitos komplikacijos.*

This example shows how the form of the source language element is repeated in the translation. Moreover, not only the form of the medical term, but also the literal meaning of it was transferred to the target text. In this case, a decision to use the strategy of transfer is questionable since *walking* is the only term in the sentence which was translated by using this strategy when the other similar terms *wind*, *water*, *wound* and *wonder drugs* were paraphrased.

All five source language terms refer to the causes of post-operative fever and are written by using a memory device – letter W which helps to the medical students to remember these particular causes. Every word represents the summary of post-operative fever causes and, for example, *wind* refers to the lungs, i.e. pneumonia. The term *wind* is translated as *plaučiai* and it is an adequate translation considering the actual meaning of the source language term. Hence, the paraphrase strategy should have been used for the translation of all five terms. The term *walking* indicates the post-operative cause which is related to veins, i.e. deep vein thrombosis and in this case the translation *venos* would be more adequate than *vaikščiojimas* and it would show the real meaning which lies under the source language term *walking* that is created in order to memorize the real causes of post-operative fever.

- 2) No. Do an **EEG** and confirmatory tests.  
*Ne. Tegul padaro elektroencefalogramą.*

It is another example of transfer strategy when a translator tried to accurately render the source language term. The term *EEG* is a medical abbreviation of a term electroencephalogram which is a

diagnostic test for epilepsy or other brain disorders. The usage of abbreviations is a common practice in the source language and its audience does not need the full form which lies under this medical abbreviation. However, it is not a usual practice to abbreviate medical terminology in the target language and that is the reason why its' audience does not have this particular abbreviation. Hence, in order to transfer the clear idea, the full form of medical term had to be presented and the medical abbreviation *EEG* was translated as *elektroencefalograma* and even though in this case the original structure of a medical term was changed, the strategy of transfer helped to maintain the intended meaning from the source text.

3) Oooh – **hemipelvectomy!**

*Pusės dubens šalinimas.*

This case illustrates the situation when the source language medical term *hemipelvectomy* derives from the Latin language: *hemi-* + *pelvis* + *-ectomy*. Hemipelvectomy refers to the surgical procedure when the half of the pelvis and the leg of that side are removed. In the source language it is a usual term since English language is deeply related to Latin and many medical terms which derive from Latin language are also a part of medical terminology in English. However, even though medical terminology which derives from Latin is used in Lithuania, there also exist Lithuanian versions of medical terms. Hence, the source language term *hemipelvectomy* was translated as *pusės dubens šalinimas*.

Both these terms render exactly the same meaning, only one of them derives from Latin and have already became the part of the source language medical field terminology, and the other one is a simple explanation of the term which, if left in its original form, might not be understood by the person who is not related to the medical field or does not know Latin language.

In this case, on one hand, target language equivalent is even clearer than the source language term and on the other, target language has the identical version of source language term – *hemipelvektomija*. This particular form of the term was used in the medical drama TV series which has an intention to show the lives of surgeons who tend to use difficult medical terminology. It gives the strong effect to the viewer so that he / she could feel the genre of these TV series and in the target language translation this effect is lost. Considering this fact the translator might have used the term in its original form and render this effect to the target audience but since it could also cause many questions about the unknown meaning, more understandable element was chosen.

4) I'm allergic to aspirin, most **NSAIDs**.

*Alergiškas aspirinui, daugumai nesteroidinių priešųždegiminių.*

This example illustrates how the translator has managed to render the source language medical abbreviation to the target language. Since there is no equivalent in an abbreviated form the translator decided to transfer its direct meaning. The source language term *NSAID* refers to the nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug which was translated as *nesteroidiniai priešųždegiminiai*. However, a word *drug* which is a significant element of the source language term was not transferred to the target language. This happened because even without this particular word the plural grammatical form of the rendered translation implies the actual meaning of the source language term.

To add, the full possible translation could be *nesteroidiniai priešuždegiminiai vaistai* and since a word *vaistai* does not add a significant meaning in the target language text the translator made the right choice to transfer the most important elements to the target language. Correspondingly, medical terms are translated in the voiced-over audiovisual product which has its own requirements and a translator of this particular AVT product has made a decision to transfer only the main idea of the original text since the target language soundtrack has to fit the available space.

Giving a summary about the transfer strategy, it has to be said that this strategy can be easily used and it does not require a lot of effort or creativity. However, it also might give a meaning which is too literal and then it cannot be fully grasped by the target audience. The strategy of transfer helps to render the idea of what was originally said in the source language by maintaining the grammatical form of the term or, in the cases of medical abbreviations, translating each element of the source language term. Thus, the most significant task is fulfilled by this strategy when an adequate equivalent is chosen and then presented in the translated version.

### 2.2.3 Paraphrase

Another frequently used strategy is paraphrase which comprises 20% of selected medical terms and it requires finding out what are the needs of the target audience when different medical terms have to be paraphrased. This strategy alters the expression of the source language and renders the reconstructed yet adequate element to the target language. In order to use this strategy the translator has to make sure that target language does not have the exact equivalent. Moreover, the translator has to be the expert of both languages in order to be able to paraphrase the information from the source text which should sound naturally and do not leave any questions to the target audience. The best result has to be given by being creative and paying attention to every detail and making sure that rendered medical term will be understood by the target readers. *e.g.*

- 5) Dr. Bailey, let's **shotgun** her.  
*Daktare Beili, tyrimus.*

There are situations when the translator has no other choice but to transmit at least the main idea from the original text so that the target language audience could grasp it. This example is a good illustration of such situation when a translator decided to paraphrase a source language medical term which has a specific meaning and give only the neutral idea to the target language audience. The medical term used in the source language is *shotgun* and it is a reference to its full form *shotgun approach* which implies a diagnostic technique when every parameter is measured, especially when a patient has an obscure disease. This technique also helps to detect rare conditions which might cause some particular symptoms. However, the translator has rendered a very abstract meaning of this term and the target language audience has received a neutral translation *tyrimai*. This particular translation simply indicates that some tests are going to be performed for the patient.

Nevertheless, the specific meaning of the source language term is completely lost because the translation does not explain the circumstances which require tests in order to find what kind of disease a patient has. More to that, this translation does not indicate the necessity to perform the particular amount of different tests since every parameter has to be measured. Thus, it is possible to improve this translation and try to render a more extensive meaning of the source language term.

The target language does not have the appropriate equivalent and in this case the more adequate translation could be *privalomi tyrimai* or *išsamūs tyrimai* and it would explain the circumstance that necessary tests have to be performed for the patient in order to indicate the actual diagnosis.

- 6) Diarrhea, **hematochezia**, **melena**, afebrile with T-max 37.2 and stable vital signs.  
*Viduriuoja, juodos išmatos dėl kraujo priemaišų. Be temperatūros, aukščiausia 37 ir dvi. Gyvybinės funkcijos stabilios.*

This is an exceptional example of the paraphrase strategy because the translator has managed to render the meaning of two separate source language medical terms by combining them and giving the paraphrased version. The source language term *hematochezia* indicates the passage of blood in the stool. Another medical term used in the sentence is *melena* which means the passage of darkened stool stained with blood. The main difference between these two terms is that *melena* indicates that the blood which was found in the stool was altered by the intestinal juices and *hematochezia* gives the reference to the blood in the stool which is still fresh i.e. it was not digested and usually there is a strong bleeding from the rectum or colon.

Considering the actual meaning of these terms there is an important difference and in practice these two terms cannot be combined since each of them indicates separate processes. However, this is the translation of an audiovisual product and the length of the target language is limited since it has only a minor difference from the source language soundtrack. For this reason, a translator cannot use too many words in order to explain nuances of these two terms and by using the paraphrase strategy he / she has decided to present a combined meaning *juodos išmatos dėl kraujo priemaišų*.

By this translation, the explanatory version was transferred to the target audience and Latin terminology avoided having in mind that even though there are many medical terms which derive from Latin language, they would not be understood by the Lithuanian audience since these terms are not widely used or are used only among the doctors. Hence, Lithuanian translation is combined from two source language terms: it includes *juodos išmatos* which is a reference to the term *melena* and explains the cause of darkened stool and *dėl kraujo priemaišų* refers to both terms – *melena* and *hematochezia*.

Even though the details of these two processes are not rendered to the target language, the translation still gives the adequate meaning which is completely understandable to the target viewer. The translator's choice to paraphrase two similar Latin terms and render the explanatory version can be justified since the translation gives the necessary amount of information which can be comprehended by the target viewer who typically is not the expert in the medical field, only the fan of this particular medical drama.

- 7) Look at the wall **rupture**.  
*Sienelė smarkiai pažeista.*

This example illustrates the paraphrase strategy when an adequate rendering has been presented by the translator since he / she has made the right choice and did not provide the literal translation to the target viewers. The source language term *rupture* indicates the tearing or disruption of the particular tissue. This medical term can be used in various contexts and that is the reason why it has different translations. Originally, the word *rupture* can be translated as *trūkimas*, *trūkis*, *lūžimas* or

*išvarža*. These translations cannot be applied in this particular case since such expressions as *sienelės trūkimas* or *sienelės lūžimas* would make sense to the target audience. Thus, the translator has to know the peculiarities of source and target languages in order to render the paraphrased version of the source language term.

In this case, the translator has made the decision to paraphrase the whole sentence and the source language term *rupture* was translated as *smarkiai pažeista*. This translation shows that the medical term was not preserved in the target language and it became a reference to the noun *sienelė*. However, it clearly indicates the general meaning from the source language and the target viewers get an easily understandable translation.

#### 8) **Gelfoam.** ***Stingdom.***

This example shows that there are situations when a different audience simply does not have one or another reference in its language. It is even more complicated when it is impossible to find the exact translation and render it to the target audience. When this happens, the translator has to come up with a decision and find out how a particular source language element can be paraphrased. The paraphrase strategy helps to solve this problem by giving a reference which could explain the source language element and transfer the main meaning.

From the given example it can be seen that the translation is more simple and general than the original version of the text. It happened because the medical term which was used in the original language is a trademark for an absorbable gelatin sponge which can be used as a local hemostatic, or in other words, as a measure to stop the bleeding. The target language does not have this particular reference to this medical measure and the source language medical term *gelfoam* was translated as *stingdom*. By performing this particular translation, a translator has changed the part of speech since the original language has a noun which was paraphrased and the target audience has received a verb.

To say more, a target language translation not only did not preserve the status of a medical term but also the main meaning was altered since the original language term *gelfoam* indicates the process of a blood absorption and the translation *stingdom* only implies that something has to be congealed. Nonetheless, it is possible to improve this translation by giving the adequate equivalent when the measure which is used to absorb the blood is specified. The target language has an adequate medical term *hemostazinė kempinė* which indicates the same measure as the source language term *gelfoam*.

However, the target viewers most likely would not understand this particular translation because it is not popularly used. It would be better to adapt it to the needs of a target audience and present the paraphrased version of *hemostazinė kempinė* and translate it as *sugerianti kempinė* or to be more precise and use *skysčius sugerianti kempinė*. One of these translations would be clearer to the target viewers because not only the process which is happening in the medical drama but also the measure which helps to perform this particular procedure is indicated.

Overall, the paraphrase strategy improves the quality of a translation and helps to perform a reasonable translation when the idea of an original text is transferred to the foreign language. From

the examples it can be seen that mostly paraphrase is a necessity and without the help of this strategy the meaning of the source text would not be understood in the right way. If this strategy is used properly, it improves the quality of the target text and also target viewers get the best result which is interesting to watch and these are the main reasons why the translator should try to provide a complete and considered paraphrased version of the source text without losing the meaning or the most essential information. However, it is possible that the translator might encounter difficulties while rendering the paraphrased version of the source language text and then he / she has to be especially creative in order to present the adequate translation.

#### 2.2.4 Deletion

There are 14% of deletion cases and it is a challenging translation strategy when the translator has to make a difficult decision before omitting one or another element from the source language. There are situations when the translator does not know how to convey a certain idea and he / she is forced to delete it because there is no right or clear translation. Also, there are limitations to the target language soundtrack and this could affect the translator's decision to use this strategy. Then again, the usage of deletion strategy is still arguable because it should be the last option chosen by the translator. When an accurate and professional translation is being performed no ideas or references from the source language cannot be lost and simply eliminated. It is a risky strategy and it should be used only in some specific cases when the translated information could be misleading, provoke a lot of questions and then it is better to tell less and present only clear and considered audiovisual product. *e.g.*

- 9) Spiral CT, V/Q scan, provide O2, dose with heparin, and consult for the **IVC filter**.  
Iš spiralinio rentgeno, plaučių kraujotakos tyrimo, skirčiau deguonį ir hepariną.

The deletion strategy clearly reflects in this example though it is a case when a target audience might not have felt the lack of information and that even two medical terms from the source language are missing because they were simply deleted. At first, it can be seen that the original sentence is long and has many different medical terms included, *e.g.* spiral CT, O2, heparin, etc. This results in the translated sentence also being filled with medical terminology which was successfully transferred from the source text. However, the translator decided that the element *IVC filter* which is combined from the two medical terms *IVC* and *filter* is not needed in the target language translation.

What is more, not only medical terms, but the whole part of the sentence was also eliminated: “(...) *and consult for the IVC filter*”. This might have happened because the translator simply did not know how to render this particular part of the sentence or due to the requirements to the soundtrack length since it cannot be longer than the original soundtrack. It can be visually seen that due to the differences between source and target languages and their cultures, medical terms used in the target language translation are longer than the ones which are given in the original text.

Even though the translator's decision can be justified from this point of view, the target language text still does not render the meaning which was given in the source language text. And still, it is possible to improve this situation and translate the medical terms. *IVC* refers to the inferior vena cava and in the target language it sounds like *apatinė tuščioji vena*. Hence, the full phrase could

sound like: “*Konsultuoti dėl apatinės tuščiosios venos filtro*”. It is possible, that the translation of this particular part of the sentence could contradict the required length of the sentence, but still it cannot be deleted. This means that the beginning of the translated sentence could be shortened so that the whole meaning would be successfully rendered.

10) You have a disorder called **multinucleate cell** angiohistiocytoma.

*Jūs sergate angiohistiocitoma.*

This case illustrates the situation when the original medical term sounds very complicated even to the source language audience. This particular term *multinucleate cell angiohistiocytoma* is combined of three separate elements and only one of them is transferred to the target language. This sometimes happens when the translator is keen to omit a particular part of information which might give a misleading view to the target audience or simply make the medical term sound too complicated. In such a case, leaving the whole information would cause questions to the target viewers and that is the reason why the best choice is to render only the essential elements.

The translator has transferred one part of the medical term and two elements *multinucleate* and *cell* were completely deleted. This decision has helped to provide a clearer version and the essential meaning was not missed. Although, a target language has its version of this particular source language term and basically it is the literal translation of *multinucleate cell angiohistiocytoma* since in Lithuanian it is translated as *daugiabranduolių ląstelių angiohistiocitoma*. This medical term is rarely used in its form even among the source language specialists and if fully translated it would raise too many questions to the target viewers because this term partially derives from Latin language and its elements sound too complicated especially for a person who is not related to medicine. The structure of this term is very complex since it is combined of three separate medical terms which also have their meaning. Hence, the translator has made the right choice by translating only the most important element *angiohistiocytoma* which becomes a reference to the full term and the target audience gets a rendered medical term which is not too complicated to comprehend.

11) Let's hand a **mannitol**, uh... take a blood gas.

*Kraujo dujų tyrimą.*

It is another example of deletion when the translator has decided to eliminate the source language term in the provided translation. Clearly, the deletion strategy is specific and the translator always has to be very careful when trying to present a target version after making a decision to omit one or another element. This case indicates that the source language term *mannitol* was omitted together with the beginning of the sentence. Omitted source language term refers to the crystalline alcohol which is found in many plants and in the medical field it is used as a diuretic in order to increase the production of urine. This particular medication is used in kidney function testing when it is given by injection. The description of a source language term indicates that it is essential information since it refers to the procedure which is performed for the patient.

The translator has made a risky choice when he / she deleted this element because the important information was lost altogether with the part of a sentence. This might have happened due to the requirements to the target language soundtrack or a translator might have considered this information not being very relevant to the target viewers. However, the omitted part of the sentence



is not that long and the indicated information is relevant because it explains that a particular medication was injected to the patient. In this case the best and safest choice is to use the transfer imitation strategy and provide the adequate equivalent *manitolis* which exists in the target language. Then, the target audience would receive all necessary information in order to fully understand the context of TV series and to be introduced with the medical terminology used in the source language.

12) And that you have **abdominal mass** consistent with pancreatic cancer.

*Ir kad jums kasos vēžys.*

Before giving a translation, the translator always has to check whether the target audience is going to understand it correctly. In this situation, the translator had to find out specific information about the medical terminology used in the source language in order to translate it accurately. A particular sentence contains two essential terms *abdominal mass* and *pancreatic cancer*. These terms are deeply related because the cause of abdominal mass is pancreatic tumors which can be either benign or malignant. In this particular case, tumors are clearly malignant since the medical term *pancreatic cancer* is used in the source language. However, only the part which indicates cancer was translated as *kasos vēžys* since it is the main diagnosis which was presented to the patient.

The translator has decided to use the deletion strategy and eliminate the other term *abdominal mass* which represents the additional information. There is a possibility to translate this term as *darinys* or *darinys pilvo ertmēje* which would provide an additional meaning but still it would not give the strong effect. Also, the fact that this is an audiovisual translation for the medical drama TV series has to be considered since the viewers want to receive the adequate translation which is understandable for non-experts of the medical field. Thus, the translator has used the right strategy and did not render too many information which would only cause confusion among target language viewers.

The chosen examples show how the deletion strategy works while translating medical terminology. There are cases when the translator could have avoided this strategy and might have translated one or another medical term but mostly he / she has made the right choice when deciding whether the viewers of the target language need some elements from the source language or not. However, every translator has to be particularly careful when planning to use this strategy because the essential information might be omitted and then the target audience will not receive the clear message from the source language. Each case is specific and the translator has to know not only the source and target languages, but also the preferences which exist in the target language. In addition, it is extremely important to check whether a target language has a particular source language term and only then decide will it provide adequate information or it will be additional information which mostly is not needed in order to understand the context of an audiovisual product.

### 2.2.5 Expansion

There are situations when a source language term has to be explained in a more detailed way and here the expansion strategy is helpful. 11% of medical term were translated by using the expansion strategy which is used when it is impossible to directly transfer one or another information to the target language. The most important task for every professional translator is to render a translation

which does not leave any questions and at least try to find out the adequate expression. However, it might be quite difficult to decide whether some information should be expanded or not but generally it might be better to have more information than less. For this reason translators might be willing to expand information and do not leave any unclear places. Expansion strategy might be really confusing if the translator does not know the target audience's expectations. Only after finding out what is natural to the target audience, the translator can make a decision to provide an expanded meaning. *e.g.*

13) It's not a **cancer sarcoma**.

*Tai ne vėžys ir ne sarkoma.*

Firstly, it has to be said that the translator has to fully understand the meaning of the source language term and then try to come up with a decision how it should be translated or explained. In this situation the translator has paid the attention not only to the meaning which is carried by a particular term but also to the reference which is given in the source language and how it should be rendered in the target language. The source language expression *cancer sarcoma* is combined of two separate medical terms *cancer* and *sarcoma* and since these terms are used together as a one expression it is obvious that it gives a clear idea to the source language viewers.

However, even though both medical terms are combined and one expression *cancer sarcoma* is used in the source language, both of these terms have separate meanings. To add, these source language medical terms can be translated to Lithuanian and they also have separate meanings since *vėžys* refers to a large group of diseases when there is uncontrolled growth of the cells which spread to distant sides and *sarkoma* indicates a malignant tumor. Hence, these medical terms cannot be combined and used as one in Lithuanian language since they do not make sense when put together. There is no such expression *vėžio sarkoma* and that is the reason why the translator had to use the expansion strategy by separating these medical terms and giving a clear idea to the target language viewers.

14) **Subdural bleed**.

*Prikraujavo po kietuoju smegenų dangalu.*

The expansion strategy is helpful when the translator does not want to give a literal translation and feels that there is a necessity to expand a particular reference. This happens when a direct transfer of a source language term would not be properly understood by the target audience. For example, a term might have a Latin origin and for the target viewers it will be difficult to interpret what one or another term indicates if it does not exist or is not widely used in their language. Then, some elements have to be added or explained in order to render a clear idea and transfer the whole meaning of the medical term.

The source language term *subdural bleed* derives from Latin language and it has two main elements: prefix *sub-* which has a literal meaning under and the part *dura* which implies that there is something beneath the outer layer of membranes situated around the brain. Hence, *subdural bleed*, commonly known as subdural hematoma refers to a hematoma which appears after a brain injury when a vein located beneath the skull ruptures and the bleeding appears. This medical term is understandable in the original language and its viewers do not need the expanded meaning.

However, the usage of this medical term is different in the target audience since the literal translation *subduralinis kraujavimas* is recognized only among the professionals of the medical field. Hence, the translator had to come up with a more appropriate translation version which would render a clear message not only for the field professionals but also for those who simply watch medical drama TV series and hope to understand what is happening with a particular patient, etc. For this reason, the translator has made a right choice and expanded the source language term by translating it as *pikraujavo po kietuoju smegenų dangalu*.

By this translation, the original term of a Latin origin was avoided and the expanded meaning was presented to the viewers of a target language. The translation indicates the same information as the source language term and it gives a clear view of what is happening with a patient: *pikraujavo* refers to the bleeding process and *po kietuoju smegenų dangalu* explains the place where this bleeding is happening. To say more, this particular expression carries the same information as the source language term only that the indicated information is expressed by different words and instead of a medical term the expanded element was transferred to the target language.

15) We need to **open** her up.

*Teks atvert krūtinės ląstą.*

Firstly, it has to be said that the translator has to fully understand what kind of meaning is implied in the source language medical term and only then try to come up with an appropriate translation. This particular case shows that due to the polysemy of the English language, the translator always has to check the possible meanings of the source language term. Then, if it is possible, present the equivalent and if not, it is always a safe choice to give an expanded expression.

Thus, since a verb *open* is being actively used in the medical context, it is considered as a medical term. The translation of terms with a polysemous or very abstract meaning can be challenging because their usage depends not only on the given context but also on one or another language. What is more, a different amount of information is needed to the source and target audience. These things show the importance of a translator since he / she is the link between the audiovisual product and the target audience that expects to get an accurately translated product.

The source language term *open* has an accurate translation to Lithuanian and it depends on the situation in which it is used. Hence, this term can be translated as *atidaryti*, *pradėti*, *atverti*, *atskleisti*, etc. In order to find out which word can be used in the translation it is essential to understand what is the function of this word, how it is connected with other elements of the sentence. The original sentence refers that someone called *her* has to be opened up. However, the literal translation to Lithuanian *ją atverti* or *ją atidaryti* would not sound like a logic expression. For this reason, the translator had to go deeper to the context and pay attention to the details which surround a particular situation. It appears that person's chest was opened even though in English it is completely logical to claim that the person is going to be opened.

Hence, the translator had to expand the meaning and make it understandable to the target language viewers. He / she has decided to focus not on the pronoun *her* which was used as a reference to someone who is going to have an operation but to the organ that is going to be operated. This decision made by the translator has resulted in a rendered expanded translation *teks atvert krūtinės*

*ląsta* which already has not one but two medical terms: *atverti* and *krūtinės łąsta*. This is a precise translation which was delivered when the context was fully analysed since it is extremely difficult to translate polysemous terms and it can be done only after finding out all meaning and the situation related to the used medical terms.

16) And you want a **harvest surgery**.

*Norit dalyvauti organų išėmimo operacijoj.*

It is another example of expansion strategy when a translator tried to render a source language medical term to the target language. The expansion strategy is really useful when it is impossible to directly transfer the source language term and some elements have to be explained or added. To say more, this can be done when a target language does not have the same references and the literal translation would not render the full meaning of the source language element. This case is a proper illustration of a situation when a literal translation cannot be applied and the translator has to search for the actual meaning or description of the source language term and only then present the target language translation.

The medical term *harvest* implies that some particular tissues or cells are being removed from a donor or a patient so that the transplantation procedure could be later performed. Hence, the *harvest surgery* refers that some organs or tissues are going to be obtained by performing a surgery. However, the term *harvest* indicates not only the removal of organs, but mostly it is associated with the process when ripe crop is being gathered from the fields. This is a direct meaning of this term and it is clear that it was later adapted to different contexts since *harvest* generally means a process when something is gathered or removed. The translation of this particular term to the target language mostly refers to the ripe crop gathering and it sounds as *derliaus nuėmimas*.

This source language term also has other translations which imply only some general processes and none of them represent a medical reference. For this reason, the translator had to come up with a solution which would help to adequately render the original term to the translation language. He / she has made a right choice and decided to expand the main meaning by giving a Lithuanian equivalent to the source language term.

The translation *organų išėmimo operacija* fully explains what was done to a patient / a donor because the expression gives a reference to the actual meaning of the original term: *organai* refers to the tissues or organs which are being removed during the procedure, *išėmimas* implies that something is removed and *operacija* is an equivalent to a second medical term *surgery* which tells that the particular organs are removed by performing a surgery for a patient or a donor. Thus, the translator's decision to use the expansion strategy helped to improve the quality of translations and the target audience received all information needed in order to fully understand the content of the audiovisual product.

The expansion strategy is useful when the translator does not want to give a direct translation since it would make no sense to the target audience and feels that there is a necessity to add or explain one or another reference. Basically, the translator has to know even the smallest details about both languages – the one from which audiovisual product is translated and the one which will receive a translation. However, it is quite difficult to decide whether one or another element should be

expanded especially when translating medical terminology because it attracts the viewer's attention and it cannot give a misleading or unclear idea. This is the hardest task for the professional translator when he / she must make a right decision and come up with a final version which gives the right amount of information. From the examples which were chosen it can be seen that all cases are quite complicated and the expansion strategy helps to introduce a clear audiovisual product which contains medical terms that can be fully understood by the target audience.

### 2.2.6 Imitation

Usually, imitation strategy is needed when the identical expression has to be presented. 8% of all medical terms were rendered with the imitation strategy which also implies that the adequate rendering is being performed for different language units, such as the names of people or places which have to be maintained in the same form as they are given in the source text. Even though general practise shows that this particular strategy is used for the translation of proper names, it can be applied when medical terms are being rendered. It happens when the names of different medications, professions of physicians, etc. of a Latin origin are involved in the sentence and they are used in the same form as they are given in the source language. Hence, international terminology requires imitation strategy since there is no point in altering the meaning when the identical equivalent already exists in the translation language and it is fully understandable for the target language viewers. *e.g.*

17) He's gotten 70 of **mannitol**, **dexamethasone** 10, and a gram of **phenytoin**.

*Skirta 70 manitolio, 10 deksametazono ir gramas fenitoino.*

This example of imitation strategy illustrates the case when internationally recognised names of medications are identically rendered to the target language. This case did not cause many problems to the translator because the target language has the same elements which are widely used and can be easily comprehended by its' audience. The source language sentence contains three different medical terms and the first one is *mannitol* which was translated as *manitolis* and it refers to the medication that is needed in order to decrease the pressure in the eyes, for example, when a person has glaucoma or in the cases when increased intracranial pressure has to be lowered. Then, the term *dexamethasone* was rendered as *deksametazonas* and this medication can be used while treating various conditions, for example, skin diseases, allergies, rheumatic problems, asthma, brain swelling, etc. And finally, *phenytoin* was transferred as *fenitoinas* which indicates an anti-seizure medication for the prevention of different types of seizures.

All these elements of the original language were translated by imitating them in the target language. This happened because they already existed and the translator did not have to search for any other possible options. However, the translator had to make sure whether these medical terms are used in the translation language and will they be accepted and properly comprehended by the target viewers. After finding out this information, the translator should not have encountered other essential difficulties.

18) It's a **benign systolic ejection murmur**.

*Sistolinis ūžesys.*

The imitation strategy has a main function – to identically render the terminological unit so that the translated element would imitate the one which is found in the source language. A bit similar task can be performed by using previously discussed transfer strategy since it is known that it helps to perform an accurate translation when the source language term is fully rendered without making too many alterations. This example is a combination of these strategies which were used in order to present a completely understandable translation. To add more, from the translation it can be seen that two source language elements *bening* and *ejection* were omitted which refers that the deletion strategy was used as well. This might have happened because the translator wanted to leave only the most relevant terms which render the essential message to the target audience.

Nevertheless, the translation provided is clear and it includes only the information which can be fully comprehended by the viewer who most probably is not related to the medical field. The translator took the source language expression *benign systolic ejection murmur* and rendered it as *sistolinis ūžesys*. The medical term *systolic* implies the phase of blood circulation when the blood is being actively pumped. This particular term was imitated since it has the identical translation version and also it is widely used by the target audience. Another rendered term *murmur* refers to the loud or soft periodic sound of vascular or cardiac origin and it was translated as *ūžesys* and here the strategy of transfer was used which helped to preserve the original meaning by presenting an equivalent element to the viewers of the target language.

This example illustrates that a translator might have to combine different strategies in order to achieve the result which would satisfy the viewers who are expecting to get a clearly translated audiovisual product. To add, the biggest challenge for the translator is to adequately render the source language medical terms and here an important decision has to be made which elements have to be translated and which ones will give a misleading idea to the viewers.

19) I had a **radiologist** look at his chest.

*Radiologas apžiūrėjo krūtinės nuotraukas.*

This case involves a medical term *radiologist* which derives from Latin and Greek languages and for this reason is used internationally. This particular name of a profession comes from the term *radiology* which has two main parts: radio- and logos. Hence, it is clear that radiology is the science of radiation when radiant energy, for example X-ray, is needed in order to produce a diagnosis or therapy. Correspondingly, the source language term *radiologist* implies that it is a person who specializes in the radiology science. This terminological unit was translated as *radiologas* and by this translation the original form and meaning was imitated and transferred to the target language viewers. It is a really popularly used medical reference which implies that its meaning is easily comprehensible by any viewer of a particular audiovisual product and it does not need additional explanation. The translation of such source language elements do not cause any kind of problems for the translator who has to deliver the source language content to the target language.

20) 55-year-old woman with **adenocarcinoma** of the pancreas.

*55-erių moteris, kasos adenokarcinoma.*

Even though it is quite simple to use the imitation strategy, especially when the target language already has the same terminological unit, there are situations when a translator should perform a

deeper analysis about a particular term since the target audience might need some additional information referring to its meaning. This example illustrates a situation when the translator has rendered the identical terminological unit to the translation language. He / she has made a simple decision since this particular term is used in the target language and it is an adequate equivalent to the source language medical term.

However, sometimes it is better not to use the identical equivalent and a more relevant task is to render the actual meaning of the terminological unit. The chosen example contains a medical term *adenocarcinoma* which refers to the cancerous tumour type and it can occur in several body parts. This terminological unit has quite a complex meaning because it indicates that a particular *carcinoma* derives from the glandular tissue and nor the full name of this tumour, nor its description does not give a clear impression what it actually is because this element is not popularly used in the target language.

Hence, the imitation strategy is not the best option since it might give a misleading idea about what is actually said. In Lithuanian language *adenokarcinoma* is described as *piktybinis liaukinio epitelio vėžys* which sounds even more complicated than the original term itself. The safest option would be trying to condensate the meaning of this medical term and give only the general idea about it, for example, instead of the original name or a really complex description it is possible to use the general term *piktybinis vėžys* or *piktybinis auglys*. This information would give a sufficient amount of information to the target viewers and they would not be confused by the never-heard-before element.

The imitation strategy can be used in various cases when the identical equivalent is needed. This translation does not cause too many problems for the translator when the particular term already exists in the target language. The only challenge appears when a needed term has to be adapted in the translation and then the translator has to make sure whether it will be properly comprehended by the target viewers and whether it will not cause some additional questions about the content of audiovisual product. Mostly the usage of this voice-over translation strategy does not require specific knowledge although the translator always has to check the actual meaning of the source language term and only then make a decision about the way how it is going to be transferred.

Also, it might happen that a source language element has its equivalent in the target language but it cannot be directly rendered because it is used only among the specialists of the particular field and a simple target language viewer will not comprehend it correctly. Then, the safest choice is to search for the general information about the terminological unit and give its condensed version. Theoretically it is also possible to expand the meaning of the source language term but it is not the best possibility having in mind the fact that it is a specific translation of a voiced-over audiovisual product and the soundtrack length is an important factor which cannot be particularly altered.

### **2.2.7 Condensation**

There are situations when the translator is forced to condensate the meaning of some elements without distorting the general idea of a medical term which was given in the source text and not losing the most essential information. This process is called condensation and there are 5% of this strategy cases. The translator who decides to use it has to be aware of all possible details related to

the specific terminological unit which is going to be transmitted to the target text. He / she has to be very careful with this strategy because sometimes it might require considerable changes so that the meaning from the source language soundtrack would be preserved. This strategy can only be used when the needs of the target audience are considered and the translator is ready to think creatively and provide the text which sounds naturally and is relevant to its readers. *e.g.*

21) Oh, and you are hoping they're gonna give me a **whipple... pancreaticoduodenectomy**.  
*Tikies, kad operuos. Pašalins kasq.*

The translator has to be always ready to make significant changes in structure or meaning of the text because sometimes it is the only possibility to present the translation which can be called as naturally sounding and completely comprehensible by the target viewers. Moreover, in many cases the original name of the medical term cannot be preserved and directly transferred because the target audience would not grasp its meaning. Then, a particular element has to be somehow adapted or transformed which in this case resulted in the condensed version of a translated terminological unit. The translator tried to be creative and used the condensation strategy in order to give the translation which in comparison to the source language term provides only the most general meaning.

The medical term *pancreaticoduodenectomy* refers to the surgical procedure which helps to treat cancer when the part of the pancreas and the intestine are removed. There are special cases when even the part of a stomach is removed and then the digestive system is fully reconstructed. It is an extremely difficult procedure also known as “*Whipple's procedure*”. A particular reference is also used in the original text and an incomplete form *whipple* is given. It is an actual challenge to render both of these terminological units since they refer to the same procedure, have a complex structure and are hardly understandable even by the source audience.

One of the possible translations could be an identical version which exists in the target language and sounds the same as the original term – *pankreatoduodenektomija*. However, this translation would confuse the target audience since its meaning is completely unclear and complex. The translator did not use this terminological unit and tried to be more creative. He / she came up with a solution of using a condensation strategy which helps to transfer only the essential information from the source language text. Thus, the translation *pašalins kasq* was provided to the target language viewers and it implies that only pancreas is going to be removed during the particular procedure. This translation is very simple and laconic in comparison with the original term which is combined of different references to the separate body parts. The translation given does not indicate other parts of pancreas which are removed during the procedure since the translator has considered this information being irrelevant.

Even though the translated element does not fully render the meaning of the source language element, it gives a clear general idea about the procedure which is going to be performed for the patient. The translator has simplified the terminological unit and transferred the condensed message which meets the needs of the target language viewers.

22) He's been stable since last night and responding well to **bolus injections**.  
*Naktį praleido ramiai. Nuskausminamiesiems nealergiškas.*



It is one more example of the condensation strategy when the translator had to make a decision and find the best option in order to meet target viewers' expectations. As in the previous example, the translator faced the situation when he / she had to find a more general reference in order to give a definite and comprehensible view of the source language medical term. The chosen example presents the medical term which contains a specific reference named *bolus injection* and even though it exists in the target language and is called as *boliuso injekcija* it does not indicate clear information about its actual meaning. In this situation the translator had to fully understand the source language term and only then make a decision how it can be rendered which lead to the translation made.

The source language medical term *bolus injection* suggests that it is the injection of a drug or medication which is done in a single large volume within 1 - 30 minutes. A discrete amount of a particular medication refers to the first element of the source language term *bolus*. The identical rendering of this term is not a suitable choice because this reference can be rarely met in the medical field and only the professionals of this area would find it comprehensible. Thus, the translator has found out how to avoid the imitated target language term and presented the translation *nuskausminamieji*. This reference indicates that a particular medication or a drug is going to be given to a patient in order to reduce the symptoms. Indeed, the most important function of bolus injection is to give a certain amount of medication to the patient so that it could start working immediately and the symptoms would be reduced as soon as possible.

The translator showed his / her creativity by presenting this translation which explains the essential function of the source language term. In this case the best option is to avoid the original term and the translator has made a right choice by using the condensation strategy which helped to transfer only the most important reference of a source language medical term.

23) **Rape kit** came back negative.

*Jos neišprievartavo.*

As this example of the condensation strategy shows, the translation of medical terminology requires a lot of translation skills and a deep knowledge of the particular field. This strategy can be challenging and a translator has to look for the best options and try to lift the quality of the target text. Consequently, the chosen example must have been a challenging one for the translator since he / she decided to use more than one translation strategy in order to present this medical reference to the target audience.

The source language terminological unit *rape kit*, also known as sexual assault kit, suggests that it is a set of materials which is used in order to collect blood samples needed for the forensic evidence from a sexual assault victim. In order to present a translation of this particular medical reference, a translator had to find out its definition and search for the possible adequate equivalent in Lithuanian language. Clearly, the translator did not manage to find an appropriate equivalent since the target language culture does not have this particular reference. Thus, the translation *neišprievartavo* was given to the target audience which indicates that the victim was not raped. This information is correct because the source text also contains a reference about the rape kit which "came back negative" and this information indicates that there was no sexual assault against the victim.

Also, a target language translation has required a translator to use two different translation strategies – condensation and paraphrase. These translation strategies has helped the translator to figure out how the essential meaning of a source language term can be rendered to the target text since it is not possible to maintain the original meaning and give a direct translation such as *rinkinys seksualinio išpuolio tyrimui*, because this kind of information would only raise many questions and the quality of the translation would be worsen. For this particular reason the translator has condensed the meaning of the original terminological unit and gave its paraphrased version to the target language viewers. To add, it is essential to separate the most important reference from the additional information which should not be rendered in the particular cases when it will not be clear to its receivers and transfer the terminological unit which will be fully understood by a particular audience.

24) That means every test in the book – CT, CBS, **chem-7, tox screen**.

*Visus įmanomus – kompiuterinę tomografiją, bendrą kraujo narkotikų testą.*

This example involves several medical references which required the translator to consider their meaning and try to convey it in the target audience's language. The translator has made a decision to give a condensed version of the source language terms so that naturally sounding medical references would be presented to the target audience.

There are two medical terms in the original text which were translated by using the condensation strategy. The first reference is *chem-7*, also known as basic metabolic panel, indicates that there are seven blood tests which are performed as a part of a routine health checkup. However, this particular reference is not used in the target language and there are no clear equivalents which could clearly indicate exactly the same meaning. The second medical term is *tox screen* which suggests that some blood tests are going to be runned in order to determine whether there are drugs in the patient's blood system. Both these medical references indicate that some blood tests are going to be performed in order to check the patient's health condition and find out whether he / she has used drugs. For this reason, the translator has decided to simplify the meaning rendered in the original text and give a condensed expression *bendras kraujo narkotikų testas* to the target audience. This translation simply tells the most general and clear information that a blood test is going to be performed and it will help to indicate whether the patient's blood system contains some particular drugs or not. Hence, the essential changes were made when the translator decided not use original medical terms and combine their meaning so that the target audience would get a clear of the content.

On the whole, the condensation strategy might be a risky choice since it requires not only an excellent knowledge of languages, their grammar, usage and other peculiarities but also being able to think like the target audience's viewers. This involves being creative, ready to make unusual changes and trying to find out various options which might be interpreted in different ways by the target audience. For this reason the translator has to be extremely careful when performing a condensed version of a particular medical term because this translation strategy can be applied only when it is necessary. The strategy of condensation is complex and it also might require changing the main meaning and giving the result which will be acceptable only to the particular audience. It

happens because some medical references simply do not exist in another language and the medical terms have to be adapted in a way so that they would sound naturally to the target audience.

### 2.2.8 Decimation

It has to be said that decimation is a challenging translation strategy and only 3% of this strategy was found in the selected examples. When choosing this particular strategy, the translator has to be able to see target audience's needs and try to adjust to them. The most essential aspect is not to distort the meaning which was given in the source text and also retain the main message of it in the target audience's language. This particular strategy can be also called as being an extreme form of the condensation strategy since even supposedly significant references might be deleted and only the most general idea of the source language term expressed. Thus, the translator has to be extremely careful if he / she decides to remove a part of the meaning told by the original reference and make sure that the information which reaches the viewer will not give a distorted view of the original text. *e.g.*

25) Hey, I heard you did a **CABG** with Burke.

*Girdėjau su Berku operavai širdį.*

This example shows that it is a challenging task to perform a translation of a medical abbreviation which is not used in the target language. In such situations the translator has to come up with a possible alternative which would give a comprehensible view to the particular viewers. A chosen example involves a medical abbreviation *CABG* which is interpreted as coronary artery bypass surgery. The abbreviation of this medical reference simply does not exist in the target audience's language and the translator did not have a possibility to maintain the original form and meaning told in the source text. Correspondingly, he / she had to come up with a logical translation which would at least give an idea of the actual meaning expressed by the source language terminological unit. In order to perform this translation, the translator chose to remove the biggest part of the meaning expressed by the original term and leave only the smallest indication which helps to understand what was told in the original text.

A medical abbreviation *CABG* suggests that it is a surgery needed when a normal blood flow has to be restored to an obstructed coronary artery. The translator did not try to explain all details which are contained by this particular medical term and translated it as *operuoti širdį* which indicates that a heart surgery is needed for the patient. However, this translation distorts the meaning and does not explain all the details related to the procedure which is going to be performed for the patient. Since the original abbreviation would not be clear to the target audience, this particular case requires a deeper knowledge of both languages and a search of possible translations which would reflect the information told by the original term.

The original term coronary artery bypass surgery has an identical equivalent in Lithuanian language and it sounds as *koronarinės arterijos šuntavimo operacija*. Although, this translation is quite long and complex and it might sound confusing to the target language audience. For this reason, it becomes clear that a direct translation cannot be chosen and it has to be altered with the strategy of paraphrase. In other words, this means that there is a possibility to present a clear translation which contains the most significant information and the direct meaning is not removed. The possible

translation could be *širdies arterijos šuntavimo operacija*, *širdies arterijos šuntavimas* or *vainikinės širdies arterijos šuntavimas* which would contain the closest meaning to the original medical term and the target audience would get the equivalent medical term which expresses the same as the original reference.

To say briefly, the chosen example shows that a decimation strategy is a very risky choice because it does not help to render the most important meaning. By using this strategy the majority of the information suggested by the source language element is omitted and the reference which is left is not enough for the target language audience.

26) A **bullectomy procedure**. Remove the bullae. Reduce the pressure.

*Operuočiau. Pašalinčiau pūlinius, sumažėtu spaudimas.*

In this case it is worth to begin from the description of a source language medical term. A bullectomy procedure refers to the resection of a bulla and it is needed when a lung tissue is compressed by the giant bullae. It might seem that this particular element should be rendered directly since it does not have a complicated meaning or complex structure. However, a target language equivalent *bulektomija* might sound too difficult for the viewers and the translator has chosen a very simple reference and translated it as *operuočiau*. This translation shows that a surgery is needed for the patient and it does not indicate what kind of surgery it actually is. Thus, the translator has chosen this particular reference because he / she wanted to condense the original meaning which would not give a clear message to the audience.

Even though a decimation strategy is always a risky choice, in this case it has brought some clarity to the target language content. This happened because the references which indicate the actual surgery that is going to be performed are indicated in the following sentence. Correspondingly, the translator did not want to give an unclear equivalent term or repeat the information which is going to be told later. For example, the possible and naturally sounding translation could have been *plaučių pūslių šalinimas*, but the following sentence already has this particular information when it is said *pašalinčiau pūlinius* which indicates that bullae are going to be removed.

After finding out all circumstances which surround a particular medical reference it becomes clear that the decimation strategy might be useful when the repeated information has to be avoided. The example chosen indicates that sometimes it is better to give a naturally sounding information which might not have the same meaning as the original terminological unit but at least it is easily comprehensible and the target language viewers do not receive extra information which repeats itself and would only bring the confusion about the content of a translated audiovisual product.

27) The patient has a three-**lumbar fusion**.

*Jis negali gulėti ant nugaros.*

There are situations when the source language term is unclear to the translator and for this reason he / she might produce a distorted view of the original content. This happens when a source language text contains a reference which was used not in its full form and then a translator could not properly grasp the actual meaning. The selected example represents this kind of situation when an original text contains a medical reference *three-lumbar fusion* which was not properly grasped by the

translator and he / she has decided to use the decimation strategy which altered and condensed the actual meaning.

The original medical term *three-lumbar fusion*, usually called as a spinal fusion, refers to the common procedure which helps to treat many types of spinal pathology such as scoliosis and other types of deformity. To say more, *three-lumbar fusion* is a specific reference which indicates a lumbar fusion of three or more low back levels treatment. However, the translator did not properly understand the meaning of the original term and decided to fully remove it by creating a translation which sounds as *negali gulèt ant nugaros*. This reference tells a completely different information in comparison to the original term since it suggests that a patient is not able to lie on his back. Even though it seems that the translator has distorted the content by rendering this particular translation, the transferred information indicates the condition of a patient which implies that a particular procedure was performed for him and because of it a patient feels discomfort and further actions have to be done in order to help him.

Nevertheless, the translation indicates different information and in this case it is possible to directly transfer the meaning which was indicated by the source language medical term. The possible translation could be *juosmens srities slankstelių sujungimas* which literally means the same as the original reference. This translation sounds clearly to the target audience and explains what was done to the particular patient and why he experiences back pain. To add, the original term contains a reference *three-* which is not the part of the source language term but still it indicates a specific low back level. It is better to omit this information since there is no clear translation which would indicate this meaning. By all means, the most important task is to transfer the essential information of the source language term and the suggested translation improves the translation quality and expresses the necessary reference.

This example of decimation strategy shows that it might completely distort the original meaning even though it helps to transfer one or another reference of the source language content to the target language translation. Although, the best choice is to provide a translation which renders the meaning expressed in the source language text. For such cases when the information can be transferred directly, it is better not to choose the decimation strategy since it causes challenges when used to remove the necessary information and then the target audience is misled with an unclearly indicated message of an original text.

#### 28) Absent **corneal reflexes**.

##### *Nereaguoja.*

Another example of decimation strategy illustrates a situation when the translator presented a creative rendering of the source text element. The original medical term *corneal reflex*, also known as blink reflex, indicates a reflex action performed by an eye which results in automatic closing of the eyelid. A particular case refers that this reflex is absent which means that a patient experiences a deep coma or injury. The translator has simply decided not to render the direct meaning of this medical reference even though the target language has it. The literal translation of a particular source language element would sound as *ragenos refleksas* and since the original text indicates that this particular reflex is absent, the full translation could be *ragenos refleksos nėra*.

On one hand, it is preferable to fully render the source language meaning, but on the other, in this case it sounds unnaturally and too complicated. Hence, the translator has made a right choice and thought about the quality of the transferred source language element. In order to present a clear idea of the source language text, the translator has used his / her creativity and rendered a target language reference which sounds as *nereaguojā*. This medical reference gives the right amount of information to the target audience and explains the most significant meaning of the source language medical reference which indicates that a patient is not responsive. However, this translation is ambiguous, because it removes the actual medical term and the translation indicates only the reference to it. This shows that a translator should evaluate all possible risks of using a decimation strategy and trying to be creative because in all ways this approach will result in losing an important part of the meaning indicated in the source language reference.

The decimation strategy requires creativity skills since even the significant information is removed by this translation method. For this reason, the decimation should be used only in the cases when there is no better choice which means when a source language term does not have an appropriate equivalent or when rendering of a direct meaning will not bring clarity of the original content. Chosen examples suggest that each case is very individual and sometimes the strategy of decimation helps to clearly transfer the source language term. Nevertheless, in most cases the usage of this strategy removes the essential information and the target audience receives only a small portion of the original reference. This implies that the translator should avoid this strategy or at least be very careful before removing one or another information.

### **2.2.9 Resignation**

The resignation strategy is the most risky choice of all strategies because it always distorts the original meaning and presents only a very general and scarcely related idea to the source language term. This particular strategy is rarely found in the professional translation and in most cases it results in mistranslation or rendered translation which barely indicates the source text meaning. It is a translation method which should be used only as the last possibility when there is no other choice which could include a clearer indication. A selected audiovisual product has only 1% of all cases in which this strategy was found and yet it affects the overall quality of the translated medical TV series.

#### **29) Prep for *craniotomy*.**

*Tegul ruošia operacinę.*

As this example of the resignation strategy shows, the translation of medical terminology is a challenging procedure. The translator might understand the meaning of a particular medical reference and even come up with a translation which directly transfers the information indicated in the medical term and still he / she decides not to use it and chooses a very general term. This indicates that the translator does not want to provide a direct translation which possibly might sound unclear to the target audience and thinks that it is better to transfer the abstract meaning that is not going to cause questions from the target audience.

This case illustrates an identical situation, when the translator has chosen to render a general medical reference instead of fully translating the one given in the original text. The source language

term *craniotomy* indicates that it is a surgery performed for removal of the brain tumor. This surgery also helps to remove a blood clot and also it contributes to the brain inspection or relieving the pressure inside the skull. This particular procedure is indicated in the original text and it is said that a patient has to be prepped so that *craniotomy* could be performed. However, the translator has completely removed the original meaning and the source language term was translated as *operacinė*. A particular reference is not even mentioned in the original text even though it is clear that a particular surgery is going to be performed in the operating room.

Clearly, the performed translation distorts the content of audiovisual product and its quality is also worsen. The source language term has an identical equivalent *kraniotomija* and yet it is not a good choice to perform this translation since it is not widely used in the target language. Although, it is possible to paraphrase this medical reference and translate it by describing its actual meaning. The naturally sounding translation would be *kaukolės operacija* or *smegenų operacija*. If the specific details are clear from the content, for example, that a patient has a brain tumour, then it is even better to add the information which would fully indicate the patient's condition and translate it as *auglio pašalinimo operacija* or *auglio pašalinimas*. Each of these translations would sound clearly to the target audience and the translation quality of audiovisual product would be improved.

A particular case implies that sometimes the translator does not want to search for different translation possibilities and chooses the most general reference which distorts the original meaning. This shows that the resignation strategy does not render the original meaning and the translator should try to use it as rarely as possible.

30) My mom irons my **scrubs**.

*Mama namie pašluostes lygina.*

The most important function of every translation – to transfer the clearly rendered information which reflects the source language content. The chosen example illustrates the situation when this function was not fulfilled and the translator has provided an illogical translation of the medical reference expressed in the original text. The source language term *scrubs* refers to the two piece garment made out of cotton which consists of pants and a T-shirt and is worn by personnel of a medical field. This particular medical reference cannot be translated directly to the target language and the translator did not find the appropriate translation and even did not grasp the general meaning of this term since he / she translated it as *pašluostės*.

The rendered translation implies that it is not a garment worn by medical personnel but a towel. Hence, it is clear that the original meaning was completely removed and changed by another which does not even give a similar information. Also, the target language term distorts the meaning of the text and the target audience gets an unclear view of the original content. In order to avoid such mistranslations, the translator should try to transfer the medical term to the target language by all means possible. Clearly, this source language element has its equivalent in the target language and it is called as *medicininės pižamos*. This term is not widely used in the translation language but it is an appropriate equivalent to the medical term indicated in the source language. To add, it sounds clearly and refers the needed information which helps to improve the translation quality.

The chosen examples indicate that in most cases the strategy of resignation completely distorts the meaning expressed by the source language element. Hence, if it is possible to render the translation of the terminological unit, it is in the translator's responsibility. The resignation strategy can be used only when the source language term is untranslatable and the translator is left with no other option. Otherwise, this strategy distorts the original meaning and cannot be applied for the situations when the source language element is clearly comprehensible and has its translation.

Overall, translation strategies are useful when the translator must make some changes while providing the translation of medical terminology found in audiovisual product for the target audience. Translation strategies can be defined not only in many different ways, but they also can be divided into different types and the strategies created by Gottlieb (1997) were chosen to analyse the medical terminology found in the audiovisual product. All examples show how a translation strategy really helps to transfer, paraphrase, expand, imitate or condensate the ideas which are said in the source language text. It is a challenging task for the translator because he / she not only has to know languages, but also recognise the differences between them and find out the solutions which help to produce a naturally sounding translation.

The strategy of transfer is the simplest one and more than a third of examples were translated by using this particular strategy. This translation method helps to adequately render the medical term and is the safest choice which could be done by the translator. On the other hand, the translator was looking for other options and wanted to lift the quality of his / her translations performed by using different strategies like paraphrase, imitation, expansion and etc. These strategies alter the original meaning so that the translation would sound naturally to the target audience since it is not possible to render the source language term directly.

From the examples it also can be seen that the translator had some problems when translating the medical terminology which resulted in rendering a medical reference by using such strategies as deletion, decimation or resignation. In most of the cases these strategies distort the original meaning and should be rarely used only when there is no direct translation to the target language or when a medical reference might not be properly understood by the viewers of audiovisual product since it is not widely used in the translation language.

The translation of medical terminology involves having a lot of knowledge not only about the translation process but also about a particular field itself. The translator has always to be ready to search for various information related to one or another medical term. Also, it is important to take into account the audience that is going to receive a particular product. In this case, the translator has to attract a viewer's attention who most probably is not an expert of the medical field and simply wants to enjoy watching a particular audiovisual product. This implies that the translator has to be creative when rendering the medical terminology since it might sound too complicated to the target audience. It happens when the medical terms are left in their original form and since most of these terms derive from Latin language and can be easily understood by the professionals of the field but for the simple viewer it might sound unfamiliar. Thus, when the medical terminology is rendered in an audiovisual product, the translator has to consider the fact that there are cases when it is better to describe it or use simple references which would help to understand one or another medical term.



To sum up, the translated medical term has to contain the main message which was told by the source language element. It also should present the right amount of information so that the target language viewer could understand it completely. Hence, the translator should always try to improve the translation quality by choosing the strategy which helps to perform an adequate translation. This requires finding out the details about the particular medical term and then when making a decision how it should be translated so that the translation quality would be improved and there would be no mistranslations.

## Conclusions

This master thesis serves as a tool that can be used to improve the audiovisual translation quality by unveiling the essential strategies used for the translation of medical terminology found in a voiced-over audiovisual product. The examples of medical terminology and their translations were analysed, and this study revealed the following conclusions.

1. According to different researchers, audiovisual translation is highlighted as one of the most significant translation areas of this era due to the growing number of people who use this kind of production. As it was clarified, the AVT has three conventional modalities: subtitling, voice-over and dubbing, and in this study the voice-over translation method receives a thorough focus due to the characteristics of the selected product (medical drama TV series). During the study and analysis of the voice-over method, it was discovered that the conventional classification of translation strategies, proposed by Gottlieb and originally applied for the subtitling, can be also adapted to the analysis of voice-over translation as it was previously carried out by several different scientists in their research.

2. In order to find whether a particular element is a medical term, it has to be checked in specific medical dictionaries. Then, medical terms can be divided into different groups and the categorisation which encompasses a wider range of medical terminology and indicates that all terms can be found by consulting medical dictionaries was developed in this master thesis following Černý and Fage-Butler with Nisbeth Jensen and it has these groups: diseases, signs, symptoms and injuries; medications; medical tools; procedures, treatments and actions; medical abbreviations; healthcare occupations; human body; common terms in medical context. The translation process of medical terminology involves different steps when it is essential not only to find the appropriate translation equivalents, but also to keep interest in the medical field in order to understand medical references indicated in the source language text.

3. As the study was carried out and the practical examples were analysed, it was clarified that some difficulties might occur during the audiovisual translation process of medical terminology. The most common problem is when the medical term does not have the appropriate equivalent in the target language or when the translator does not have enough information about a particular medical term. For these reasons, the translator has always to be ready to search for various information related to one or another medical term. This implies that the translator also has to be creative when rendering the medical terminology since it might sound too complicated to the target audience. Also, translators have to identify or create new translation equivalents of medical terms and know even minor differences between the source and target languages.

4. Different translation strategies were found in the selected audiovisual product and it is clear that the translator mostly tried to leave the original structure of medical terms. Transfer strategy is the safest option if there is no point in making some alterations and changing the original structure of the term. The translator is looking for some other options which help to improve the quality of the translation and strategies of paraphrase, imitation or condensation were used when the target language did not have the exact equivalent. There are cases when the translator had to delete the medical reference or remove the original meaning by replacing it with a completely new element. These are risky choices which should be performed only when there is no other option, i.e., the

source language term does not have an adequate equivalent in the translation language or a particular element will not be clearly comprehended by the target audience.

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## Appendixes

### Appendix 1. List of medical terms in English and Lithuanian

ENGLISH		LITHUANIAN	
TIME & EPISODE	PHRASE	TIME & EPISODE	PHRASE
02:22 S1E1	1. The 7 years you spend here as a <b>surgical resident</b> (...). paraphrase	02:22 S1E1	1. Septyneri <b>chirurginės rezidencijos</b> metai (...).
04:29 S1E1	<b>Trauma</b> protocol, phone list, pagers – <b>nurses</b> will <b>page</b> you. 2. <b>trauma</b> protocol <b>transfer</b> 3. <b>nurses</b> transfer 4. <b>page</b> paraphrase	04:29 S1E1	<b>Traumų</b> protokolai, telefonų sąrašai, gavikliai – nedelsiant reaguoti į visus <b>slaugių pranešimus</b> . 2. <b>traumų</b> protokolai 3. <b>slaugių</b> 4. <b>pranešimus</b>
04:40 S1E1	You're <b>interns</b> , grunts, nobodies, bottom of the surgical food chain. 5. <b>interns</b> transfer	04:40 S1E1	<b>Internai</b> , sraigteliai, niekas, chirurginės hierarchijos apačia. 5. <b>internai</b>
04:44 S1E1	You run <b>labs</b> , write <b>orders</b> , work every second night (...). 6. <b>labs</b> transfer 7. <b>orders</b> transfer	04:44 S1E1	Darot <b>tyrimus</b> , rašot <b>paskyrimus</b> , dirbat naktį kol griūvat negyvi (...). 6. <b>tyrimus</b> 7. <b>paskyrimus</b>
04:49 S1E1	<b>On-call rooms</b> – <b>attendings</b> hog them. 8. <b>on-call rooms</b> expansion 9. <b>attendings</b> transfer	04:49 S1E1	<b>Budinčių gydytojų kambariai</b> sausakimši. 8. <b>budinčių gydytojų kambariai</b> 9. <b>budinčių gydytojų</b>
04:55 S1E1	10. (...) unless your <b>patient</b> is actually dying. transfer	04:55 S1E1	10. (...) nebent <b>pacientas</b> merdėtų.
05:33 S1E1	(...) new <b>onset seizures</b> , <b>intermittent</b> for the past week. 11. <b>onset</b> deletion 12. <b>seizures</b> transfer 13. <b>intermittent</b> (onset seizures) paraphrase	05:33 S1E1	(...) visą savaitę <b>kartojasi traukuliai</b> . 11. - 12. <b>traukuliai</b> 13. <b>kartojasi traukuliai</b>
05:37 S1E1	<b>IV</b> lost en route, started <b>grand mal seizing</b> as we descended. 14. <b>IV</b> [intravenous] deletion 15. <b>grand mal</b> deletion 16. <b>seizing</b> expansion	05:37 S1E1	Ką tik patyrė <b>epilepsijos priepuolį</b> . 14. - 15. - 16. <b>epilepsijos priepuolį</b>

05:42 S1E1	Izzie, 10 miligrams <b>diazepam IM</b> 17. <b>diazepam transfer</b> 18. <b>IM</b> [intramuscular] deletion	05:42 S1E1	Ize, 10 miligramų <b>diazepamo</b> . 17. (10 miligramų) <b>diazepamo</b> 18. -
05:50 S1E1	A large- <b>bore</b> I.V. Don't let the <b>blood hemolyze</b> . 19. large- <b>bore</b> [large-bore tube] deletion 20. <b>blood</b> (hemolyze) paraphrase 21. <b>hemolyze</b> paraphrase	05:50 S1E1	Paskubėk, kad <b>eritrocitai nepradėtų irti</b> . 19. – 20. <b>eritrocitai</b> 21. <b>nepradėtų irti</b>
06:04 S1E1	22. Dr. Bailey, let's <b>shotgun</b> her. paraphrase	06:04 S1E1	22. Daktare Beili, <b>tyrimus</b> .
06:06 S1E1	That means every test in the book – <b>CT, CBS, chem-7, tox screen</b> . 23. <b>CT</b> [computed tomography] expansion 24. <b>CBS</b> [complete blood count] expansion 25. <b>chem-7 condensation</b> 26. <b>tox screen condensation</b>	06:06 S1E1	Visus įmanomus – <b>kompiuterinę tomografiją, bendrą kraujo narkotikų testą</b> . 23. <b>kompiuterinę tomografiją</b> 24. <b>bendrą kraujo narkotikų testą</b> 25. <b>bendrą kraujo narkotikų testą</b> 26. <b>bendrą kraujo narkotikų testą</b>
06:21 S1E1	Honey, you get to do <b>rectal exams</b> . 27. <b>rectal transfer</b> 28. <b>exams transfer</b>	06:21 S1E1	Brangute, tau skyriu <b>tiesiosios žarnos tyrimus</b> . 27. <b>tiesiosios žarnos</b> 28. <b>tyrimus</b>
06:48 S1E1	(...) the attending on call picks the best intern and lets him perform a procedure during the first <b>shift</b> . 29. <b>shift transfer</b>	06:48 S1E1	(...) gydantys gydytojai pasirenka kelis internus ir per pirmą <b>budėjimą</b> leidžia atlikti sudėtingą procedūrą. 29. <b>budėjimą</b>
07:08 S1E1	30. So, <b>bypass surgery</b> tomorrow with Dr. Burke (...) . <b>transfer</b>	07:08 S1E1	30. Rytoj daktaras Berkas darys <b>šuntavimo operaciją</b> (...) .
07:46 S1E1	31. Okay, so I'm just gonna insert my fingers into your <b>rectum</b> . <b>transfer</b>	07:46 S1E1	31. Aš tik įkišiu pirštą į jūsų <b>tiesiąją žarną</b> .
08:59 S1E1	32. She was one of the first big chick <b>surgeons</b> . <b>transfer</b>	08:59 S1E1	32. Viena garsiausių moterų <b>chirurgių</b> .
09:11 S1E1	33. All I need is one good <b>case</b> . paraphrase	09:11 S1E1	33. Tereikia vienos <b>operacijos</b> .
09:17 S1E1	If I hadn't taken the <b>Hippocratic oath</b> , I'd Kevorkian her (...) . 34. <b>Hippocratic oath transfer</b>	09:17 S1E1	Jei ne <b>Hipokrato priesaika</b> , savo rankom pasmaugčiau (...) . 34. <b>Hipokrato priesaika</b>
09:38	35. As I'm running the <b>OR</b> [operating	09:38	35. Šiandien aš budžiu



S1E1	room] today (...) . expansion	S1E1	<b>operacinėj (...)</b> .
09:46 S1E1	You'll scrub in for an <b>appendectomy</b> this afternoon. 36. <b>appendectomy expansion</b>	09:46 S1E1	Šiandien po pietų <b>operuosi apendicitą</b> . 36. <b>operuosi apendicitą</b>
10:21 S1E1	They gave her a <b>sedative</b> for the <b>CT scan (...)</b> . 37. <b>sedative transfer</b> 38. <b>CT scan expansion</b>	10:21 S1E1	Ji apspangus nuo <b>raminamųjų</b> , - darė <b>kompiuterinę tomografiją</b> . 37. <b>raminamųjų</b> 38. <b>kompiuterinę tomografiją</b>
10:25 S1E1	Our <b>doctor</b> at home said she might need an <b>operation</b> . 39. <b>doctor transfer</b> 40. <b>operation paraphrase</b>	10:25 S1E1	Mūsų <b>gydytojas</b> sakė, kad ją gali tekti <b>operuoti</b> . 39. <b>gydytojas</b> 40. <b>operuoti</b>
12:20 S1E1	<b>Open, identify, ligate, remove, irrigate, close.</b> 41. <b>open transfer</b> 42. <b>identify transfer</b> 43. <b>ligate transfer</b> 44. <b>remove transfer</b> 45. <b>irrigate transfer</b> 46. <b>close transfer</b>	12:20 S1E1	<b>Atverti, suvesti, perrišti, pašalinti, praplauti, užsiūti.</b> 41. <b>atverti</b> 42. <b>suvesti</b> 43. <b>perrišti</b> 44. <b>pašalinti</b> 45. <b>praplauti</b> 46. <b>užsiūti</b>
12:20 S1E1	47. (...) he can't even ID the <b>appendix. transfer</b>	12:20 S1E1	47. (...) kad neras <b>apendikso</b> .
13:00 S1E1	48. <b>Scalpel. transfer</b>	13:00 S1E1	48. <b>Skalpelį.</b>
13:13 S1E1	49. More <b>pressure. paraphrase</b>	13:13 S1E1	49. Stipriau <b>spausk.</b>
13:15 S1E1	The human <b>flesh</b> is a tough shell. 50. <b>flesh deletion</b>	13:15 S1E1	Prapjaut sunku. 50. -
13:21 S1E1	51. <b>Pickups. transfer</b>	13:21 S1E1	51. <b>Žnyples.</b>
13:26 S1E1	52. <b>Clamp. transfer</b>	13:26 S1E1	52. <b>Spaustuką.</b>
13:39 S1E1	Damn, he got the <b>peritoneum open</b> . 53. got <b>open expansion</b> 54. <b>peritoneum transfer</b>	13:39 S1E1	Po galais, <b>prapjovė pilvaplėvę</b> . 53. <b>prapjovė</b> 54. <b>pilvaplėvę</b>
14:03 S1E1	Now all you have to do is <b>invert</b> the <b>stump</b> into the cecum and simultaneously <b>pull</b> up on the <b>purse strings</b> , but the careful not to ... <b>break</b> them. 55. <b>invert deletion</b>	14:03 S1E1	Dabar reikės <b>susiūt kisetine siūle</b> , tik žiūrėk, kad <b>nepažeistum ... gretimų organų</b> . 55. - 56. - 57. <b>susiūt</b>

	56. <b>stump deletion</b> 57. <b>pull up expansion</b> 58. <b>purse-strings transfer</b> 59. <b>break (purse-strings) transfer</b>		58. <b>kisetine siūle</b> 59. <b>nepažeistum</b>
14:17 S1E1	You <b>ripped the cecum</b> . 60. <b>ripped</b> paraphrase 61. <b>cecum transfer</b>	14:17 S1E1	<b>Pradurei žarną.</b> 60. <b>pradurei</b> 61. <b>žarną</b>
14:18 S1E1	62. You've got a <b>bleeder</b> . paraphrase	14:18 S1E1	62. <b>Kraujuoja.</b>
14:19 S1E1	63. You're filling with <b>stool</b> . <b>transfer</b>	14:19 S1E1	63. <b>Išmatos.</b>
14:24 S1E1	You start the <b>suction</b> , and you start digging for those purse strings before she <b>bleeds</b> to death. 64. <b>suction paraphrase</b> 65. <b>bleeds transfer</b>	14:24 S1E1	Pradėk <b>siurbt</b> , žiūrėk, kad mirtinai <b>nenukraujuotų</b> . 64. <b>siurbt</b> 65. <b>nenukraujuotų</b>
14:30 S1E1	<b>BP's dropping</b> . 66. <b>BP</b> [blood pressure] expansion 67. <b>dropping transfer</b>	14:30 S1E1	<b>Kraujospūdis krinta.</b> 66. <b>kraujospūdis</b> 67. <b>krinta</b>
15:51 S1E1	68. Maybe I should have gone into <b>geriatrics</b> . imitation	15:51 S1E1	68. Reikėjo rinkti <b>geriatriją</b> .
17:20 S1E1	Mr. Jones has <b>junkie veins</b> , and he really needs <b>antibiotics</b> . 69. <b>junkie transfer</b> 70. <b>veins transfer</b> 71. <b>antibiotics deletion</b>	17:20 S1E1	Pono Džounso <b>venos kaip narkomano</b> . 69. <b>kaip narkomano</b> 70. <b>venos</b> 71. -
17:23 S1E1	I should start a <b>central line</b> . 72. <b>central line condensation</b>	17:23 S1E1	Reikia įkišti <b>kateterį</b> . 72. <b>kateterį</b>
17:36 S1E1	73. She's the on-call <b>resident</b> . <b>transfer</b>	17:36 S1E1	73. Ji budinti <b>rezidentė</b> .
18:35 S1E1	4-b's got <b>post-op pneumonia</b> . 74. <b>post-op transfer</b> 75. <b>pneumonia imitation</b>	18:35 S1E1	Ketvirtoji B <b>pooperacinė pneumonija</b> . 74. <b>pooperacinė</b> 75. <b>pneumonija</b>
18:39 S1E1	76. Are you sure that's the right <b>diagnosis?</b> imitation	18:39 S1E1	76. Jūs įsitikinęs, kad <b>diagnozė</b> teisinga?
18:47 S1E1	She's short of <b>breath</b> . She's <b>got fever</b> . She's <b>post-op</b> . 77. <b>breath paraphrase</b> 78. (she's got) <b>fever paraphrase</b> 79. (she's) <b>post-op transfer</b>	18:47 S1E1	Sunku <b>kvėpuoti</b> . <b>Karščiuoja</b> . <b>Po operacijos</b> . 77. <b>kvėpuoti</b> 78. <b>karščiuoja</b> 79. <b>po operacijos</b>
19:03 S1E1	She could be <b>splinting</b> , or have a <b>PE</b> 80. <b>splinting expansion</b>	19:03 S1E1	<b>Diafragmos sutrikimas, plaučių embolija</b> .

	81. <b>PE</b> [pulmonary embolism] expansion		80. <b>diafragmos sutrikimas</b> 81. <b>plaučių embolija</b>
19:53 S1E1	She's having <b>multiple</b> grand mal seizures. 82. <b>multiple deletion</b>	19:53 S1E1	Jai <b>epilepsijos priepuolis</b> . 82. -
20:01 S1E1	She's got diazepam – 2 miligrams <b>lorazepam</b> – I just gave the second <b>doze</b> . 83. <b>lorazepam imitation</b> 84. <b>doze imitation</b>	20:01 S1E1	Suleidom diazepamą – ką tik <b>gavo</b> antrą <b>dozę lorazepamą</b> . 83. <b>lorazepamą</b> 84. <b>dozę</b>
20:22 S1E1	<b>Phenobarbital</b> – load her with phenobarbital. 85. <b>phenobarbital imitation</b> 86. <b>load</b> (with phenobarbital) deletion	20:22 S1E1	<b>Fenobarbitalį</b> . 85. <b>fenobarbitalį</b> 86. -
20:31 S1E1	Well, page him again, <b>stat</b> . 87. <b>stat</b> [immediately] <b>transfer</b>	20:31 S1E1	Dar kart praneškite, <b>tučtuojau</b> . 87. <b>tučtuojau</b>
20:39 S1E1	<b>Heart</b> stopped. <b>Code blue!</b> Code blue! 88. <b>heart transfer</b> 89. <b>code blue transfer</b>	20:39 S1E1	<b>Širdis</b> stoja. <b>Mėlynas kodas</b> . 88. <b>širdis</b> stoja 89. <b>mėlynas kodas</b>
20:52 S1E1	Charge the <b>pads</b> to 200. 90. <b>pads deletion</b>	20:52 S1E1	Du šimtus. 90. -
20:54 S1E1	91. <b>Clear</b> . paraphrase	20:54 S1E1	91. <b>Įkrauta</b> .
20:57 S1E1	Still <b>v-fib</b> . Nothing. 92. <b>v-fib</b> [ventricular fibrillation] deletion	20:57 S1E1	Nieko. Pulso nėra. 92. -
21:10 S1E1	At 60 seconds, you're supposed to admin her another <b>drug</b> . 93. <b>drug transfer</b>	21:10 S1E1	Po minutės, reikės girdyt kitą <b>vaistą</b> . 93. <b>vaistą</b>
21:22 S1E1	94. I see <b>sinus rhythm</b> . decimation	21:22 S1E1	94. <b>Ritmas</b> normalus.
21:24 S1E1	<b>Blood pressure's coming up</b> . 95. <b>blood pressure's transfer</b>	21:24 S1E1	<b>Kraujo spaudimas kyla</b> . 95. <b>kraujo spaudimas</b>
21:28 S1E1	<b>Rate's coming back</b> . 96. <b>rate transfer</b>	21:28 S1E1	Spaudimas normalus. <b>Ritmas</b> taip pat. 96. <b>ritmas</b>
21:33 S1E1	97. You were supposed to be <b>monitoring</b> her. <b>transfer</b>	21:33 S1E1	97. Turėjai ją <b>stebėti</b> .
21:43 S1E1	98. (...) give me her <b>chart</b> , please. <b>transfer</b>	21:43 S1E1	98. (...) duokite <b>kortelę</b> .
21:48 S1E1	99. (...) not in the 5 minutes it takes you to get the <b>emergency</b> , immediately. paraphrase	21:48 S1E1	99. Gauni <b>911</b> iš karto praneši man, ne po 5 minučių, tučtuojau.

22:34 S1E1	100. You said it was a <b>seizure disorder</b> . [involves many seizures] <b>transfer</b>	22:34 S1E1	100. Sakėte <b>prieuolis</b> buvo.
23:10 S1E1	I put you on the <b>bypass machine</b> , which <b>pumps blood</b> for your <b>heart</b> . 101. <b>bypass transfer</b> 102. <b>machine deletion</b> 103. <b>pumps paraphrase</b> 104. <b>blood transfer</b> 105. <b>heart transfer</b>	23:10 S1E1	Aš jums įdėsiu <b>šuntą</b> per kurį <b>kraujas tekės į širdį</b> . 101. <b>šuntą</b> 102. - 103. <b>tekės</b> 104. <b>kraujas</b> 105. <b>į širdį</b>
23:14 S1E1	Fix your ticker, take you off the machine – I’m done – simple <b>procedure</b> . 106. <b>procedure transfer</b>	23:14 S1E1	Ji vėl bus sveika – <b>operacija</b> baigta. Viskas paprasta. 106. <b>operacija</b>
23:57 S1E1	107. I’m <b>suturing</b> a banana with the vain hope (...) . <b>transfer</b>	23:57 S1E1	107. <b>Siuvu</b> bananą ir vangiai tikiuosi (...) .
24:28 S1E1	She doesn’t <b>respond</b> to our <b>meds</b> . 108. <b>respond</b> to paraphrase 109. <b>meds transfer</b>	24:28 S1E1	<b>Vaistai nepadedą</b> . 108. <b>nepadedą</b> 109. <b>vaistai</b>
26:04 S1E1	So she doesn’t have <b>anoxia, chronic renal failure</b> , or <b>acidosis</b> . 110. <b>anoxia</b> [low oxygen] expansion 111. <b>chronic renal failure</b> [kidney failure] decimation 112. <b>acidosis imitation</b>	26:04 S1E1	<b>Deguoñies kraujyje netrūksta, acidozės nėra, kepenys sveikos</b> . 110. <b>deguoñies kraujyje</b> netrūksta 111. <b>kepenys sveikos</b> 112. <b>acidozės</b>
26:06 S1E1	It’s not a <b>tumor</b> , because her <b>CT’s clean</b> . 113. <b>tumor transfer</b> 114. <b>CT expansion</b> 115. <b>clean paraphrase</b>	26:06 S1E1	<b>Auglio irgi nėra, tomografija parodė</b> . 113. <b>auglio</b> 114. <b>tomografija</b> 115. tomografija parodė
26:12 S1E1	116. What about <b>infection</b> ? imitation	26:12 S1E1	116. Gal <b>infekcija</b> ?
26:14 S1E1	No, there’s no <b>white count</b> , and she has no <b>CT lesions</b> , no <b>fever</b> , nothing in her <b>spinal tap</b> . 117. <b>white count</b> [white blood cell count] condensation 118. <b>lesions deletion</b> 119. no <b>fever paraphrase</b> 120. <b>spinal tap transfer</b>	26:14 S1E1	<b>Kraujas geras, nekarščiuoja, stuburo punkcija nieko neparodė</b> . 117. <b>kraujas geras</b> 118. - 119. <b>nekarščiuoja</b> 120. <b>stuburo punkcija</b>
26:32 S1E1	121. What about an <b>aneurysm</b> ? expansion	26:32 S1E1	121. Gal arterija išsiplėtusi?
26:34	No <b>blood</b> on the <b>CT</b> and no	26:34	<b>Galvos neskauda, išsiliojusio</b>

S1E1	<b>headaches.</b> 122. <b>blood transfer</b> 123. on the <b>CT expansion</b> 124. <b>headaches paraphrase</b>	S1E1	<b>kraujo</b> neaptiko. 122. <b>kraujo</b> 123. <b>išsiliejusio kraujo</b> 124. <b>galvos neskauda</b>
26:37 S1E1	Okay, there's no <b>drug</b> use, no <b>pregnancy</b> , no trauma. 125. <b>drug transfer</b> 126. <b>pregnancy paraphrase</b>	26:37 S1E1	<b>Narkotikų</b> nenaudoja, <b>nesilaukia</b> , traumų nebuvo. 125. <b>narkotikų</b> 126. <b>nesilaukia</b>
27:40 S1E1	127. The only thing that she would possibly need is an <b>angiogram</b> . expansion	27:40 S1E1	127. Reikia <b>kraujagyslių rentgeno</b> .
27:49 S1E1	128. She has no headaches, no <b>neck pain (...)</b> . <b>transfer</b>	27:49 S1E1	128. Galvos, <b>kaklo neskauda</b> (...).
27:57 S1E1	129. She twisted her <b>ankle</b> practising for the pageant. <b>transfer</b>	27:57 S1E1	129. Prieš dvi savaites ruošdamasi konkursui susimušė <b>kulkšni</b> .
28:05 S1E1	(...) not even a <b>bump</b> on the <b>head</b> . 130. <b>bump transfer</b> 131. <b>head deletion</b>	28:05 S1E1	(...) net <b>guzo</b> nėra. 130. <b>guzo</b> 131. -
28:58 S1E1	132. It's a <b>subarachnoid haemorrhage</b> . <b>transfer</b>	28:58 S1E1	132. <b>Povoratinklinis kraujavimas</b> .
29:01 S1E1	She's <b>bleeding into</b> her <b>brain</b> . 133. <b>bleeding transfer</b> 134. <b>brain transfer</b>	29:01 S1E1	<b>Kraujuoja į smegenis</b> . 133. <b>kraujuoja</b> 134. <b>į smegenis</b>
35:40 S1E1	She's still short of breath. Did you get an <b>ABG</b> or a <b>chest film</b> ? 135. <b>ABG</b> [arterial blood gas] decimation resignation 136. <b>chest film transfer</b>	35:40 S1E1	Sunkiai kvėpuoja. <b>Krūtinės rentgeną</b> darėte, <b>kraują</b> tyrėte? 135. <b>kraują</b> (tyrėte) 136. <b>Krūtinės rentgeną</b> (darėte)
36:09 S1E1	<b>Wind, Water, Wound, Walking, Wonder drugs</b> – the five W's – most of the time, its Wind – <b>splinting</b> or <b>pneumonia</b> . 137. <b>wind paraphrase</b> 138. <b>water paraphrase</b> 139. <b>wound paraphrase</b> 140. <b>walking transfer</b> 141. <b>wonder drugs paraphrase</b> 142. <b>splinting resignation</b> 143. <b>pneumonia expansion</b>	36:09 S1E1	<b>Plaučiai, šlapimas, infekcija, vaikščiojimas, vaistai</b> . Dažniausiai kalti plaučiai – <b>plaučių uždegimas</b> ar kitos komplikacijos. 137. <b>plaučiai</b> 138. <b>šlapimas</b> 139. <b>infekcija</b> 140. <b>vaikščiojimas</b> 141. <b>vaistai</b> 142. kitos komplikacijos 143. <b>plaučių uždegimas</b>
36:32	144. I think she's a prime candidate for	36:32	144. Įtariu <b>plaučių emboliją</b> .

S1E1	the <b>pulmonary embolus. Transfer imitation</b>	S1E1	
36:38 S1E1	<b>Spiral CT, V/Q scan, provide O2, dose with heparin, and consult for the IVC filter.</b> 145. <b>spiral CT transfer</b> 146. <b>V/Q scan</b> [ventilation / perfusion] expansion 147. <b>O2 expansion</b> 148. <b>dose</b> (with) paraphrase 149. <b>heparin imitation</b> 150. <b>IVC filter</b> [inferior vena cava] deletion 151. <b>filter deletion</b>	36:38 S1E1	Iš <b>spiralinio rentgeno, plaučių kraujotakos tyrimo, skirčiau deguonį ir hepariną.</b> 145. <b>spiralinio rentgeno</b> 146. <b>plaučių kraujotakos tyrimo</b> 147. <b>deguonį</b> 148. <b>skirčiau</b> 149. <b>hepariną</b> 150. - 151. -
40:03 S1E1	152. You practice on <b>cadavers (...)</b> . <b>transfer</b>	40:03 S1E1	152. Pjaustai <b>lavonus (...)</b> .
01:23 S1E2	153. Waiting in line for a chance at the <b>operating table. transfer</b>	01:23 S1E2	153. Laukimas savo eilės prie <b>operacijos stalo.</b>
02:39 S1E2	154. My mom irons my <b>scrubs.</b> resignation	02:39 S1E2	154. Mama namie <b>pašluostes</b> lygina.
02:57 S1E2	George, you're running the <b>code team.</b> Meredith, take the <b>trauma</b> pager. 155. <b>code team expansion</b> 156. <b>trauma transfer</b>	02:57 S1E2	Džordžai, vadovausi <b>skubios pagalbos komandai.</b> Meredit – <b>traumos.</b> 155. <b>skubios pagalbos komandai</b> 156. <b>traumos</b>
05:45 S1E2	She came in with a <b>GCS</b> of six. <b>BP</b> – 60 and over. 157. <b>GCS</b> [Glasgow coma scale] deletion 158. <b>BP condensation</b>	05:45 S1E2	<b>Spaudimas</b> 80 ir 60. 157. - 158. <b>Spaudimas</b>
05:49 S1E2	Exam is significant for <b>blunt head trauma.</b> 159. <b>blunt deletion</b> 160. <b>head trauma transfer</b>	05:49 S1E2	<b>Galvos trauma.</b> 159. - 160. <b>Galvos trauma</b>
05:51 S1E2	Unequal <b>breath sounds</b> , right <b>pupil is dilated</b> , and she's ready for <b>x-ray.</b> 161. <b>breath sounds paraphrase</b> 162. <b>pupil transfer</b> 163. <b>dilated transfer</b> 164. <b>x-ray transfer</b>	05:51 S1E2	Kvėpavimas <b>nelygus</b> , dešinysis <b>vyzdys išsiplėtęs</b> , reikia <b>rentgeno.</b> 161. <b>kvėpavimas</b> 162. <b>vyzdys</b> 163. <b>išsiplėtęs</b> 164. <b>rentgeno</b>
06:34 S1E2	165. <b>Rape kit</b> came back negative. Paraphrase condensation	06:34 S1E2	165. Jos <b>neišprieartavo.</b>

06:52 S1E2	166. I think I may have found the cause of our <b>rupture</b> . deletion	06:52 S1E2	166. Atrodo radau priežastį.
09:34 S1E2	167. We have a 57 year old male gentleman with <b>asystole</b> [absence of heartbeat]. paraphrase condensation	09:34 S1E2	167. 75-erių vyras, <b>širdis sustojo</b> .
11:11 S1E2	You have a <b>disorder</b> called <b>multinucleate cell angiohistiocytoma</b> . 168. <b>disorder deletion</b> 169. <b>multinucleate deletion</b> 170. <b>cell deletion</b> 171. <b>angiohistiocytoma imitation</b>	11:11 S1E2	Jūs sergate <b>angiohistiocitoma</b> . 168. - 169. - 170. - 171. <b>angio histiocitoma</b>
11:15 S1E2	It's not a <b>cancer sarcoma</b> . 172. <b>cancer transfer expansion</b> 173. <b>sarcoma</b> lietuviškai atskirai vėžys ir sarcoma – piktybinis vėžys, todėl išplėsta prasmė imitation expansion	11:15 S1E2	Tai ne <b>vėžys</b> ir ne <b>sarkoma</b> . 172. <b>vėžys</b> 173. <b>sarkoma</b>
14:36 S1E2	174. The – there were no tests ordered, and the baby has a <b>murmur</b> . <b>transfer</b>	14:36 S1E2	174. Tyrimų neatlikome, bet aš girdžiu <b>ūžesį</b> .
14:49 S1E2	It's a <b>benign systolic ejection murmur</b> . 175. <b>benign deletion</b> 176. <b>systolic murmur imitation transfer</b> 177. <b>ejection murmur deletion</b>	14:49 S1E2	<b>Sistolinis ūžesys</b> . 175. - 176. <b>Sistolinis ūžesys</b> 177. -
16:10 S1E2	178. I'm the best surgeon at Grace with a lowest <b>mortality rate</b> . <b>transfer</b>	16:10 S1E2	178. Aš geriausias ligoninės chirurgas. <b>Mirtingumas</b> mažiausias.
16:58 S1E2	179. ... <b>abnormalities</b> . <b>transfer</b> 180. Your <b>Doppler</b> was negative. <b>transfer</b>	16:58 S1E2	179. ... <b>sutrikimų</b> . 180. <b>Doplerio</b> tyrimas neigiamas.
16:59 S1E2	181. ...for <b>venous thrombosis</b> expansion	16:59 S1E2	181. ... <b>giliųjų venų trombozės</b> .
17:01 S1E2	182. ... <b>anticoagulation</b> [treatment with drugs to reduce the risk of formation of blood clots] expansion	17:01 S1E2	182. ... <b>krešėjimą mažinančių vaistų</b> nereikia.
17:03 S1E2	183. The <b>biopsy</b> was, however, positive... imitation 184. ...for a mixed <b>anaerobic</b> ... imitation	17:03 S1E2	183. <b>Biopsijos</b> rezultatas teigiamas... 184. ...mišri <b>anaerobinė</b> ...
17:06 S1E2	...non-group-“a” <b>streptococci infection</b> .	17:06 S1E2	ne „a“ grupės <b>streptokokinė infekcija</b> .

	185. <b>streptococci imitation</b> 186. <b>infection imitation</b>		185. <b>streptokokinė</b> (infekcija) 186. <b>infekcija</b>
17:08 S1E2	Your <b>BUN</b> and <b>creatinine elevation</b> had us worried... 187. <b>BUN</b> [blood urea nitrogen] deletion 188. <b>creatinine</b> (elevation) resignation 189. <b>elevation expansion</b>	17:08 S1E2	<b>Padidėjęs šlapalo kiekis kraujyje</b> kelė nerimą... 187. - 188. <b>šlapalo</b> 189. <b>padidėjęs šlapalo kiekis kraujyje</b>
17:10 S1E2	190. ...but rapidly progressive <b>glomerulonephritis</b> ... decimation	17:10 S1E2	190. ...sparčiai progresuojantis <b>inkstų uždegimas</b> ...
17:13 S1E2	...which could have <b>signalled</b> an <b>autoimmune disease</b> . 191. <b>signalled</b> paraphrase 192. <b>autoimmune disease</b> paraphrase	17:13 S1E2	...galėtų reikšt <b>autoimuninę reakciją</b> . 191. <b>reikšt</b> 192. <b>autoimuninę reakciją</b>
17:15 S1E2	We're not gonna <b>amputate</b> your <b>leg</b> . 193. <b>amputate imitation</b> 194. <b>leg transfer</b>	17:15 S1E2	<b>Kojos amputuoti</b> nereikės. 193. <b>amputuoti</b> 194. <b>kojos</b>
19:00 S1E2	195. There's a baby up in <b>peds</b> . <b>transfer</b>	19:00 S1E2	195. <b>Pediatrijos skyriuje</b> guli kūdikis.
22:12 S1E2	Why are we not attempting to <b>reattach</b> the severed <b>penis</b> ? 196. <b>reattach</b> paraphrase 197. <b>penis transfer</b>	22:12 S1E2	Kodėl nepabandžius <b>prilipyti</b> nukastos <b>varpos</b> ? 196. <b>prilipyti</b> 197. <b>varpos</b>
22:20 S1E2	198. Besides, the <b>digestive juices</b> didn't leave much of a flesh to work with. <b>transfer</b>	22:20 S1E2	198. Be to, <b>virškinimo sultys</b> jau padirbėjo.
22:58 S1E2	199. He'll be <b>urinating</b> out of the bag (...) <b>transfer</b>	22:58 S1E2	199. Ilgai <b>šlapinsis</b> per vamzdelį (...)
26:11 S1E2	200. I think we should do an <b>echo</b> to check. expansion	26:11 S1E2	200. Manau reikia <b>širdies echoskopijos</b> .
27:16 S1E2	I want an <b>EKG</b> , <b>chest x-ray</b> , and an echo. 201. <b>EKG</b> [electrocardiogram] <b>transfer</b> 202. <b>chest x-ray condensation</b>	27:16 S1E2	<b>Elektro kardiogramą, rentgeną</b> ir širdies echoskopiją. 201. <b>elektro kardiogramą</b> 202. <b>rentgeną</b>
29:39 S1E2	<b>Tetralogy of fallot</b> with <b>pulmonary atresia</b> . 203. <b>tetralogy of fallot imitation</b> 204. <b>pulmonary atresia transfer</b>	29:39 S1E2	Įgimta <b>falo tetralogija, plaučių atrezija</b> . 203. <b>falo tetralogija</b> 204. <b>plaučių atrezija</b>
33:57 S1E2	George, 95% of all <b>code</b> patients can't be revived. 205. <b>code</b> paraphrase	33:57 S1E2	Džordžai, 95% <b>skubios pagalbos pacientų</b> neišmanoma padėti. 205. <b>skubios pagalbos</b>



	206. <b>patients transfer</b>		206. <b>pacientų</b>
35:35 S1E2	207. If I was in a <b>coma</b> , they'd all be here. <b>transfer</b>	35:35 S1E2	207. Jei gulėčiau ištiktas <b>komos</b> , jos būtų čia.
36:50 S1E2	208. Her <b>ICP</b> 's [intracranial pressure] doubled. paraphrase	36:50 S1E2	208. <b>Spaudimas kaukolėj.</b>
36:52 S1E2	209. Prep for <b>craniotomy</b> . resignation	36:52 S1E2	209. Tegul ruošia <b>operacinę.</b>
36:55 S1E2	Let's hand a <b>mannitol</b> , uh... take a <b>blood gas</b> . 210. <b>mannitol deletion</b> 211. <b>blood gas expansion</b>	36:55 S1E2	<b>Kraujo dujų tyrimą.</b> 210. - 211. <b>kraujo dujų tyrimą</b>
38:44 S1E2	We'll be using a <b>median approach</b> for a <b>transventricular repair</b> with a right <b>ventriculotomy</b> . 212. <b>median deletion</b> 213. <b>approach deletion</b> 214. <b>transventricular transfer</b> 215. <b>repair paraphrase</b> 216. <b>ventriculotomy deletion</b>	38:44 S1E2	Operacijos metu likviduosime <b>skilvelių pertvaros defektą.</b> 212. - 213. - 214. <b>skilvelių pertvaros</b> 215. skilvelių pertvaros <b>defektą</b> 216. -
03:23 S1E3	217. (...) they don't know their ass from their <b>esophagus</b> . <b>transfer</b>	03:23 S1E3	217. (...) jie neskiria užpakalio nuo <b>stemplės.</b>
03:25 S1E3	<b>Sew fast, discharge faster.</b> 218. <b>discharge paraphrase</b>	03:25 S1E3	Siūti greitai, dar greičiau <b>leisti namo.</b> 218. <b>leisti namo</b>
04:49 S1E3	How do you know those things didn't <b>rupture</b> his <b>peritoneum</b> ? 219. (to) <b>rupture transfer</b> 220. <b>peritoneum transfer</b>	04:49 S1E3	Iš kur žinai, kad <b>nepradūrė pilvaplėvės?</b> 219. <b>nepradūrė</b> 220. <b>pilvaplėvės</b>
05:20 S1E3	<b>Atropine</b> given for a <b>pulse</b> in the 40s. 221. <b>atropine imitation</b> 222. <b>pulse deletion</b>	05:20 S1E3	Suleistas <b>atropinas.</b> 221. <b>atropinas</b> 222. -
05:23 S1E3	223. <b>Pulse ox 98%</b> . deletion	05:23 S1E3	223. -
05:25 S1E3	<b>Chest</b> showed widened <b>mediastinum</b> and head CT revealed <b>cerebral edema</b> . 224. <b>chest expansion</b> 225. <b>mediastinum transfer</b> 226. <b>cerebral edema transfer</b>	05:25 S1E3	<b>Krūtinės rentgenas</b> rodo praplaptėjusį <b>tarpuplautį</b> , galvos kompiuterinė <b>smegenų pabrinkimą.</b> 224. <b>krūtinės rentgenas</b> 225. praplaptėjusį <b>tarpuplautį</b> 226. <b>smegenų pabrinkimą</b>
05:29 S1E3	He's gotten 70 of <b>mannitol</b> , <b>dexamethasone</b> 10, and a gram of <b>phenytoin</b> .	05:29 S1E3	Skirta 70 <b>manitolio</b> , 10 <b>deksametazono</b> ir gramas <b>fenitoino.</b>

	227. <b>mannitol imitation</b> 228. <b>dexamethasone imitation</b> 229. <b>phenytoin imitation</b>		227. <b>manitolio</b> 228. <b>deksametazono</b> 229. <b>fenitoino</b>
05:40 S1E3	230. I'll make my triple-a <b>repair</b> after all. deletion	05:40 S1E3	230. -
05:43 S1E3	No. Do an <b>EEG</b> and <b>confirmatory tests</b> . 231. <b>EEG transfer</b> 232. <b>confirmatory tests deletion</b>	05:43 S1E3	Ne. Tegul padaro <b>elektroencefalogramą</b> . 231. <b>elektroencefalogramą</b> 232. -
05:51 S1E3	If he doesn't <b>respond</b> in six hours, <b>declare</b> him. 233. <b>respond paraphrase</b>	05:51 S1E3	Per šešias valandas <b>neatsigaus</b> – viskas. 233. <b>neatsigaus</b>
05:57 S1E3	235. <b>Brain-dead. transfer</b>	05:57 S1E3	235. <b>Smegenų mirtis.</b>
06:15 S1E3	I need you on the floor, <b>monitoring</b> my <b>pre-</b> and post-op <b>patients</b> . 236. <b>monitoring transfer</b> 237. <b>pre-op patients transfer</b>	06:15 S1E3	<b>Stebėsi pacientus prieš</b> ir po operacijų. 236. <b>stebėsi</b> 237. <b>pacientus prieš</b> (ir po operacijų)
07:07 S1E3	238. <b>Liver cancer</b> will kill me. <b>transfer</b>	07:07 S1E3	238. Mirsiu nuo <b>kepenų vėžio</b> .
07:15 S1E3	You're at the top of a <b>donor list</b> for a new liver. 239. <b>donor expansion</b> 240. <b>list transfer</b>	07:15 S1E3	Jūs pirmas <b>sąrašė kepenų persodinimui</b> . 239. <b>kepenų persodinimui</b> 240. <b>sąrašė</b>
08:04 S1E3	241. Absent <b>corneal reflexes</b> . [blink reflex] decimation	08:04 S1E3	241. <b>Nereaguoja.</b>
08:26 S1E3	There's no <b>higher brain function</b> . 242. <b>higher deletion</b> 243. <b>brain transfer</b> 244. <b>function transfer</b>	08:26 S1E3	<b>Smegenų veiklos nėra</b> . 242. - 243. <b>Smegenų</b> 244. <b>veiklos</b>
08:48 S1E3	245. So when we call " <b>time of death</b> ", we know that (...) . [TOD] <b>transfer</b>	08:48 S1E3	245. Kai skelbiam <b>mirties laiką</b> , žinom kad (...) .
09:04 S1E3	246. (...) to stand around as surgeons and not <b>cut</b> . expansion	09:04 S1E3	246. (...) <b>nepadaryti žalos</b> .
10:12 S1E3	247. Look, you really have to let me take you for some tests. A <b>CT</b> . <b>expansion</b>	10:12 S1E3	247. Klausyk, reikia tyrimų. <b>Kompiuterinės tomografijos</b> .
10:13 S1E3	248. You could have <b>internal bleeding</b> . <b>transfer</b>	10:13 S1E3	248. Bijau <b>vidinio kraujavimo</b> .
10:36	249. Well, you realize you're leaving	10:36	249. Aš primygtinai siūlau

S1E3	against <b>medical advice</b> (...) . condensation	S1E3	<b>pagalbą</b> , o tu jos atsisakai (...) .
10:45 S1E3	250. Okay, well, you have to sign an <b>AMA</b> form. [American medical association] decimation	10:45 S1E3	250. Gerai, reikia <b>pasirašyti</b> .
10:57 S1E3	251. Maybe it's just <b>testosterone</b> . imitation	10:57 S1E3	251. <b>Testosteronas</b> kaltas.
12:42 S1E3	I know you see me <b>resecting</b> this <b>bowel</b> . 252. <b>resecting deletion</b> 253. <b>bowel deletion</b>	12:42 S1E3	Matot kad užsiėmus, neturiu šimto rankų. 252. - 253. -
12:45 S1E3	254. We have a <b>John Doe</b> . paraphrase	12:45 S1E3	254. Atvežė žmogų, <b>tapatybė nenustatyta</b> .
12:50 S1E3	We want to <b>harvest</b> his <b>organs</b> . 255. <b>harvest paraphrase</b> 256. <b>organs transfer</b>	12:50 S1E3	Norim <b>išimti organus</b> . 255. <b>išimti</b> 256. <b>organus</b>
13:01 S1E3	And you want a <b>harvest surgery</b> . 257. <b>harvest expansion</b> 258. <b>surgery transfer</b>	13:01 S1E3	Norit dalyvauti <b>organų išėmimo operacijoj</b> . 257. <b>organų išėmimo</b> 258. <b>operacijoj</b>
14:38 S1E3	259. You want their permission for <b>organ donation</b> ? paraphrase	14:38 S1E3	259. Ir gaut leidimą <b>transplantuoti organus</b> ?
14:49 S1E3	260. What's his <b>blood type</b> ? <b>transfer</b>	14:49 S1E3	260. Kuri <b>kraujo grupė</b> ?
16:14 S1E3	261. He's <b>crashing</b> . paraphrase	16:14 S1E3	261. Jis <b>miršta</b> .
16:45 S1E3	262. I'll get the <b>dopamine</b> . imitation	16:45 S1E3	262. Atnešiu <b>dopaminą</b> .
16:47 S1E3	263. We'll <b>transfuse</b> him. <b>transfer</b>	16:47 S1E3	263. <b>Perpilsim</b> .
17:26 S1E3	264. What are you <b>examining</b> me for? <b>transfer</b>	17:26 S1E3	264. Kam tu mane <b>apžiūrinėji</b> ?
17:47 S1E3	265. I had a <b>radiologist</b> look at his chest. imitation	17:47 S1E3	265. <b>Radiologas</b> apžiūrėjo krūtinės nuotraukas.
17:49 S1E3	He has a <b>traumatic aortic injury</b> . 266. <b>traumatic deletion</b> 267. <b>aortic paraphrase</b> 268. <b>injury paraphrase</b>	17:49 S1E3	<b>Pažeista aorta</b> . 266. - 267. <b>aorta</b> 268. <b>Pažeista</b>
17:51 S1E3	It's gonna <b>rupture</b> and <b>bleed</b> out. 269. <b>rupture transfer</b> 270. <b>bleed</b> out expansion	17:51 S1E3	<b>Lūžis, vidinis kraujavimas</b> . 269. <b>lūžis</b> 270. <b>vidinis kraujavimas</b>
18:32 S1E3	We gave him two units <b>PRVCs</b> and put him on <b>pressors</b> .	18:32 S1E3	Sulašinom du vienetus <b>eritrocitų masės ir spaudimą keliančių</b> .

	271. <b>PRVCS</b> [pressure-regulated volume control] condensation 272. <b>pressors</b> [tending to increase blood pressure] paraphrase condensation		271. <b>spaudimą keliančių</b> 272. <b>eritrocitų masės</b>
19:32 S1E3	273. <b>UNOS</b> [United Network For Organ Sharing] couldn't find a better match. decimation	19:32 S1E3	273. Joks <b>donorų centras</b> nesuras.
23:36 S1E3	274. It's the smell of <b>open-heart surgery. transfer</b>	23:36 S1E3	274. Koks kvapas! Žinai kieno? <b>Širdies operacijos.</b>
25:05 S1E3	275. This one is <b>skin grafting! transfer</b>	25:05 S1E3	275. <b>Odos persodinimas!</b>
25:23 S1E3	276. Oooh – <b>hemipelvectomy! transfer</b>	25:23 S1E3	276. <b>Pusės dubens šalinimas.</b>
26:58 S1E3	(...) of your husband's <b>major organs</b> – heart, <b>lungs</b> , liver <b>and kidneys</b> . 277. <b>major transfer</b> 278. <b>organs transfer</b> 279. <b>lungs transfer</b> 280. <b>kidneys transfer</b>	26:58 S1E3	(...) <b>svarbiausius</b> savo vyro <b>organus</b> – širdį, <b>plaučius</b> , kepenis ir <b>inkstus</b> . 277. <b>svarbiausius</b> 278. <b>organus</b> 279. <b>plaučius</b> 280. <b>inkstus</b>
27:09 S1E3	281. Are you willing to donate his <b>corneas? transfer</b>	27:09 S1E3	281. Gal sutiktumėt dovanoti <b>rageną?</b>
27:18 S1E3	Um, <b>corneal transplants</b> can give someone back their <b>sight</b> . 282. <b>corneal transplants condensation</b> 283. <b>sight transfer</b>	27:18 S1E3	Persodinta <b>ragena</b> gražintų <b>regėjimą</b> . 282. <b>ragena</b> 283. <b>regėjimą</b>
32:48 S1E3	284. Alex, push the damn <b>gurney! transfer</b>	32:48 S1E3	284. Aleksai, stumk <b>ratelius!</b>
41:48 S1E3	She pulls the <b>flap</b> of <b>skin</b> down over the face. 285. <b>flap (of skin) transfer</b> 286. <b>skin transfer</b>	41:48 S1E3	<b>Gabalą odos</b> tiesiog nulupa nuo veido. 285. <b>gabala</b> (odos) 286. <b>odos</b>
02:05 S1E4	287. I want pre- <b>rounds</b> done by 5:30 A.M. deletion	02:05 S1E4	287. Iki pusės šešių turit baigt.
02:23 S1E4	288. Yesterday I had two guys with <b>colostomies</b> who needed dressing changes every 15 minutes. condensation	02:23 S1E4	288. Vakar turėjau du po <b>žarnų operacijos</b> , kas penkiolikai minučių reikėjo perjungt.
02:47	289. I have <b>chordotomy</b> at 5:00.	02:47	289. Penktą <b>stuburo operacija</b> .

S1E4	condensation	S1E4	
03:44 S1E4	290. A <b>scrub nurse</b> . paraphrase	03:44 S1E4	290. (...) dirbot čia sesele. <b>Operacinėj.</b>
03:45 S1E4	And that you have <b>abdominal mass</b> consistent with <b>pancreatic cancer</b> . 291. <b>abdominal mass deletion</b> 292. <b>pancreatic cancer transfer</b>	03:45 S1E4	Ir kad jums <b>kasos vėžys</b> . 291. - 292. <b>kasos vėžys</b>
03:50 S1E4	Oh, and you are hoping they're gonna give me a <b>whipple</b> ... <b>pancreaticoduodenectomy</b> . 293. <b>whipple</b> [removal of the head of the pancreas] deletion 294. <b>pancreaticoduodenectomy condensation</b>	03:50 S1E4	Tikies, kad operuos. <b>Pašalins</b> <b>kašą</b> . 293. - 294. <b>pašalins kašą</b>
04:12 S1E4	295. Impress Dr. Burke with your pre- <b>round</b> exam (...) . deletion	04:12 S1E4	295. Nori padaryt įspūdį daktarui Berkui (...) .
07:07 S1E4	296. Oh, my god. He's <b>conscious</b> . transfer	07:07 S1E4	296. Dieve, jis <b>sąmoningas</b> .
07:11 S1E4	4 milligrams of <b>morphine</b> . <b>Titrate</b> up to 10. 297. <b>morphine transfer</b> 298. <b>titrate</b> [analyse the best end point for a medication] deletion	07:11 S1E4	Keturis miligramus <b>morfino</b> , jei reikės iki 10. 297. <b>morfino</b> 298. -
07:24 S1E4	299. Somehow he managed to miss a <b>blood vessel</b> . expansion	07:24 S1E4	299. Laimei nepažeidė nei vienos <b>stambesnės kraujagyslės</b> .
07:26 S1E4	300. <b>Optic nerve's</b> been affected. <b>transfer</b>	07:26 S1E4	300. Pažeistas <b>regos nervas</b> .
07:29 S1E4	301. <b>Numbness</b> on his right side. <b>transfer</b>	07:29 S1E4	301. Dešinės pusės galūnių <b>nejautra</b> .
07:43 S1E4	302. An <b>MRI</b> expansion	07:43 S1E4	302. <b>Magnetinis rezonansas</b> .
07:48 S1E4	303. You want films from three axis points and a <b>C-arm</b> in surgery. deletion	07:48 S1E4	303. Trečią nuotrauką operacijai.
08:04 S1E4	304. 55-year-old woman with <b>adenocarcinoma</b> of the pancreas. imitation	08:04 S1E4	304. 55-erių moteris, kasos <b>adenokarcinoma</b> .
08:06 S1E4	Has had <b>radiation therapy</b> to reduce the <b>tumor load</b> . 305. <b>radiation therapy</b> paraphrase 306. (tumor) <b>load</b> paraphrase	08:06 S1E4	Taikytas <b>spindulinis gydymas</b> , kad sumažėtų <b>auglio apimtis</b> . 305. <b>spindulinis gydymas</b> 306. (auglio) <b>apimtis</b>
08:09 S1E4	307. Rates her <b>abdominal pain</b> 3 out of 10. <b>paraphrase</b>	08:09 S1E4	307. <b>Pilvo skausmai</b> , pykinimas.

08:11 S1E4	Positive <b>nausea</b> , but <b>no vomiting</b> . 308. <b>nausea transfer</b> 309. (no) <b>vomiting transfer</b>	08:11 S1E4	Pilvo skausmai, <b>pykinimas</b> . <b>Nevemia</b> . 308. <b>pykinimas</b> 309. <b>nevemia</b>
08:13 S1E4	<b>Diarrhea, hematochezia, melena, afebrile</b> with T-max 37-2 and stable <b>vital signs</b> . 310. <b>diarrhea transfer</b> 311. <b>hematochezia paraphrase</b> [blood in the feces] 312. <b>melena</b> [darkening of the feces by blood pigments] <b>paraphrase</b> 313. <b>afebrile</b> (with t-max) [without fever] <b>paraphrase</b> 314. <b>T-max paraphrase</b> 315. <b>vital signs transfer</b>	08:13 S1E4	<b>Viduriuoja, juodos išmatos dėl kraujo priemaišų. Be temperatūros, aukščiausia 37 ir dvi. Gyvybinės funkcijos stabilios.</b> 310. <b>viduriuoja</b> 311. <b>juodos išmatos dėl kraujo priemaišų</b> 312. <b>juodos išmatos dėl kraujo priemaišų</b> 313. <b>be temperatūros</b> 314. <b>aukščiausia</b> 315. <b>gyvybinės funkcijos</b>
08:20 S1E4	Lab significant for a total ability of 7 and elevated <b>liver enzymes</b> . 316. <b>liver enzymes expansion</b>	08:20 S1E4	Bilorubinai 7, padidėjęs <b>kepenų fermentų kiekis</b> . 316. <b>kepenų fermentų kiekis</b>
09:23 S1E4	She needs an <b>enema</b> , and <b>ERCP</b> for a <b>stent</b> , and <b>brush biopsy</b> this afternoon. 317. <b>enema transfer</b> 318. <b>ERCP condensation</b> [cholangiopancreatography] 319. <b>stent imitation</b> 320. <b>brush biopsy condensation</b>	09:23 S1E4	<b>Klizmą, kasos rentgenografiją stentui. Po pietų biopsija.</b> 317. <b>klizmą</b> 318. <b>kasos rentgenografiją</b> 319. <b>stentui</b> 320. <b>biopsija</b>
11:33 S1E4	321. Is he <b>prepped?</b> <b>paraphrase</b>	11:33 S1E4	321. Pacientas <b>pasirengęs?</b>
11:40 S1E4	322. He's having a <b>prostate biopsy</b> . deletion	11:40 S1E4	322. -
12:41 S1E4	Have you seen him experience any <b>dizziness</b> or <b>disorientation?</b> 323. <b>dizziness paraphrase</b> 324. <b>disorientation paraphrase</b>	12:41 S1E4	Nepastebėjot, kad prarastų <b>orientaciją</b> ar <b>svaigtų?</b> 323. <b>svaigtų</b> 324. prarastų <b>orientaciją</b>
13:51 S1E4	<b>Vertiginous</b> or <b>light-headedness?</b> 325. <b>vertiginous</b> [vertigo – galvos svaigimas] <b>transfer</b> 326. <b>light-headedness transfer</b>	13:51 S1E4	<b>Svaigimas ar silpnumas?</b> 325. <b>svaigimas</b> 326. <b>silpnumas</b>
13:56 S1E4	327. Could be a million things – simple <b>orthostasis</b> . [decrease in blood pressure] <b>paraphrase</b>	13:56 S1E4	327. Milijonas priežasčių – <b>užsispaudus kraujagyslę.</b>

14:06 S1E4	328. Something caused him to lose <b>consciousness</b> and fall down the stairs. transfer	14:06 S1E4	328. Dėl kažkokių priežasčių jis prarado <b>sąmonę</b> ir nukrito.
16:06 S1E4	329. The good news is it hasn't spread from his prostate to <b>lymph nodes</b> . transfer	16:06 S1E4	329. Gerai, kad vėžys neišplito į <b>limfmazgius</b> .
16:09 S1E4	330. With a radical <b>prostatectomy</b> , we could probably get it all. condensation	16:09 S1E4	330. Ko gero pavyktų <b>išoperuoti</b> visą.
17:31 S1E4	331. <b>Gelfoam. paraphrase</b>	17:31 S1E4	331. <b>Stingdom</b> .
17:47 S1E4	332. Hmm. Take her to <b>radiology</b> for the MRI. imitation	17:47 S1E4	332. Vežk į <b>radiologinį</b> .
19:39 S1E4	333. He needs to <b>stabilize</b> . expansion	19:39 S1E4	333. Tegul <b>būklė stabilizuojasi</b> .
20:10 S1E4	334. The stent doesn't seem to be helping her <b>jaundice</b> . [jaundice – gelta] deletion	20:10 S1E4	334. Stentas nepadedą.
26:27 S1E4	335. Let's see if I remember my <b>anatomy</b> . imitation	26:27 S1E4	335. Pasikartosiu <b>anatomiją</b> .
26:31 S1E4	336. <b>Glutes</b> , right? transfer	26:31 S1E4	336. <b>Sėdmenys</b> , taip?
27:34 S1E4	337. But I need Jorge to get an MRI this morning to check for <b>residual bleeding. paraphrase</b>	27:34 S1E4	337. Bet aš noriu atlikt magnetinį rezonansą, pažiūrėti ar nėra <b>krešulių</b> , gerai?
27:54 S1E4	338. I am a <b>physician</b> , a surgeon. transfer	27:54 S1E4	338. Esu <b>gydytoja</b> , chirurgė.
28:55 S1E4	339. So is it so hard to understand that I don't want a woman who's in that photo to witness my <b>emasculation?</b> paraphrase	28:55 S1E4	339. Ar taip sunku suvokt, kad aš nenoriu, jog moteris iš nuotraukos matytų kaip mane <b>kastruoja?</b>
29:17 S1E4	340. Did you check her <b>liver panel?</b> condensation	29:17 S1E4	340. <b>Kepenys</b> žiūrėjot?
29:20 S1E4	She's choking on <b>bile</b> . She's <b>jaundiced</b> . 341. <b>bile</b> [bile – tulžis] paraphrase 342. 's <b>jaundiced</b> deletion	29:20 S1E4	Ji springsta <b>tulžim</b> . 341. <b>tulžim</b> 342. -
30:14 S1E4	343. It's midline near the <b>hypothalamus</b> . transfer	30:14 S1E4	343. Šalia <b>pogumburio</b> .
30:38 S1E4	<b>Radiation</b> and <b>chemo</b> , you're looking at maybe 5 to 10 good years. 344. <b>radiation</b> transfer 345. <b>chemo</b> transfer	30:38 S1E4	Po <b>švitinimo</b> ir <b>chemoterapijos</b> gyvensit penkerius – dešimt puikių metų. 344. <b>švitinimo</b> 345. <b>chemoterapijos</b>

31:09 S1E4	The alternative is the <b>gamma</b> or <b>cyber knife treatment</b> with a <b>focus radiation</b> . 346. <b>gamma</b> (treatment) expansion 347. <b>cyberknife</b> [roboted surgery] deletion 348. <b>treatment deletion</b> 349. <b>focus radiation paraphrase</b>	31:09 S1E4	Alternatyva <b>gama spindulinis gydymas</b> , <b>židininė radiacija</b> . 346. <b>gama spindulinis gydymas</b> 347. - 348. - 349. <b>židininė radiacija</b>
31:12 S1E4	It's less evasive. There's little chance of <b>memory loss</b> (...) . 350. <b>memory transfer</b> 351. <b>loss transfer</b>	31:12 S1E4	<b>Atminties praradimo</b> tikimybė menka (...) . 350. <b>atminties</b> 351. <b>praradimo</b>
32:29 S1E4	<b>Alzheimer's</b> ... Early <b>onset</b> . 352. <b>Alzheimer's transfer</b> 353. <b>onset paraphrase</b>	32:29 S1E4	<b>Alzheimerio pradžia</b> . 352. <b>Alzheimerio</b> 353. <b>pradžia</b>
36:40 S1E4	354. Push <b>epi</b> and atropine. expansion	36:40 S1E4	354. <b>Epinefrino</b> ir atropino.
36:45 S1E4	355. I'll start <b>ventilation</b> . transfer	36:45 S1E4	355. Pradedam <b>ventiliuot</b> .
36:47 S1E4	356. She's <b>DNR</b> . [do not resuscitate] deletion	36:47 S1E4	356. -
36:49 S1E4	357. Do not <b>resuscitate!</b> paraphrase	36:49 S1E4	357. <b>Neatgaivinsim</b> .
38: 32 S1E4	He's <b>resecting</b> the prostate, coming up on the <b>distal nerve</b> . 358. <b>resecting transfer</b> 359. <b>distal transfer</b> 360. <b>nerve transfer</b>	38: 32 S1E4	<b>Šalina</b> prostatą, tuoj pasieks <b>periferinį nervą</b> . 358. <b>šalina</b> 359. <b>periferinį</b> 360. <b>nervą</b>
39:04 S1E4	361. But these are <b>viable</b> nerves. deletion	39:04 S1E4	361. Nervai, reikėtų išsaugot.
39:41 S1E4	362. What Humphrey wants is his <b>erection</b> . imitation	39:41 S1E4	362. Hamfris nori <b>erekcijos</b> .
00:36 S1E5	363. So, while she's still <b>lucid</b> enough to consent (...) . paraphrase	00:36 S1E5	363. Kol jos protas retsykais <b>praskaidrėja</b> (...) .
00:56 S1E5	364. I'm missing <b>rounds</b> . expansion	00:56 S1E5	364. Pražiopsojau <b>ligonių vizitaciją</b> .
02:15 S1E5	365. Next thing, you'll say that you invited the <b>shrinks</b> . transfer	02:15 S1E5	365. Dar <b>psichiatrų</b> pasikviesk.
02:20 S1E5	366. This party is <b>DOA</b> [dead on arrival] deletion	02:20 S1E5	366. -
03:05 S1E5	367. Continue the <b>progressions</b> . deletion	03:05 S1E5	367. -
03:11	368. <b>Sets</b> are below 90. deletion	03:11	368. Padėtis prastėja.



S1E5		S1E5	
03:47 S1E5	369. Hey, I heard you did a <b>CABG</b> with Burke. [coronary artery bypass graft] decimation	03:47 S1E5	369. Girdėjau su Berku <b>operavai širdį</b> .
04:48 S1E5	370. (...) you would have known when they <b>reperfused</b> . [restoration of blood flow] deletion	04:48 S1E5	370. (...) būtų pastebėję.
05: 39 S1E5	<b>Hyperinflated</b> lungs – cloudy with <b>bullae</b> . 371. <b>hyperinflated</b> (lungs) deletion 372. <b>bullae</b> [bula, blister containing fluids] expansion	05: 39 S1E5	Plaučiuose <b>uždegiminiai židiniai</b> . 371. plaučiuose 372. <b>uždegiminiai židiniai</b>
05:42 S1E5	373. Seriously diminished <b>capacity</b> . transfer	05:42 S1E5	373. Gerokai sumažėjęs <b>tūris</b> .
05:47 S1E5	A <b>bullectomy</b> procedure. <b>Remove the bullae. Reduce the pressure</b> . 374. <b>bullectomy</b> (procedure) decimation 375. <b>bullae</b> paraphrase 376. <b>reduce</b> transfer 377. <b>pressure</b> transfer	05:47 S1E5	<b>Operuočiau. Pašalinčiau pūlinius, sumažėtų spaudimas</b> . 374. <b>operuočiau</b> 375. <b>pūlinius</b> 376. <b>sumažėtų</b> 377. <b>spaudimas</b>
06:12 S1E5	How long has your <b>back</b> been <b>hurting</b> you? 378. <b>back</b> transfer 379. <b>hurting</b> transfer	06:12 S1E5	Seniai <b>skauda nugarą?</b> 378. <b>nugarą</b> 379. <b>skauda</b>
06:13 S1E5	380. It's <b>chronic</b> . paraphrase	06:13 S1E5	380. <b>Lėtinis</b> skausmas.
06:25 S1E5	I'm allergic to <b>aspirin</b> , most <b>NSAIDs</b> . 381. <b>aspirin</b> imitation 382. <b>NSAIDs</b> [nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug] <b>transfer</b>	06:25 S1E5	Alergiškas <b>aspirinui</b> , daugumai <b>nesteroidinių priešųždegiminių</b> . 381. <b>aspirinui</b> 382. <b>nesteroidinių priešųždegiminių</b>
06:28 S1E5	383. So maybe we'll start you on <b>morphine</b> . imitation	06:28 S1E5	383. Gal <b>morfino?</b>
06:29 S1E5	The only things that will work are, uh, <b>demerol</b> or <b>dilaudid</b> . 384. <b>Demerol</b> imitation 385. <b>dilaudid</b> imitation	06:29 S1E5	Padedą <b>demerolis</b> arba <b>dilaudidas</b> . 384. <b>demerolis</b> 385. <b>dilaudidas</b>
06:46 S1E5	386. A self- <b>prescription</b> . paraphrase	06:46 S1E5	386. Žino kuo <b>gydytis</b> .
06:59 S1E5	387. Junkie or not, you still have to <b>treat</b> his pain as if it were real. <b>transfer</b>	06:59 S1E5	387. Narkomanas ar ne, bet tu turi <b>priimti</b> jo skausmą už gryną pinigą.

07:02 S1E5	The first rule in <b>pain management</b> – always ERR on the side of caution. 388. <b>pain management transfer</b>	07:02 S1E5	Pirma <b>skausmo malšinimo</b> taisyklė – atsargumas gėdos nedaro. 388. <b>skausmo malšinimo</b>
07:49 S1E5	389. I’ve seen the <b>films</b> . paraphrase	07:49 S1E5	389. Mačiau <b>nuotraukas</b> .
08:31 S1E5	390. <b>Hemodynamics</b> stable? condensation	08:31 S1E5	390. <b>Kraujotaka</b> stabili?
08:33 S1E5	Yeah, <b>MAP</b> has stayed around 80. <b>Cardiac output</b> at 5. 391. <b>MAP</b> [mean (average) arterial pressure] <b>transfer</b> 392. <b>cardiac output deletion</b>	08:33 S1E5	Taip, <b>vidutinis arterinis spaudimas</b> 80. 391. <b>vidutinis arterinis spaudimas</b> 392. -
08:59 S1E5	393. (...) except I don’t think I ever want to have a <b>bowel obstruction</b> again. paraphrase	08:59 S1E5	393. (...) tik bijosiu, kad <b>viduriai</b> vėl <b>neužkietėtų</b> .
09:08 S1E5	So, you’re keeping down <b>clear fluids</b> ? 394. <b>clear</b> paraphrase 395. <b>fluids</b> paraphrase	09:08 S1E5	<b>Virškinimas nesutrikęs?</b> 394. <b>nesutrikęs</b> 395. <b>Virškinimas</b>
09:18 S1E5	396. <b>Passed gas?</b> paraphrase	09:18 S1E5	396. <b>Dujos išeina?</b>
11:07 S1E5	We <b>cut</b> and <b>deflate</b> the bullae to <b>facilitate</b> gentle <b>manipulation of</b> Mr. Drake’s <b>lung</b> . 397. <b>cut</b> (bullae) transfer 398. <b>deflate</b> (bullae) transfer 399. <b>manipulation of</b> a lung paraphrase	11:07 S1E5	<b>Įpjaunam, išleidžiam</b> pūlius ir <b>palengvinam</b> ponios Dreik <b>plaučių darbą</b> . 397. <b>įpjaunam</b> 398. <b>išleidžiam</b> (pūlius) 399. <b>plaučių darbą</b>
11:26 S1E5	400. We need to <b>open</b> her up. expansion	11:26 S1E5	400. Teks <b>atvert krūtinės ląstą</b> .
11:27 S1E5	401. I’m taking out the <b>scope</b> . expansion	11:27 S1E5	401. Ištraukiu <b>optinį prietaisą</b> .
11:34 S1E5	402.10 <b>blade</b> . transfer	11:34 S1E5	402. <b>Skalpelį</b> .
11:36 S1E5	403. <b>Retractors</b> . transfer	11:36 S1E5	403. <b>Plėstuvą</b> .
11:40 S1E5	404. <b>Scalpel</b> ready. paraphrase	11:40 S1E5	404. Kur <b>skalpelis?</b>
11:44 S1E5	405. <b>Towel</b> . transfer	11:44 S1E5	405. <b>Rankšluoščių</b> .
11:48 S1E5	406. <b>Rib spreader</b> . transfer	11:48 S1E5	406. <b>Šonkaulių plėstuvą</b> .

12:04 S1E5	407. Get a <b>pan.</b> transfer	12:04 S1E5	407. <b>Dubenį.</b>
12:24 S1E5	She complained of <b>pressure</b> on her <b>chest</b> , but nobody took her seriously. 408. <b>pressure paraphrase</b> 409. <b>chest</b> transfer	12:24 S1E5	Ji skundėsi <b>sunkumu krūtinėj</b> , bet niekas nekreipė dėmesio. 408. <b>sunkumu</b> 409. <b>krūtinėj</b>
12:34 S1E5	410. Who was in that <b>room</b> ? deletion	12:34 S1E5	410. Kas dalyvavo?
13:56 S1E5	The patient has a three- <b>lumbar fusion</b> . 411. <b>lumbar paraphrase decimation</b> 412. <b>fusion paraphrase decimation</b>	13:56 S1E5	Jis <b>negali gulėt ant nugaros</b> . 411. <b>negali gulėt ant nugaros</b> 412. <b>negali gulėt ant nugaros</b>
16:51 S1E5	Started having <b>swelling</b> over her <b>sternum</b> , then <b>blood started gushing</b> . 413. <b>swelling transfer</b> 414. <b>sternum</b> [sternum – krūtinkaulis] condensation	16:51 S1E5	<b>Ištino krūtinė</b> , pliūptelėjo kraujas, daktaras Berkas tuoj bus čia. 413. <b>ištino</b> 414. <b>krūtinė</b>
17:00 S1E5	415. She got her <b>protamine</b> ? expansion	17:00 S1E5	415. <b>Amino rūgštis sulašint?</b>
17:02 S1E5	Per <b>protocol</b> . No <b>allergic</b> , <b>anaphylactic</b> , or <b>histamine responses</b> . 416. per <b>protocol paraphrase</b> 417. <b>allergic</b> (responses) transfer 418. <b>anaphylactic</b> (responses) paraphrase decimation 419. <b>histamine</b> (responses) paraphrase decimation 420. <b>responses paraphrase</b>	17:02 S1E5	Pagal <b>schema</b> . <b>Alergijos, padidėjusio jautrumo</b> nepastebėta. 416. pagal <b>schema</b> 417. <b>alergijos</b> 418. <b>padidėjusio jautrumo</b> 419. <b>padidėjusio jautrumo</b> 420. <b>jautrumo</b>
17:06 S1E5	421. Her last <b>counts</b> ? expansion	17:06 S1E5	421. <b>Kraujo rodikliai?</b>
17:08 S1E5	<b>BT, PTT, INR, platelet counts</b> were all stable. 422. <b>BT</b> [bleeding time] deletion 423. <b>PTT</b> [partial thromboplastin time – ability to form clots] decimation 424. <b>INR</b> [international normalised ratio] deletion 425. <b>platelet counts paraphrase</b>	17:08 S1E5	<b>Krešėjimas, trombocitų kiekis</b> normalūs. 422. - 423. <b>krešėjimas</b> 424. - 425. <b>trombocitų kiekis</b>
17:11 S1E5	426. Even her <b>H&amp;H</b> were stable. [haematocrit and haemoglobin] expansion	17:11 S1E5	426. <b>Hematokritas ir hemoglobinas</b> taip pat.
17:24	427. I popped a glove with my	17:24	427. <b>Nagu</b> pradūriau pirštinę.

S1E5	<b>finger nail.</b> paraphrase	S1E5	
17:40 S1E5	428. You had every opportunity to speak up before I closed her <b>chest.</b> expansion	17:40 S1E5	428. Galėjai pasakyt kol dar nesusiuvau <b>krūtinės laštos.</b>
18:02 S1E5	Look at the <b>wall rupture.</b> 429. <b>wall transfer</b> 430. <b>rupture paraphrase</b>	18:02 S1E5	<b>Sienelė smarkiai pažeista.</b> 429. <b>Sienelė</b> 430. <b>smarkiai pažeista</b>
18:06 S1E5	431. Her <b>ventricular</b> walls are weak. transfer	18:06 S1E5	431. <b>Skilvelio</b> sienelės labai silpnos.
20:46 S1E5	432. The <b>bypass graft</b> got a little complicated. paraphrase	20:46 S1E5	432. <b>Persodinimas</b> nepavyko.
24:30 S1E5	I have a <b>cranial reconstruction</b> in a half an hour. 433. <b>cranial transfer</b> 434. <b>reconstruction expansion</b>	24:30 S1E5	Po pusvalandžio <b>kaukolės rekonstrukcijos operacija.</b> 433. <b>kaukolės</b> 434. <b>rekonstrukcijos operacija</b>
24:45 S1E5	435. It's an <b>emergency surgery.</b> transfer	24:45 S1E5	435. <b>Operacija skubi.</b>
27:43 S1E5	436. <b>Concussion?</b> [concussion – smegenų sukrėtimas] paraphrase	27:43 S1E5	436. <b>Susitrenkė?</b>
28:01 S1E5	<b>Subdural bleed.</b> 437. <b>Subdural expansion</b> 438. <b>bleed expansion</b>	28:01 S1E5	<b>Pikraujavo po kietuoju smegenų dangalu.</b> 437. <b>po kietuoju smegenų dangalu</b> 438. <b>Pikraujavo</b>
28:02 S1E5	With <b>midline shift.</b> 439. <b>midline paraphrase</b> 440. <b>shift deletion</b>	28:02 S1E5	<b>Per vidurį.</b> 439. <b>Per vidurį</b> 440. -
28:04 S1E5	441. We have <b>to evacuate</b> this right now. [evacuate – pašalinti] deletion	28:04 S1E5	441. Negalima delst.
31:33 S1E5	442. Can you guys see him through <b>recovery?</b> expansion	31:33 S1E5	442. Bičiuliai, kuris nors <b>stebėkit</b> jį šianakt?
36:59 S1E5	100 pounds in a year – how's her <b>muscle mass?</b> 443. <b>muscle transfer</b> 444. <b>mass transfer</b>	36:59 S1E5	45 – o kaip <b>raumenų masė?</b> 443. <b>raumenų</b> 444. <b>masė</b>
37:45 S1E5	445. (...) technically, you're <b>anorexic.</b> transfer	37:45 S1E5	445. (...) tačiau kai netenki tiek svorio galima įtart <b>anoreksiją.</b>
37:47 S1E5	Along with that <b>fat</b> , she was losing her heart muscle. 446. <b>fat paraphrase</b>	37:47 S1E5	Drauge su <b>antsvorium</b> , ji neteko ir <b>raumenų.</b> 446. <b>antsvorium</b>
38:26 S1E5	Five years ago, as a CT <b>fellow</b> , I had a nagging feeling that I didn't check the <b>body cavity</b> of a lung patient closely	38:26 S1E5	Prieš penkerius metus po operacijos, mane persmelkė jausmas, kad užsiuvau <b>krūtinės</b>

	enough before I closed. 447. <b>fellow deletion</b> 448. <b>body cavity expansion</b>		<b>ląstą</b> nepatikrinęs plaučių ertmės. 447. - 448. <b>krūtinės ląstą</b>
39:29 S1E5	449. Yeah, one month <b>probation</b> . expansion	39:29 S1E5	449. Mėnuo <b>bandomojo laikotarpio</b> .
06:12 S1E6	(...) with <b>progressive shortness of breath</b> for the past three months. 450. <b>progressive transfer</b> 451. <b>shortness of breath transfer</b>	06:12 S1E6	(...) dėl per pastaruosius mėnesius <b>progresuojančio kvėpavimo sutrikimo</b> . 450. <b>progresuojančio</b> 451. <b>kvėpavimo sutrikimo</b>
06:16 S1E6	452. (...) tumor of unknown origin pressed against her <b>diaphragm</b> . paraphrase	06:16 S1E6	452. (...) neaiškios kilmės auglys spaudžiantis <b>diafragmą</b> .
06:27 S1E6	453. Are you at all <b>claustrophobic</b> ? Expansion paraphrase	06:27 S1E6	453. Ar <b>nebijote uždarų patalpų</b> ?
07:52 S1E6	454. Mr. Harper had a <b>coronary bypass</b> yesterday. expansion	07:52 S1E6	454. Vakar ponui Harperiui atlikta <b>širdies kraujagyslių šuntavimo operacija</b> .
08:01 S1E6	Postoperative labs show a ' <b>crit</b> of 30 and normal <b>coagulation</b> . 455. ' <b>crit</b> [hematocrit] deletion 456. <b>coagulation</b> [coagulation – krešėjimas] transfer	08:01 S1E6	Pooperaciniai tyrimai rodo normalų <b>krešėjimą</b> . 455. - 456. <b>krešėjimą</b>
08:04 S1E6	<b>Chest-tube output</b> has halted over the last two hours. 457. <b>Chest-tube paraphrase</b> 458. <b>output deletion</b>	08:04 S1E6	<b>Drenas krūtinėj</b> nebekraujuoja. 457. <b>Drenas krūtinėj</b> 458. Drenas krūtinėj
08:08 S1E6	459. Chest x-ray and check the tube for possible <b>occlusion</b> . paraphrase	08:08 S1E6	459. Ląstos rentgeną ir patikrint dreną ar <b>neužsikimšo</b> .
09:10 S1E6	(...) admitted for <b>pain management</b> for <b>dyskinesia</b> . 460. <b>pain management expansion paraphrase</b> 461. <b>dyskinesia</b> [difficulty in performing voluntary movements] paraphrase	09:10 S1E6	(...) paguldytas dėl nugaros skausmų ir judrumo sutrikimo. 460. <b>nugaros skausmų</b> 461. <b>judrumo sutrikimo</b>
09:13 S1E6	462. He's been stable since last night and responding well to <b>bolus injections</b> . [administration of a drug within 1- 30 minutes to raise its concentration in blood to an effective	09:13 S1E6	462. Naktį praleido ramiai. <b>Nuskausminamiesiems</b> nealergiškas.

	level] condensation		
09:18 S1E6	463. For <b>Parkinson's disease</b> ? transfer	09:18 S1E6	463. <b>Parkinsono ligos</b> ?
09:19 S1E6	464. <b>Deep brain stimulation</b> has shown very – (...) . condensation	09:19 S1E6	464. <b>Smegenų stimuliacija</b> (...) .
09:22 S1E6	465. Not for Parkinson's – for <b>spinal pain</b> . transfer	09:22 S1E6	465. Ne Parkinsono – <b>nugaros skausmų</b> .
09:27 S1E6	<b>Intraspinal catheter</b> – that way, he can have constant <b>pain medication</b> . 466. <b>intraspinal paraphrase</b> 467. <b>catheter imitation</b> 468. <b>pain medication transfer</b>	09:27 S1E6	<b>Stuburo kanalo kateteris</b> – šitaip jis galės nuolat gaut <b>nuskausminamųjų</b> . 466. <b>stuburo kanalo</b> 467. <b>kateteris</b> 468. <b>nuskausminamųjų</b>
13:11 S1E6	469. If it worked, it could help him with most of his <b>symptoms</b> , not just pain. expansion	13:11 S1E6	469. Jei pavyktų, jam ne tik nebeskaudėtų, bet ir <b>drebuly</b> <b>sumažėtų</b> .
14:05 S1E6	The right <b>hemidiaphragm</b> is so high that it's completely displacing her lung <b>tissue</b> . 470. <b>hemidiaphragm condensation</b> 471. lung <b>tissue condensation</b>	14:05 S1E6	Dešinioji <b>diafragmos</b> pusė taip pakilus, kad <b>plaučiai</b> nebefunkcionuoja. 470. <b>diafragmos</b> 471. <b>plaučiai</b>
14:08 S1E6	It's <b>infiltrated</b> her <b>spinal canal</b> in three places. 472. <b>infiltrated paraphrase</b> 473. <b>spinal canal</b> transfer	14:08 S1E6	Trejoje vietose <b>pažeistas stuburo kanalas</b> . 472. <b>pažeistas</b> 473. <b>stuburo kanalas</b>
14:24 S1E6	474. If I miss a step, she's <b>paralyzed</b> . imitation	14:24 S1E6	474. Antraip ją gali <b>paralyžuot</b> .
15:21 S1E6	475. (...) is he a good candidate for <b>DBS</b> ? transfer	15:21 S1E6	475. (...) galima atlikt <b>difuzinę galvos smegenų stimuliaciją</b> ?
15:30 S1E6	476. (...) that is performed while the patient is wide- <b>awake</b> . expansion	15:30 S1E6	476. (...) atliekama tik <b>su vietine nejautra</b> .
20:32 S1E6	477. I'm drowning in <b>estrogen</b> here. deletion	20:32 S1E6	477. Skęstu tarp moterų.
22:08 S1E6	478. Once the Parkinson's progresses to a point of <b>dementia</b> (...) . paraphrase	22:08 S1E6	478. Kai Parkinsonas pažengs tiek, kad jūs susirgsit <b>silpnaprotyste</b> (...) .
23:50 S1E6	479. You're gonna be <b>retracting</b> it for the next 14 hours (...) . paraphrase	23:50 S1E6	479. 14 valandų iš eilės <b>laikysit plėstuvą</b> .

26:19 S1E6	<b>Cauterizing</b> the small <b>bleeders</b> to keep my <b>visual field</b> clean. 480. <b>cauterizing</b> transfer 481. <b>bleeders</b> transfer 482. <b>visual field paraphrase</b>	26:19 S1E6	<b>Prideginkit</b> smulkias <b>kraujagysles</b> , kad nekraujuotų, <b>nieko nematau</b> . 480. <b>prideginkit</b> 481. <b>kraujagysles</b> 482. <b>nieko nematau</b>
26:42 S1E6	(...) so the build-up of fluid you see here should <b>resolve</b> itself soon. 483. <b>resolve paraphrase</b>	26:42 S1E6	(...) susikaupę skysčiai turėtų <b>reisorbuotis</b> savaime. 483. <b>reisorbuotis</b>
27:26 S1E6	484. Neuro <b>sponge</b> . paraphrase	27:26 S1E6	484. <b>Nuskausminamieji</b> .
27:47 S1E6	We just have to <b>drill</b> a <b>hole</b> and try to find the spot that controls the <b>motor function</b> . 485. <b>drill transfer</b> 486. <b>hole transfer</b> 487. <b>motor paraphrase</b> 488. <b>function transfer</b>	27:47 S1E6	Dabar reikia <b>pragrežt skylutę</b> ir pasistengt surast tą vietą, kuri kontroliuoja <b>judesius</b> . 485. <b>pragrežt</b> 486. <b>skylutę</b> 487. <b>judesius</b> 488. <b>judesius</b>
28:18 S1E6	2118 needs post-op <b>notes</b> , and Jane's wondering if you want her to start <b>feeding</b> 2112. 489. (post-op) <b>notes deletion</b> 490. <b>feeding</b> transfer	28:18 S1E6	Du šimtai aštuonioliktoji po operacijos, Džeinė klausia ar du šimtai tryliktoji pradėt <b>maitinimą</b> . 489. - 490. <b>maitinimą</b>
28:46 S1E6	491. Look at the size of this <b>artery</b> . deletion	28:46 S1E6	491. -
29:03 S1E6	492. I'll call the <b>blood bank</b> . transfer	29:03 S1E6	492. Paskambinsiu į <b>kraujo banką</b> .
29:45 S1E6	493. The <b>probe</b> is almost in. transfer	29:45 S1E6	493. <b>Zondas</b> beveik vietoj.
31:26 S1E6	Pressure plummeted to 64/22, and he has <b>runs of v-tach</b> that aren't <b>perfusing</b> . 494. <b>runs deletion</b> 495. of <b>v-tach</b> [ventricular tachycardia] condensation 496. <b>perfusing deletion</b>	31:26 S1E6	Spaudimas krito, 64/22, <b>tachikardija</b> . 494. - 495. <b>tachikardija</b> 496. -
31:28 S1E6	497. <b>CVP</b> is sky-high. [central venous pressure] transfer	31:28 S1E6	497. <b>Centrinis veninis spaudimas</b> nenormaliai aukštas.
31:43 S1E6	498. Does he have a <b>myocardial ischemia</b> ? imitation	31:43 S1E6	498. <b>Miokardo išemija?</b>
31:44 S1E6	499. No, it's a <b>cloth</b> – big one. transfer	31:44 S1E6	500. Ne, <b>trombas</b> – didelis trombas.

32:01 S1E6	500. What's your <b>glove</b> size? transfer	32:01 S1E6	500. Koks <b>pirštinių</b> dydis?
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