1.1 Introduction:

Metaphor is a figurative use of language that illuminates our understanding of abstract concepts through their depiction in concrete terms (Deigman, 1997: 21). In contrast to the traditional theory, in which metaphors are regarded as mere figures of speech that compare words to ornament their presentation rather than to enhance their meaning, Lakoff and Johnson’s ‘Contemporary Theory’ (1980) holds that metaphors define and reflect deeply entrenched cultural understandings. In ‘My love is a rose’, for example, the word ‘rose’ expresses a relationship that is both beautiful and thorny but does not suggest that ‘love’ is a plant (Cited in Alejandro et al., 2002: 2).

The ‘Contemporary Theory’ understands metaphors as conceptual entities that are based in the shared experiences of a given group of people and that they structure the language that these individuals speak. According to this theory, a metaphor associates two mental concepts or ‘domains’ whereby the first one is understood and experienced in terms of the second. For example, in the conceptual metaphor ‘argument is war’ the first domain ‘argument’ and its attendant

* Department of Translation/ College of Arts/ University of Mosul.
attributes, is understood and experienced in terms of the second domain and its attributes, ‘war’. That is, ‘argument’ is understood as a war or kind of verbal battle. In other words, metaphors construct meaning rather than merely embellishing it, often within everyday language (ibid.).

On the other hand, Quinn (1991: 60) asserts that ‘metaphors, far from constituting understanding, are ordinarily selected to fit a pre-existing and culturally shared model’. He argues that our cultural conceptions of love and marriage, exist independently of the metaphors that we use to represent them, and that these cultural conceptions determine the metaphors we use, rather than vice-versa (ibid.). These seemingly opposing theories are not contradictory but complementary since our understanding of abstract concepts is interactive and ongoing; metaphors both shape and are shaped by existing cultural models (Via internet, 2007).

Using metaphors has been advocated as a way to enhance teaching and communicating and as a means to achieve better insight into institutional character. They do so by establishing a relationship at once to form a shortcut to the meaning. They set two unlike things side by side and make us see the likeness between them (Alejandro et al., 2002: 1-7).

As nobody can properly translate what he does not understand, scientific and technical translation requires background knowledge and ability to reason about the special subject-matter as well as familiarity with the language translated from and ability to write well in the language translated into. Pei (1965: 407) states that a translator of scientific and technical material should be familiar with the
scientific and technical domain. He needs some background knowledge of the domain he is going to translate into and familiarity with the terminology regarding the domain of both the source and the target language. Nida (1997: 189) adds that a scientific and technical translator is supposed to have more information than any dictionary can supply and should be so accurate in using his own language when he is translating since knowing the source culture is said to be more important than the linguistic expertise.

1.2 Medical Metaphors:

Medical sciences have tended through the course of history to maintain Greek/Latin origin of the terms which denote functions more frequently than for terms which refer to structure (Salager Meyer, 1990: 149). For example, physicians refer to the functional state with words directly imported from the classical languages, e.g. ‘lipolysis’ (التحلل الدهني) , ‘diuresis’ (غزارة البول) , ‘hematopoiesis’ (تكون الدم) , whereas they refer to structures such as ‘abdominal wall’ (الجدار البطني) , ‘coronary tree’ (الشجرة التاجية) and ‘mitral valve’ (الصمام التاجي) , with words from the general language which have undergone an analogical semantic transfer. Unlike the narrative quality of literary writing, medical language, like any scientific language, is basically descriptive. It thus much more frequently makes use of concepts-expressing nouns and descriptive qualifying adjectives than of verbs expressing actions (ibid.).

An analysis of the internal structure of the medical metaphors shows that these metaphorical expressions are
mainly of the compound word type, adjective-noun, and linking preposition type (Salager Meyer, 1990: 150). The compound word type has different structures such as: N + N (fibrillation threshold), N + N + N (Peak plateau effect), adjective + N + N (dual chamber system) (See table No.1 below). This complexity in the morphology of this type of metaphors, however, poses an additional linguistic difficulty particularly to the non-native speakers of English, for such compound nominals are characterized by both semantic unpredictability and syntactic ambiguity and that their decoding depends on the reader’s prior knowledge of the relationship between nouns (ibid.). ‘Of course, the native speakers, by virtue of living in a technological society, can easily understand these metaphorical terms, simply by widening the application of known semantic concepts’ (Nelson Herbert, 1986: 626).

But foreign learners are in a very different situation for three principal reasons: first, they may lack the proper conceptual knowledge in their SL language and thus be unable to make the appropriate transfer. Second, the foreign learners may be reluctant to use their extralinguistic competence to unlock the meaning of these ‘stopper words’. Third, the foreign learners, know the concept in their SL language but their command of the target language TL is far from sufficient (Salager Meyer, 1990: 147). Indeed, the general meaning of these metaphorical expressions is not part of the learners’ reading vocabulary and this prevents them from making a positive transfer from the common language to the specific
language and such a deficiency precludes bottom-up text processing (ibid.).

Table (1): The Morphological Medical Metaphors in English  
(quoted from Salager, 1990)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Metaphors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>fibrillation threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dual chamber system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aortic arch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acetabular floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tunnel syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geomorphical</td>
<td>Geographic tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peak plateau effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unitary stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visual field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stellar stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytomorphical</td>
<td>coronary tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cauliflower ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main trunk of MCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brain stem embolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nerve roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomical</td>
<td>coronary sinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sperm head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>femoral neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foreign bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dorsal lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoomorphical</td>
<td>double pig-tail catheter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>horse-shoe nuclei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buffalo hump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bull’s eye lesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ostrich behavior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salager Meyer (1990) classifies medical metaphors into morphological and physiological (or functional) metaphors. Morphological metaphors refer to forms and structures, while physiological metaphors refer to processes and functions. In the coining of morphological metaphors, scientific writers make use of a variety of conceptual domains (or semantic subgroups) such as architectural (abdominal wall), geomorphical (visual field), phytomorphical (nerve roots), anatomical (sperm head) and zoomorphical (butterfly rash) (ibid.). They are quite different from the non-scientific metaphors which are mostly used to say something about goals and plans, often about casual structures and functional attributes and sometimes about temporal ordering, attributes and tendencies, but almost never about descriptive properties and object identity (Carbonell, 1981: 12). All the examples provided in table 1 express a unitary concept, idea, or phenomenon in an economical and condensed way thus corresponding to what Boyd (1979: 356-408) calls ‘Theory Constitutive Metaphors’. For example, their function is to offer a new scientific terminology and to give the opportunity to accommodate the language into new facts or new hypotheses. They all have a definite and precise professional terminological meaning and present a certain linguistic features.

To sum up, metaphors, metonymy, and similar kinds of transferred meanings are always potential problems for foreign learners. Although these words do not always hamper overall comprehension, they constitute a sufficient hurdle to reading fluency (Carrell, 1987: 21). Morris (1979: 10) justifies the use of metaphors in scientific-technical vocabulary by saying: “the
language of scientists and engineers would be poorer without
the use of phrases such as booster skirt, engine prone, rocket
tail. These lexical borrowings, called for by the development
of new techniques, are accompanied by a diachronic
enrichment of the scientific ‘signifie’, which then becomes a
concept”. Salager (1985: 6-12) in his article on medical
English lexis “refers to medical metaphors as ‘bimodal
frequency words’ whose stylistic coloring fades away in the
course of time and usage. That is, they gradually become dead
metaphors or clichés”.

1.3 Metaphors in Arabic:

In Arabic, the term Al-Majaz is used for all types of
metaphors to depict things more effectively than by using
literal language (Sa’eed, 1999: 28). Arab linguists distinguish
between two types of Al-Majaz: ‘aqli’ (mental) and ‘lugawi’
(linguistic). In the coining of the second type, a word or
construction which has a known basic meaning in the
language, is temporarily lent to something other than the
original object. Therefore, it is called ?sti’ara (ibid.). Likewise,
the Arabic ?sti’ara consists of ‘tenor’ (mushabbah), ‘vehicle’
(mushabbah bih) and the point of similarity (wajhu al-shabah).
Moreover, the word ?sti’ara is regarded as an abbreviated form
of ‘tashbih’ (simile), for it has more eloquent effects than
simile. Further, in metaphor the vehicle and the tenor are
united, whereas they are merely alike in simile (Al-Jurjani,
1954 and Faiq, 1998). For example:
(1) كان لقاءً عاصفاً (metaphor)
(It was a stormy meeting.)
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2. Analysis and Discussion:

In the light of our literature review, and owing to the difficulty in discovering the meaning of metaphors in the source language and the misunderstanding which may arise in their interpretation, the translator must give careful consideration whenever a metaphor is found in the source text. The first step towards adequate translation of a metaphor is to determine whether the comparison is ‘a live’ metaphor or whether simply a ‘dead’ figure. If the words which are figurative are simply ‘idioms’ (i.e. dead metaphors), the image does not need to be kept and the meaning can be directly translated non-figuratively (Larson, 1984: 252). However, if the comparison is ‘a live’ metaphors, the first task of the translator is to analyse the various aspects of the metaphor. The aim of the translator, then, is to avoid wrong, zero, or ambiguous meanings. Besides, a literal translation often leads to wrong meaning or results in no meaning at all. Figures which are translated literally need to be checked out carefully depending on a certain set of criteria (ibid.).

(1) A full biochemical assessment of patients presenting with Caushing’s syndrome should be made even in the presence of enlarged pituitary fossa. (Saudi Medical Journal, 1989: Vol.1, p.119)

1. كل الفحوصات الكيميائية الحياتية للمريض الذين لديهم أعراض كوشنج يجب إنجازها حتى في حالة إصابتهم بتضخم القناة النخامية.
يجب أن يكون التقييم الكيميائي – الحياتي الكامل لمرضى المتمثّلين بمتلازمة كوشنج يجب أن يكون معمولاً بوجود تضخم قناة النخامية. التقييم الكيميائي الحياتي الكلي للمرضى الذين لديهم أعراض كوشنج يجب أن ينجز بوجود تضخم في قناة النخامية.

4. إن تقييماً كيميائياً حيويًا كاملاً لمرضى الذين يعانون من أعراض كوشنج المتزامنة يجب أن يجري حتى في وجود حفرة نخامية متضخمة.

5. إن تقييماً كيميائياً حيويًا كاملاً لمرضى الذين لديهم أعراض كوشنج يجب أن يجري حتى في حالة وجود تضخم في قناة النخامية.

6. لابد من إجراء تقييم تحليل كامل لمرضى مصابين بالمرض الانتفاخى حتى لو ترافقت المرض مع تضخم الحفرة النخامية.

7. لابد من أن يتم التقييم الكيميائي الكامل لمرضى الذين لديهم متلازمات (كوشنج) حتى مع وجود حفرة في النخامية المتضخمة.

8. تضخم فجوة النخامية.

9. قناة نخامية متسعة.

Discussion:

A close inspection in the renderings given by the subjects reveals that only subjects 4 and 6 were able to provide the proper figurative meaning of the metaphorical expression ‘enlarged pituitary fossa’ by using its Arabic metaphorical counterpart. On the other hand, subjects 1 and 9 followed the literal meaning of this metaphor which is, medically, rarely or is not used. Turning to other subjects, subject 2 did not translate this metaphor, for such metaphors are less common in the vocabulary of the ordinary reader. Subjects 3, 5, 7 and 8 were utterly inappropriate in their renditions because they supplied the
inaccurate translation of this figurative use. The proposed translation* is:

(2) *Sickle cell disease showed elevated levels of haemoglobin for people from eastern Saudi Arabic* (ibid.: Vol.10, p.138)

1. الخليمة المنجمية المعقوفة
2. أدى مرض الخليمة المنجمية إلى ظهور مستويات عالية من الهيموكلوبين (خضاب الدم) لدى سكان المنطقة الشرقية في السعودية.
3. أظهر مرض الخليمة المنجمية مستويات عالية من الهيموكلوبين للناس القاطنين في الأجزاء الشرقية من السعودية.
4. أظهر مرض التجفيف المنجمي مستويات مرتفعة لمادة الهيموكلوبين في عينان الدم لأشخاص من شرق المملكة العربية السعودية.
5. أظهر مرض الكرية المنجمية مستويات مرتفعة من الهيموكلوبين عند أناس من شرق العربية السعودية.
6. تبين ارتفاع في نسبة الهيموكلوبين لدى الأشخاص المصابين بمرض فقر الدم الوراثي بسبب مرض الخلايا المنجمية في شرق العربية السعودية.
7. ابان داء الكريات المنجمية مستويات مرتفعة من الهيموكلوبين للناس المصابين في شرق السعودية.
8. أدى فقر الدم الوراثي في شرق السعودية إلى ارتفاع في مستويات الهيموكلوبين في الدم لدى الناس.
9. مرض ضعف الخلايا.

* It is to be noted that the researcher in the proposed translation relied on ‘The Unified Medical Dictionary’ by Al-Jalili (1978)
Discussion:

An analysis of the versions provided by the subjects shows that subjects 1, 2, 3 and 6 succeeded by translating this metaphor figuratively into مرض الخلية المنجلية which is the proper equivalent of the medical metaphor Sickle cell disease. Subjects 4, 5 and 7, though their renditions contained the words المنجلية, their translation is considered improper, for they provided the wrong meaning of this metaphor. As for subjects 8 and 9, they conveyed the ordinary dictionary meaning فقر الدم الوراثي أو مرض ضعف الخلايا. That is, they translated this metaphor nonfiguratively. The appropriate translation could be that of subject (3) who was so adherent to the original text.

(3) Three patients with rheumatic chorea were treated with Sodium Valprorate for their involuntary movements. (ibid.: Vol.10, p.113).

1. اضطراب عصبي رثوي.
2. تم معالجة ثلاثة مرضى مصابين بداء الروماتزم الارتعاشي بمادة الصوديوم Valprorate.
3. تم معالجة ثلاثة مرضى مصابين بالرقص الروماتزمي Bermada الصوديوم Bويلكراوات بسب حركاتهم التلقائية (اللا إرادي).
4. تم معالجة ثلاثة مرضى يعانون من فقدان السيطرة على حركاتهم بواسطة فالبوريت الصوديوم وذلك بسب حركاتهم غير الطبيعية.
5. عولج ثلاثة مرضى مصابون بالرقص الروماتزمي باستخدام الصوديوم لحركاتهم اللا إرادية.
6. تم معالجة ثلاثة أشخاص مصابين بمرض الرقص الرثوي وذلك بمادة فالبوريت الصوديوم حيث عانوا من حركات لا إرادية.
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7. تم إعطاء ثلاث مرضى مصابين بالرعشة الروماتزمية جرع من الصوديوم لمعالجة الحركات الالزامية.

8. تم معالجة ثلاث مرضى مصابين بكوليرا الروماتزم باستخدام الصوديوم لعلاج الحركات الالزامية.

9. الاهتزاز المفصلي.

Discussion:
Most of the subjects, in the rendering of this text, were unable to provide the metaphorical meaning of the medical metaphor ‘rheumatic chorea’ and instead followed the ordinary dictionary meaning of this metaphor which is, medically, could not always be used. This may be due to the unawareness of these subjects of this medical figurative usage. A proper figurative translation, however, was found only in the renderings of subjects 3 and 6 who translated this metaphor into which is widely used in physicians’ jargon. The proposed translation is:

تمت معالجة الحركات الالزامية لثلاث مرضى بالرقص الرثوي وذلك باستخدام مادة Sodium Valprorate.

(4) A quantitative analysis of rat pineal microvessles in different pineal regions was performed using computer-aided means. (Journal of Saddam University, 1998: Vol.2, p.139).
Discussion:

As clear, the majority of the participants did well in their renderings. That is, they translated the metaphorical expression properly by providing the Arabic metaphorical equivalent للأوعية الصنوبرية الدقيقة لجرذ في عدة مناطق صنوبرية. Conversely, subjects 4 and 9 gave two different inappropriate renderings and this may be attributed to the misunderstanding of this metaphor which consequently led to misinterpretation that was obvious in their renderings. The proposed translation is: 
تمّ إجراء تحليل كمي للأوعية الصنوبرية الدقيقة لجرذ في مناطق صنوبرية مختلفة في جسمه باستخدام الحاسوب.
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(5) A conservative non-disfiguring lateral rhinotomy approach proved sufficient to achieve total excision of each mass.

Discussion:
Physicians usually use metaphorical expressions which could not always be understood by the lay people. For example, if a doctor said, أنهجتٍٍ انِحشتٍٍ نلأَف ، which is the Arabic metaphorical equivalent of the English metaphor ‘lateral-rhinotomy’, nobody would understand what was meant by that. But if the ordinary meaning of this metaphor is used، as provided by the most of our subjects, it will be clear for everybody. In other words, medical language has its
own register which differs from all other ones and this justifies
the non-figurative translation supplied by the most of our
subjects and prevents subjects 3 and 6 from translating this
metaphor. The proposed translation is:

لقد أثبتت طريقة تشريح الأنف غير المؤذنة وغير المشوهية في الجهتين الوحشتين
أنها كافية لتأمين استئصال تام للورم.

(6) This is a follow up study of 18 patients after saphenous
vein aortic coronary bypass surgery. (Annals of the
College of Medicine, University of Mosul, 1988: Vol.1,
p.67).

1. الوريد الأبهري التاجي.

2. هذه دراسة لمتابعة حالة 18 مريض بعد إجراء عملية جراحية
للوريد الأورطي الصافن.

3. وهذه هي دراسة متابعة لثمانية عشر مريضاً بعد إجراء عليهم عملية
تحويل الوعاء التاجي الأبهري.

4. هذه دراسة ملحوقة أجريت على 18 مريضاً بعد أن أجربت عليهم عملية جراحية
جراحية في الوريد الصافن الإكليلي.

5. هذه دراسة متابعة لانتصاف بثمانية عشر مريضاً بعد إجراء جراحة
الشريان الأبهرى الصافن.

6. هذه دراسة ملحقة لـ 18 مريضاً بعد إجراء عملية جراحية للشريان الإكليلي لكل
منهم.

7. هذه دراسة ملحقة للمرضى البالغين من العمر (18) سنة بعد عملية جراحية
لتحويل الوريد الصافن.

8. هذه دراسة تكميلية لثمانية عشر مريضاً بعد إجرائهم عملية قسطرة جراحية في
شريان الصافن الأبهرى التاجي.

9. جراحة الانسدال التاجي في الأورطي من خلال وريد ضخم في الساق.
Discussion:

From the renderings given by the subjects, only subjects 1 and 6 were proper. That is, both subjects succeeded in translating this metaphor accurately into انىرٌذ الأبهري التاجي أو انشرٌاٌ الإكهٍهً which is the proper figurative translation. As for the rest of the subjects, they were improper in their renderings, for most of the versions given by these subjects sound ambiguous and not understood. The reason behind this high percentage of failure may be due to the misunderstanding of this metaphorical expression which, as a result, led to incorrect renditions. The proposed translation is:

هذه دراسة لمتابعة حالة 18 مريضاً بعد أن أجريت له عمليات جراحة تحويل الشريان الإكليلي بوساطة رقعة الوريد الصافن في الساق.

(7) The wild virus is considered endemic in all countries. (Saudi Medical Journal, 1988, Vol.9, p.59).
Discussion:

In the rendering of this text most of the subjects failed to provide the proper translation of the metaphor. As mentioned elsewhere, medical language has its special style. For example, the metaphor ‘wild virus’ medically means the حمى الوحشية but not the faírosos الشرق or as rendered by our subjects who followed the literal translation of this metaphor. The nearest equivalent translation, however, was found in the rendering of subject 6 who translated the metaphor into الحمى المسوررة, unlike subject 1 who was unable to unlock the meaning of the metaphor and did not translate the whole text, and subject 4 who misunderstood the metaphor and consequently was improper in his rendering. The proposed translation is:

(8) The recognition of *helicopactor pylori* as the major causative factor for peptic ulcer is enough for treatment. (ibid.: Vol.19, p.5).

1. دودة حلزونية بوابية.
2. إن اعتبار البوابة الفوادية العامل المسبب الرئيسي للقرحة هو مفتاح العلاج.
3. إذا ما تم إدراك هيلوكباكتر بابليوري هو العامل الرئيسي في قرحة المعدة فإن هذا كاف لتحديد العلاج.
4. إن بيان أن دودة الحلزونية هي العامل الرئيسي المسبب لقرحة الهضم يعد عاملاً مساعداً في علاجها.
5. إن الإقرار بأن جراحة الباب الحلزوني باعتباره السبب الرئيسي للقرحة الهضمية هو كاف للعلاج.
6. إن اكتشاف الدودة الشريطية كسبب رئيسي للقرحة المعدية كافياً لوصف العلاج.
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Discussion:

It is natural to see that none of the subjects was able to translate this metaphorical expression properly because such a metaphorical use and the similar medical ones are semantically unpredictable. For example, the metaphor: helicopactor pylori does not mean إنذودة انحهسوٍَت or انحهسوٍَت as rendered by subjects 1, 4, 5 and 8, but انجرثىيت انحهسوٍَت انبىابٍت which is more common in medical circles. Concerning other subjects, subject 3 could not find the equivalent of this metaphor and thus transliterated it, subject 7, for the same reason, dropped the metaphor from his rendering and subject 9 did not translate the whole text. The proposed translation is:

إن معرفة كون الجرثومة الحلزمونية البوابية الباب الرئيس لمقرحة المعدية أمر كاف لأجل علاجها.

From the discussion above, we have arrived at the following results which are summed up in table (2) below:
### Table (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Figurative</th>
<th>Non-figurative</th>
<th>Failure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
<td>5.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>4.44%</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
<td>6.66%</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>7.77%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9.99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Conclusion:

Metaphor is a transference of meaning between words and phrases by analogy, or by comparison which shows some unsuspected likeness. As the statistics in table 2 above show, the percentage of failure in translating medical metaphors into Arabic was higher than that of success. This suggests that medical metaphors are not easy to puzzle out unless we are aware of this type of metaphors, for as we have seen, in this type of metaphors lexical and conceptual difficulties were proved to be greater than syntactic difficulties. Besides, most of these metaphors were found to be semantically unpredictable and thus corresponding to idioms. That is, their meaning cannot be predicted by knowing the meanings of the words that form a metaphor of this type. This clearly appeared in the failure of our subjects in rendering these metaphors,
especially in examples 5, 7 and 8 and the dropping of the metaphorical expression in other examples. Where in example 5 the metaphor ‘lateral rhinotomy’ was translated into جانبي الأنف instead of الجهاتين الوحشيتين للأنف; in example 7 the metaphor ‘wild virus’ was translated into الفايروس الشرس والفايروس الوحشي instead of الحمى الوحشية; and in example 8 the metaphor ‘helicopactor pylori’ was translated into الدورة الحلزونية instead of الجرثومة الحلزونية البوبنية. However, this does not mean that the literal translation that was provided by the subjects in these examples and others is utterly improper, but medical language, as mentioned earlier, has its own style which is more understood by physicians. This backs up our hypothesis that medical metaphors are language independent and differ from those non-scientific metaphors and that mastering this type of metaphors could be achieved by learning.
REFERENCES


Problems of Translating Medical Metaphors from English into Arabic

Layth N. Muhammed


Text Analyzed:

مشكلات ترجمة التعابير المجازية الطبية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية

م.م. ليث نوفل محمد

الملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى التحري عن مشكلات ترجمة التعابير الطبية الإنجليزية المجازية إلى اللغة العربية. فهو محاولة لتسلسل الضوء على آلية ترجمة هذه التعابير المجازية، وتحديد المواضع التي قد تكون مصدراً للإخفاقات أثناء عملية الترجمة ومن ثم اقتراح ترجمات قد تكون أفضل من سابقاتها. فبعد تناول البحث تحليل ثمان نصوص فقط تم انتقائها بطريقة عشوائية من مجلات طبية مختلفة. وقام بترجمة هذه النصوص سعة من دراسه قسم الترجمة/كلية الآداب/جامعة الموصل من حملة شهادة الماجستير. وقد تحرى البحث مدى نجاح هؤلاء المشتركين في الاستبيان في ترجمة هذه التعابير المجازية. وقد افترض البحث أن التعابير المجازية الطبية إنما تشكل لغة مسلطة بذاتها وإنها تختلف عن تلك التعابير المجازية غير العلمية وإن إمكانية حصر مثل هذه التعابير إنما يتم من خلال تعلمها. وقد كشفت هذه الدراسة صعوبة التعامل مع مثل هذه المجازات الطبية وذلك لكونها تشكل تعابيراً اصطلاحية ثابتة.

قسم الترجمة/كلية الآداب/جامعة الموصل.