

CANDIDATE ASSESSMENT

by Assoc. Prof. **Nevena Asparuhova Panova**, Ph.D., Department of Classical Studies, Faculty of Classical and Modern Philology, St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia, member of the academic jury in the competition for the position of Associate Professor in the professional field 2.1. Philology (Latin for Medical Purposes), announced in State Gazette, issue 17/26.02.2021

Nadezhda Danova Amudzhieva, Ph.D., Senior Lecturer at the Medical University – Varna, the only candidate in the competition announced for the needs of the Department of Modern and Classical Languages at the Department of Foreign Language Training, Communications and Sports participates in it with a habilitation monograph, a monograph based on a dissertation, and a total of 16 articles (1996 – 2020), four of which – in co-authorship and two – in English. With the presented publications, as well as for the other groups of indicators, N. Amudzhieva fulfills the requirements of the relevant Bulgarian legislation in the academic sphere.

The Monographic Habilitation Work “Image-sensory Denominations of the Clinical Terms from Latin and Greek Origin (A Look Behind the Curtain of the Terminological Denomination)”, 2021, has a total volume of 216 pp. The main text has the following structure: Introduction (pp. 15 – 20); Chapter I, “The terminological *nomen* in clinical terminology – a denomination, definition, or something more” (pp. 21 – 57); Chapter II, “Image-sensory Terms. Classification and denomination techniques” (pp. 58 – 80); Chapter III, Image-sensory terms, resulting from the use of a metaphor or a metonymy (pp. 81 – 151); Chapter IV, “Image-sensory terms with a comparison element” (pp. 152 – 164); Conclusion (pp. 165 – 169). The following are three glossary Appendices, in which the considered term elements, monolexic terms, and word combinations are presented separately (pp. 170 – 200), and Bibliography (pp. 201 – 215). The study itself is preceded by two reviews, by Prof. Ivan Madzharov and Assoc. Prof. Pepa Lungarova, which not only contribute to the introduction to the topic to become “dialogical”, but also testify to the teaching approach and contribution of the author, and it undoubtedly predestined, at least to some extent, the work on this study and influenced its style and language.

The monograph has an undoubted interdisciplinary character, which also applies to a large part of the other publications of N. Amudzhieva. The seven disciplines / areas with which the candidate's work is related are correctly indicated in the author's reference for the original scholarly contributions. Somewhat surprisingly, “classical philology” is absent from this list, although some of its branches are listed separately. However, an addition in such a direction seems important to me mainly because in the research of N. Amudzhieva there are many (sub)topics related to the study of ancient languages, ancient culture, literature, science, their context, as well as the reception of ancient heritage in the broadest sense. These topics have been developed based on many modern approaches, important for classical philology too, and the methodology with which N. Amudzhieva works is highly philological.

From the very beginning, the good segmentation of the chapters of the monograph is impressive, which reflects the serious presence in the work of the classification approach and its application in the systematization of terminological units (355: 56 terminological elements, 230 monolexic terms, and 69 word combinations).

The First chapter presents the main theoretical supports and methodological procedures on which the research is based further. The clinical terminology itself, the peculiarities of the terminological nomination in it and the life cycle of the terms, and the specifics of their actual functioning and use are also considered. The choice of image-sensory terms as a focus of the investigation is defended too.

The Second chapter is dedicated strictly to this group of terms. In it, a classification approach on several levels is again applied, as the single classifications are explained and analyzed in detail.

Chapters Three and Four are devoted to the presentation of the single terminological units, grouped according to the nomination techniques, wherein Chapter Three the terms originated through the use of a metaphor or a metonymy are reasonably considered in general, while those originated through comparison are commented in Chapter Four. The presentation on the internal groupings ends with summary tables that will help readers in understanding the particular term elements or terms.

The whole study shows the author's respectful knowledge of the branches of medical science, as well as some major differences in medical terminology in different languages and current debates on this topic, and in some cases N. Amudzhieva takes a personal position in clarifying the content of a given term.

I also consider the division of monolexemic terms into six groups according to thematic areas, to which the images reflected in the terms belong, to be contributing. I would like to give just two examples from the field of "Human, Society, Lifestyle". Here we consider the current "epidemic" and "pandemic" (pp. 114 – 115), as well as the "crisis" (p. 120) – words which, with their development, enjoy the high interest in various academic fields (e.g. they are also key notions for the philosophical discipline History of Concepts), as well as in everyday language, and in this case N. Amudzhieva convincingly, albeit concisely, as it is the nature of the exposition in this part of the work also presents their development in the medical language, applying (not only here) the method of "cultural-linguistic archeology".

The research contributions and the particular and general conclusions made are much more than those already mentioned. They refer both to the philological layer of the work – in specifying the etymology and history of terminological units originated in classical languages (and here should note the notes on the transition of words and meanings from ancient Greek to Latin) and in the multifaceted commentary on modern terms, as well as the differentiation of the "image-sensory stimuli", which underlies the semantic analysis of the image-sense terms themselves, and the attention to the problem of communicativeness of these terms, visible throughout the study. Hence, the communicativeness of the study itself should be pointed out – although specialized, it is read and perceived with ease, undoubtedly deliberately sought given the expected wider audience from different target groups, including within the author's teaching activities. She herself points out (e.g. 16, p. 4) as her goal to increase the knowledge of the ancient languages and cultures of the medical students and an invitation to a wider audience is also the subtitle of the work, itself metaphorical.

Only a few minor remarks and recommendations, mainly of a technical and compositional nature could be addressed to the work. If the three glossary Appendices were also formed as an index (with links to the pages on which the respective term element or term is commented), this would facilitate the orientation in the research for readers with an interest in a specific term. There are separate items in the Bibliography that are not referred to directly in the text, at least as far as some

primary sources (e.g. Herodotus) are concerned, which were undoubtedly used in the research work; on the other hand, of course, in several places in the text it refers to the Hippocratic Corpus, but in the Bibliography, there is no mention of an edition of the original texts.

The other monograph presented by N. Amudzhieva, "Terminographic Strategies in the Teaching of Clinical Terminology to Medical Students", 2020, based on a doctoral dissertation in "General and Comparative Linguistics" defended in 2017, again considers multifaceted and diachronic clinical terminology, but in a narrower linguistic perspective, and at the same time – more directly aimed at the "educational potential" of terminology classes in the teaching of Latin for Medical Purposes. The two works could be successfully used in parallel, although with a different didactic focus.

Many of the other publications show N. Amudzhieva's long-term research on the problems of medical terminology, its roots and transformations, and the possible successful models in its presentation to medical students, doctors, their "communicators", and the general public, and outline the way to the specialized research of the image-sensory clinical terms in the habilitation monograph. Here I would like to point out in particular publications II.5, II.13 as contributing with the insight into the purely literary context of works related to the "birth" of particular terms.

Both the articles and the monographs address also issues in the field of translation theory, and in this case I am only hesitant to talk about "rules" for translation (e.g. of realia, directly to II.1 in 16, p. 6), or rather for "principles" taking into account the broad linguistic dynamics, as suggested by the author herself. Some further articles discuss with erudition and innovation various resources, including electronic, for the teaching of medical Latin – a particularly specific and challenging discipline for the teacher.

I will follow with interest the upcoming studies of N. Amudzhieva. I will allow myself to express the opinion that she could also turn to the evidence of communication between doctor and patient in some ancient philosophical texts (e.g. in Plato's "Laws"), which provide valuable support for understanding this type of communication in an ancient context and its lexical and stylistic specifics.

In conclusion, given the high research and teaching qualities and achievements of Senior Lecturer Nadezhda Danova Amudzhieva, Ph.D. I strongly vote for her to be awarded the academic position of Associate Professor in the professional field 2.1. Philology (Latin for Medical Purposes).

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