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COVID-19 PANDEMIC NEOLOGISMS: TRANSLATION ASPECTS

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

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НЕОЛОГІЗМИ ПАНДЕМІЇ COVID-19: ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКИЙ АСПЕКТИ

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з першої іноземної мови
для студентів IV курсу

студентки IV курсу, групи Па 07-19, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**
Тема роботи Неологізми пандемії COVID-19: перекладацький аспекти

Науковий керівник _____
Дата видачі завдання 10 вересня 2022 року

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№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2021 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2022 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2022 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2022 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2022 р.	

Науковий керівник _____ (підпис)

Студент Кирилюк Софія Олександрівна (підпис) 

РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студента(ки) IV курсу, групи Па 07-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Кирилюк Софії Олександрівни

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Неологізми пандемії COVID-19: перекладацький аспекти

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – 5 , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – 0)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , незначні помилки в оформленні – 8 , значні помилки в оформленні – 4 , оформлення переважно невірне – 0)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 15 , відповідність неповна – 10 , відповідність часткова – 5 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 20 , відповідність неповна – 15 , відповідність часткова – 10 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту» _____

(42-70 балів)

(підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання» _____

(0-41 балів)

(підпис керівника)

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION03

CHAPTER5155

THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE STUDY OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE55

1.1. Concept and essence of neologisms in language57

1.2. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the formation of neologisms in the English language1212

1.3. The problem of conveying the concept of COVID-19 in the Ukrainian language1921

CHAPTER 2Ошибка! Закладка не определена.25

DIFFICULTIES OF REPRODUCING NEOLOGISMS THAT ARISED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM2525

2.1. Ways of translating neologisms into Ukrainian2525

2.2. Translation of neologisms of the same subject, formed by telescoping3434

2.3. Translation of neologisms of the same subject, formed by word formation3838

CONCLUSIONS4242

BIBLIOGRAPHY4545

LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES4646

LIST OF DATA SOURCES4747

ANNEX48484848

ANNEX51515151

PE3IOME5959

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of research. One of the conditions for the existence of a language is its continuous development, which is expressed in the appearance of new words and meanings. The process of learning about the world, the emergence of new and modernization of existing concepts, changes in social life, progress in science and technology, the emergence of new objects of extra-linguistic reality occur continuously, which requires the language to provide speakers with the necessary number of new lexical units. Language as a social phenomenon is a living system that is in constant development.

The lexical composition of the language is subject to changes of a different nature: some words become obsolete, some words acquire a new meaning, or the vocabulary of the language is replenished with completely new lexemes. In lexicology, new words are called neologisms. Already in the first half of 2020, the mass media began to talk about the emergence of the "language of the coronavirus era", the "coronavirus dictionary", articles about it and interviews with famous philologists of our time appeared (M.O. Kronhaus, O.I. Siverska, II Isaev and others), in which the first evaluations of neologisms and the rules of graphic presentation of the "covid-lexicon" were given, as well as the main reasons for neologization were named and a forecast for the duration of the existence of "covid-neologisms" was given.

There is no doubt that the "covid lexicon" is an open lexical class, represented by words of different parts of the language and combinations, which are currently in all spheres of communication, receive syntagmatic and paradigmatic linguistic connections, vary and reveal their derivational potential. The events that began at the end of 2019 continue to this day and will go down in history as the "pandemic of the COVID-19 coronavirus infection caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus."

These events have already significantly influenced and continue to influence all spheres of social life without exception, which naturally should have been reflected in language communication.

This was manifested not only in the fact that in almost all languages of the world the number of uses of nominations with the meaning of COVID-19 increased hundreds of times, but also in many other manifestations of their active development not only by language, but in some cases by speech systems as well.

It seems that the study of these manifestations is of undoubted interest for linguistic, as well as socio-linguistic and linguistic-cultural understanding, since it is important for a researcher representing the listed scientific fields to identify and describe specific forms of "living" a word in speech, as well as to establish regularities and development trends of various neologisms.

The problem of correct interpretation and translation of neologisms is related to the fact that in the modern conditions of rapid development of science and technology, almost no dictionary is able to keep up with the appearance of new words and definitions in various fields of knowledge. It should be noted that this problem is very relevant today, because the emergence of the epidemic of the infectious disease COVID-19 has led to a significant change in the lifestyle, behavior and even methods of communication between people around the world.

Undoubtedly, the language system could not fail to respond to new challenges, since a number of phenomena and actions need clear and specific names so that messages about important events, things or actions are not ambiguous. The search for the best nominations takes some time, both among specialists who must translate their statements into more understandable everyday language, and among ordinary citizens who lack words to describe new realities. Adequate translation of neologisms is a rather difficult problem.

The works of the following domestic and foreign scientists are devoted to the study of neologisms: Yu.A. Zatsny, O.I. Dzyubina, L.S. Barkhudarov, Yu.A. Yankov, V.I. Zabotkina, Yu. O. Zhluktenko, M.O. Zhulinska, K.S. Karpova,

O.V. Kapustina, Yu.K Ostrovska, I.V. Kozachenko, K.G. Kovalenko, B. Naranyo and others. Connection of work with scientific programs, plans, topics.

The object of the research is neologisms in the modern English language and their translation (based on the material of modern mass media).

The subject of this study is neologisms of the English language that arose as a result of the global pandemic of COVID-19, their methods of creation and means of translation into Ukrainian.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the functioning of neologisms that arose as a result of the global pandemic of COVID-19 in the English language, to determine the methods of their creation and transmission in the Ukrainian language, and to develop recommendations for their translation.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks must be solved:

- analyze new vocabulary in modern English;
- determine the concept and essence of neologisms in the language;
- find out the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the formation of neologisms in the English language;
- to investigate ways of creating neologisms of the concept of COVID-19;
- to determine the problems of transferring the concept of COVID-19 in the Ukrainian language;
- formulate recommendations for the translation of neologisms into Ukrainian.
- to analyze translational transformations of the transmission of the concept of COVID-19 in the Ukrainian language.

The research material is The Guardian, The Times, The Economist, The Independent, The Washington Post and others. The sample size is: 101 units.

Research methods are determined by the purpose and tasks of the work. When working with journalistic texts and when preparing actual material, the continuous sampling method was applied, the analysis of dictionary definitions was used to define some terms and concepts. The classification method helped in the division of neologisms into groups according to the methods of creation and

translation. A comparative analysis was also used to compare the concept in the Ukrainian and English languages, to determine their features. The descriptive method was used to study and analyze the selected examples.

The scientific novelty of the work lies in the fact that it first investigated the translation of neologisms that arose in modern English as a result of the global pandemic of COVID-19 under the prism of their methods of creation; developed recommendations for the transfer of neologisms in the Ukrainian language, taking into account linguistic and cultural factors and the expectations of this target audience.

The theoretical significance of the study is that its results make a certain contribution to the theory of word formation and neology. The study of neologisms allows translators to be armed with adequate ways of translating new formations that appeared in the English language as a result of the rapid development of mass communications.

The practical significance of this study, first of all, is that the developed recommendations for the transfer of linguistic means of neologisms regarding COVID-19 in the Ukrainian language can be used in translation practice. The provisions of the study can be used both in lecture courses on the theory of translation and in practical classes on translation, as well as in courses on English onomastics of a higher school, theory of literature, lexicology and stylistics of the English language.

Structure of work. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and a list of used sources. Total number of pages -59.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE STUDY OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1.1. Concept and essence of neologisms in language

Language, which is, as you know, a dynamic system that reflects all aspects of society, is very sensitive to social and other changes. The appearance of new life phenomena and facts requires their verbal representation, thus causing a completely natural movement in the language, that is, the variability of its vocabulary.

The most rapidly developing spheres of social life are IT technologies, economics, medicine and others, which lead to the appearance of many new words and meanings. The problem of the formation of new words in the language has been relevant in linguistics since its inception, but there is still no consensus on the understanding of neologism in the proper linguistic sense. In domestic linguistics, neologisms are studied from the standpoint of stylistic, psycholinguistic, denotative, structural, and historical theories, based on the criteria of novelty of origin, denoting the denotation, the novelty of the form and meaning of the word, the novelty of using the unit in the literary language, as well as in the language of individual native speakers.[1]

Most researchers tend to consider neologisms as new words that are fixed in the language, formed either to nominate new realities or to designate already existing language units in a new way. Neologisms, according to O. Dzyubina, include:

1) actual neologisms (novelty of form – novelty of content): fakester – a person who creates accounts in social networks on behalf of another person, most often any celebrity; globish - a simplified version of English (limited vocabulary, simple grammar), which has become the main modern international language of communication;

2) transnominations (new form – old meaning): bear hug (offer to purchase a controlling stake in the company at a very high price); boiler-room - "boiler room" (the name of the room in which securities dealers work, including dubious ones, who continuously call potential clients);

3) semantic innovations (new meaning – old forms): Beemer – BMW car; no-frills – simple; without any excesses; kidult – people who refuse to grow up, adult children.

The foreign researcher of the phenomenon of neologization of the language, J. Giyatmi, notes the psychological context of this phenomenon, which determines the consideration of neologisms as words perceived by the language community as new. On the one hand, this approach is justified, since a new concept or its meaning goes through a series of conceptualization stages before being lexicalized in the language.[3]

As a rule, a new lexical unit goes through several stages of acceptance into the active composition of the language: socialization and lexicalization (acceptance and consolidation in the language). Having appeared, neologisms are spread by people involved in linguistic science or mass media.

Next - socialization - the process of acceptance of a new lexical unit by the broad masses of native speakers. After that, the process of lexicalization begins. Neologisms begin to be actively used, contraindications to its use in one or another context are revealed. As a result, a lexical unit of a separate structural type is formed, which is included in various dictionaries of neologisms.

In foreign linguistics, the lexicographic theory of the new word prevails, in the framework of which neologisms include words that are not registered in dictionaries. However, each of these theories has shortcomings due to its relativity to a single individual / language community or due to a too narrow focus. In modern neology, the linguistic and cultural approach is promising, from the standpoint of which neologisms are considered as units with culturally significant information. This approach is based on the premise that neologisms are the result of human activity and can have a cultural impact.[2]

In his research, F. Katamba draws attention to "the need to develop a linguistic and cultural approach dictated by the fact that the content of neologisms is formed under the influence of not only linguistic, but also cultural factors. Based on this approach, we propose to consider neologisms as lexical units that are new not only in form or content at a certain fixed moment in time, but also have a new sociocultural reference and function in the conceptual spheres requested by society."

The following are defined as linguistic and cultural characteristics that specify the linguistic and cultural approach in neology:

- a) chronology (period of origin of the word);
- b) the presence of a new cultural reference of the denotative and connotative meaning of the unit (a manifestation of the cultural component in the semantics of the neologism);
- c) the scope of use of the unit (fixation of the unit in a certain language register).

The chronological criterion is one of the fundamental ones in the linguistic-cultural approach in neology.

A linguistic unit can belong to the category of "new" only in a certain time period. So, for example, you can talk about the neologisms of the turn of the millennium (Eurosphere – the territory of the member countries / candidates for the European Union) or about the neologisms of the 40s of the XX century. Genocide - genocide, etc. The presence of a new cultural reference, which is conveyed by a linguistic unit, is considered by us as a separate distinguishing feature of neologism.[4]

Methods of derivation are also an important source of neologization, although the growth of polysemy is not only due to the implementation of these methods. There are fewer semantic derivatives than new word meanings. New meanings are formed both morphologically and semantically-morphologically. The value of innovations - the names of persons both registered in dictionaries and not yet included in lexicographical works does not remain unchanged.

Frequently used, relevant lexemes of the studied period, continuing to function actively in the language, being included in a new circle of contexts, acquire new semantic nuances. There is expansion or narrowing of meaning, semantic transformation of neologisms. The context contributes to the actualization of certain semantic components of the word (homeless, security). Neologisms are usually formed according to the laws of the corresponding language, according to its productive models of word formation.

However, some types of neologisms, for example, in the field of literature or author's neologisms, are sometimes created by unproductive ways of word formation. Phonological, semantic, and morphological word formations have a high level of pragmatization and communicative-pragmatic validity. Phonological neoplasms are based on the alternation of sounds or on the transfer of accents. At the same time, new combinations of sounds in some cases are combined with elements of Latin or Greek origin, such as: nylon - nylon, acryl - acrylic, etc.

In the opinion of I. Onyschenko, phonological neologisms can also be classified as some neologisms from exclamations. For example, the verb to whee is to worry, formed from the exclamation whee, which expresses positive emotions and enthusiasm and is quite widely used in the informal register of language communication; noun zizz – a short sleep based on the imitation of sounds made by a sleeping person z-z-z-); exclamations of yada yada yada – etc[5]

A special place among phonological neoplasms is occupied by a rather large group of slangisms, which are represented by exclamations that give an expressive color to the statement and are used for direct expression of feelings. Most often they are short exclamations or onomatopoeia and express:

- surprise: bonk!, chyya!, eesh!, flip mode!, oh my goshness!, shnikies!;
- consent: bet! dude! shoots for real!, ah ... yes!;
- disagreement: bet! dude!, negotiator! that huh!;
- approval: dig that! Cool! score! damn right!;
- embarrassment: sqeebs!, erf!;
- mistrust: badand;

- disapproval: boo!;
- excitement: squish!, woochow!;
- immediately: shiznet!;
- expression of joy: woopy-woo!;
- ways to attract attention: yo! etc.

The modern English language has at its disposal many methods of morphological word formation, which include word formation, reverse word formation, word formation, affixation, contraction, substantivization, lexicosemantic method, etc. However, not all of the listed methods are used to the same extent, and specific weight each of them in the word-forming process is not the same. Such methods as word formation and word formation give the main number of neoplasms.

88% of new words (out of 3000 studied words) are created with the help of word formation and word formation. O. Dzyubina notes that "word formation is one of the most traditional, universal and common ways of word formation, which is based on the comparison of two bases that are homonymous to the original word forms. According to the authors of the Dictionary of the Modern English Language in the XX-XXI centuries, word formation can be considered as the most productive way of forming lexical new formations in the modern English language.[7]

The rules of word formation of the modern English language allow words with identical lexical and grammatical characteristics to be combined. In this regard, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish a complex word-neologism from a word combination. In these cases, some linguists take into account the orthographic criterion, the essence of which is to write a complex word together, as, for example, in the noun that arose in connection with the economic crisis, jobsuker - unemployed, or through a hyphen, walk-in clinic - a clinic that takes patients without an appointment.

As for complexes, their components are written separately and can be considered as word combinations; airport fiction – light reading for spending time at the airport, during the trip; hot desk – a desktop that is used by different

employees during the working week. Since affixal neoplasms are formed along the lines of standard English word-forming traditions, their structure and nature of motivation create an idea of an ordinary, standard word. In this regard, the appearance of affixal (or derivative) word formations is accepted by native speakers only when they are aware of the novelty that is being denoted.

Among affixal neoplasms, we distinguish between suffixal and prefixal neologisms. Suffix units are quantitatively inferior to prefix units, but they are of particular importance for research, as they differ in a high level of pragmatization in language, are widely used in everyday communication and are more emotionally marked.

According to O. Golubovska, "all important events taking place in the world are reflected in the lexical system of the language, which is a kind of conductor between the language collective and current social trends. The emergence of a new vocabulary can be triggered by the development of politics and economics or by scientific and technological progress.[6]

For example, the UK's decision to leave the EU in 2016, dubbed Brexit, itself a neologism, has given rise to many new words in the English language, such as breferendum, brexiteer, Brexitsphere, regrexit or Brexitology. In 2011, after the economic crisis, the nomination squeezed middle appeared to refer to the part of society with an average or low income, which was considered the most susceptible to the effects of inflation and cuts in public spending. Scientific and technological progress, especially the emergence and development of the Internet, played a significant role in changing the vocabulary of world languages.

The English language continues to be replenished with new and new words related to technology and innovation: iFinger - a finger that is specially kept clean during meals in order to use a smartphone, digital detox - a break from social networks, pancake people - a generation of active Internet users, who constantly read something on the Internet, but all their knowledge is quite superficial, etc.

Thus, the passion of the French and Germans to use English words in their own way led to the emergence of special designations for this group of words:

Français – français – French + anglais – English and Denglish – Deutsche – German + English – English, Germlish – German + English. As K.Tan notes, "social upheavals and challenges also affect the development of the lexical side of the language, one of which was the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic. It has made and continues to exert its effective influence on all spheres of social life in all countries of the world: politics, economy, education, science, health care, culture. The new reality is life in online mode: studies, meetings, holidays, work."

He argues that "the speed of language change we are seeing with COVID-19 is unprecedented, although Brexit may be the closest parallel. He explains this by many factors: the dizzying pace of the spread of the virus, its dominant position in the media and the globalization of the space of social networks.

In support of the above-mentioned statement, the following can be cited: for the previous 20 years, the world-famous Oxford English Dictionary has released quarterly updates to the lexical system of the language (new words or new word meanings). These updates were usually available in March, June, September and December. However, in late spring 2020 and again in July 2020, the dictionary's editors issued special updates emphasizing the need to document the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the English language.[8]

Although the editors have documented numerous language shifts related to the coronavirus, they argue that the pandemic has spawned only one truly new word: the acronym for COVID-19. According to them, most of the lexical changes are related to already existing words that are now widely used, for example, social distancing. They also documented the creation of new phrases based on pre-existing vocabulary.

So, the sphere of use of neologisms is another criterion for determining these linguistic phenomena. As part of the linguistic and cultural approach in neology, we focus on the literary language. Dialectisms, terms, author's neologisms and neologisms in the subject areas remain outside the scope of our study, except for those cases when these linguistic units become usual for the literary language.

1.2. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the formation of neologisms in the English language

In developed languages, the number of neologisms recorded in mass media, namely in newspapers and magazines, during one year, amounts to tens of thousands. This is due to the social need for the name of everything new and its meaning. In 2020, humanity was faced with a new virus, COVID-19, which affected the whole world, and society faced the need to communicate on this topic. The coronavirus has given rise to new words and phrases, both in English and in other languages. Since February 2020, the Cambridge English Dictionary has recorded and defined pandemic-related neologisms appearing in newspapers and magazines.

One of the absolutely obvious consequences of the coronavirus pandemic is the formation of a "pandemic" discourse, which has firmly established itself in the media space of the whole world - the coronavirus pandemic is talked about and written about in all mass media, true and fake information is spread using various communication strategies and tactics. Moreover, as V.I. Karasyk rightly points out, "the widespread introduction of social networks into modern communication practice has led to the fact that significant masses of the population have joined commenting on circulating information, blurring the line between public and private communication." [9]

As you know, the term coronavirus already existed in the 20th century in medical discourse and was a general name for a series of viruses with a specific structure. Until 2019-2020, this word was used in special literature, and its use in journalistic style texts was associated with their medical theme.

In connection with the pandemic of 2020, the word coronavirus is undergoing a process of semantic narrowing against the background of entering the commonly used sector of everyday speech and is more often used not as a generic designation, but mainly to name one type of virus - the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. In all probability, the international name of the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2

(abbreviated SARS) can be considered as the primary onomasiological designation for the culprit of the 2020 pandemic.

In the situation of accelerating the rate of infection with a new infection (in December 2019, data on the virus was made public in China, in January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared an emergency, which was already qualified as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020) almost simultaneously the completely new name of COVID-19 (abbreviated as COVID) is in wide circulation - this abbreviation appeared on the basis of the combination "coronavirus disease 2019", where CO - corona, VI - virus, and D - disease).

Many previously known words were reinterpreted and became very popular in everyday communication. The term "social distancing" (social distancing) was first recorded in 1957 and rather denoted alienation from other people. Now it means physical distancing to avoid infection. Abbreviation PPE - from the English Personal protective or protection equipment) or PPE - personal protective equipment, appeared in 1977, but was used mainly by medical workers.[10]

You can highlight a group of new complex words that appeared as a result of blending (combining two words). One such word has recently become popular among native English speakers - covidiot. It is formed by combining two words: coronavirus and idiot. The urban slang dictionary Urban Dictionary was the first to record the word. And according to the explanation in this dictionary, a covidiot is a person who provokes panic among the public by buying products from store shelves, who does not follow the requirements during the pandemic, such as self-isolation, distance, hand washing, etc.

Ignoring simple safety measures, they endanger not only themselves, but also those around them, which contributes to the spread of COVID-19. All the neologisms we found were also recorded by authoritative Internet resources about modern English slang: Dictionary.com, The Conversation, Merriam-Webster's dictionary, Urbandictionary. So, in our sample, we found the following neologisms that were formed as a result of the epidemic: cornteen, covidiot, moronovirus, coronials, quaranteens, covidivorce, quarantineni, covidorce, coronababies,

coronacation. Blending turned out to be the most productive means of word formation for these neologisms.

Yes, the lexeme covidiot with the meaning of a person who ignores the rules and restrictions that are designed to protect health from the new coronavirus (Dictionary.com) is a blend of the lexemes coronavirus and idiot.

Covidiot (noun) (informal, disapproving) – a blend of COVID-19 and idiot – a person who ignores warnings and recommendations to stay at home, endangers the people around him, buys food and essential goods.

Those selfless celebrities are still out there, bravely being covidiotics to do their bit for national morale.

The lexemes describing children and the future generation of young people born during the quarantine – coronababies and coronials – were formed from a blend of the lexemes coronavirus and babies and coronavirus and millennials, respectively.

Local outbreaks have been caused by hotel quarantine breaches, including a second wave in Melbourne.

Two more examples of the productivity of blending as a means of word formation are the lexemes covidivorce/covidorce and coronacation. The first lexeme, meaning the divorce of a couple that spent quarantine together, was formed from the nouns coronavirus and divorce. The second is the result of a blend of the tokens coronavirus and vacation, and means a forced vacation during the quarantine associated with COVID19.[11]

The lexeme coronapocalypse, which is a blend of the words coronavirus and apocalypse, means the end of the world due to the coronavirus (Urbandictionary.com).

Coronapocalypse becomes a looking glass mirror through which we see ourselves, our societies, our institutions and structures, in the cold light of a crisis that reveals the failings we have learned to ignore under the facade of cozy convenience.

Perhaps the most important public dimension of the Coronapocalypse concerns the worldwide official promulgation of new protectionism and localism through the actions of various states. This neologism attracts attention due to the presence of an allusion to the biblical end of the world - apocalypse, which, as will be described below, is the basis for one of the three basic metaphorical models for the concept under analysis.

Coronapocalypse: make sure you cite me when you use that word', wrote Jeffrey Hass (University of Richmond, VA) on his Facebook page.

There is still a deeper and more emotional revelation delivered through the lenses of the Coronapocalypse.

The last two neologisms registered by dictionaries of English slang are quite interesting - the lexemes moronovirus and cornteen. The first of them was formed as a result of the root combination of the words moron and virus, and coincides in meaning with the lexeme covidiot. The neologism cornteen is actually a distorted version of the lexeme quarantine. Moreover, the semantic content of the new lexeme is changing – the neologism cornteen acquires the meaning of quarantine precisely during the COVID-19 epidemic, as well as a negative connotative color: the lexeme is used to describe the boredom and frustrations associated with self-isolation during quarantine.[12]

Established terms such as self-isolating, pandemic, quarantine, lockdown and key workers are becoming quite popular and widely used, while coronavirus neologisms are being introduced faster than ever. So, for example, they include covidiot – someone who ignores the advice of healthcare professionals, covideo party – online parties via Zoom or Skype, and covexit – a strategy for getting out of quarantine.

Other terms reflect some material changes in everyday life and in people's attitude to it, for example:

- Covidist – covidist, supporter of covidism, urban.
- COVIDRAZY is someone who has gone crazy trying to absorb all the information available about the COVID-19 virus.

- Blursday is an uncertain day due to the disorienting effect of being trapped in time.

- Covidian – a Covidian; a survivor of the global Covid-19 pandemic that began in January 2020.

- Long covid is the condition of a person who has already contracted this virus, but still feels weak and generally unwell.

- Maskne – rash on the skin, which is the result of long-term wearing of the mask.

- Rona – the name of a colloquial type of coronavirus infection.

- Turbo relationship – relationships between people in conditions of isolation and quarantine, etc. It is worth noting that there are many words that appeared as a result of the forced isolation of people who ironically and quite creatively approached the process:

- WFH – working from home – work at home,

- Quaranteams – online teams created during quarantine help people cope with changing working conditions,

- Doom-scrolling – forced checking of the news feed in a social network when there is nothing else to do in quarantine[13]

As a result of new waves of the epidemic and the introduction of additional restrictions, the number of neologisms of COVID-19 is increasing. As you know, there are a number of indicators that can be used to draw conclusions about the degree of mastery of one or another nomination in a specific language.

A word can be in the passive lexical stock of the language system for quite a long time, practically "not showing signs of life", that is, not being actively used in language practice, but being "involved" only in rare cases (such as, for example, the word "coronavirus" in most of the above-mentioned examples taken from texts of a rather narrow topic). When a word for one reason or another (in the vast majority of cases - extralinguistic) turns out to be in demand, this, in addition to the increase in the frequency (sometimes very significant) of its use, is evidenced by

both the expansion of its derivational connections and their dynamization, which we and we are watching for the nomination "coronavirus" in 2020.

So, in our opinion, the coronavirus pandemic, which became one of the main dramatically new elements of the course of events in 2019-2020, made adjustments to people's daily life, demanding acclimatization to new work formats, socialization rules, and revision of the vectors of political and economic activity of states. The spread of the coronavirus not only fundamentally transformed the world community, but also caused the appearance, in particular, in the English language of more than 1,000 new words and expressions to denote phenomena from the chronicles of the pandemic[14]

The global nature of this phenomenon dictates the fundamental importance of finding and analyzing ways of translating neo-Ovidisms, which serves as an attribute of "informational and psychological vaccination" of the Ukrainian-speaking community and at the same time integrates relevant knowledge into the discussion in the field of translation theory and practice. The pragmatics of some neo-Ocovidisms tend to encode the effect of surprise, the unexpectedness of the verbalization of a certain concept in order to eliminate psychological tension

For the adequate transfer of neologisms in the translation language, the translator has to solve a number of tasks even at the pre-translation stage, which are related to the clarification of the meaning of the neologism, which has become fixed in the perception of native speakers of the original language, and the definition of a new shade of the meaning of the innovative unit, taking into account the context. At the same time, there are factors in this aspect that, in our opinion, facilitate the process of translating the English Neocovidokon into the Ukrainian language. Since this layer of neologisms does not denote state-specific socio-cultural and political-economic phenomena, but the global problems of the pandemic and measures related to it, we can assume that most of these innovative units are not lacunar. After all, at least the presence of a corresponding concept in the target language facilitates deciphering the semantics of a neologism.

Involvement of background knowledge and communicatively relevant information can contribute to its correct decoding. A. Magdavi believes that "when it comes to translating neologisms, one should pay attention not only to the context, but also to the structure of the innovative unit. Therefore, it is integral, in our opinion, to consider the main ways of formation of neologisms, which will allow us to predict the potential difficulties of translating this language layer and to develop appropriate translation tactics. A number of productive patterns are cited in the scientific discussion"

Logically formed as a result of the above reasons, the English-language discourse of COVID-19 is not only a means of systematizing multi-sectoral knowledge about the coronavirus, but is also of considerable interest in linguistic and, ultimately, translation aspects. In the scientific discussion, the features of English-language texts on the subject of the coronavirus are mostly attributed to the involvement of non-verbal means (graphic and video elements), a high level of suggestion, the richness of the texts with linguistic innovations (neologisms), the representation of which in the translated language can pose certain difficulties. In our opinion, this specificity of the English-language coronavirus information space is explained by the pragmatic requirements of the communicative situation.

Thus, linguistic means with a high level of impact on the recipient are integrated into the message due to the importance of overcoming pandemic 33 tension, which is one of the fundamental intentions of addressees within the framework of the COVID-19 discourse. That is, we can consider the main goal of the addressees of coronavirus-related messages to be effective "informational and psychological vaccination" of the population, ensuring that citizens (addressees) are aware of the seriousness of the current situation, the global importance of observing quarantine rules, etc.[15]

Therefore, the English-language discourse of COVID-19 should be considered as a new product of the communicative and cognitive activity of individuals, which was formed against the background of the coronavirus pandemic (2019 - continues until now), mainly by combining funds of knowledge

about the coronavirus in the field of epidemiology, politics and economics, etc. . The key features of this discourse include a high level of suggestion and the integration of a visual component into certain types of messages with the pragmatic goal of attracting the attention of individuals to the seriousness of the phenomenon.

Since the phenomenon of the coronavirus is relatively new to modern society, the English-language discourse of COVID-19 is characterized by a saturation of neologisms. Considering the above, there is a need to analyze the appropriate translation techniques for an adequate linguistic representation of neogene elements of the English-language discourse of COVID-19.

1.3. The problem of conveying the concept of COVID-19 in the Ukrainian language

Each genre has its own individual stylistic features, but they do not violate the unity of the technical style, imitating its general features and features. The skill of translating journalistic texts, like any other type of translation, is based on an excellent sense of the native language, a sufficiently deep knowledge of a foreign language (grammar, vocabulary, idiomatics), familiarity with the theory of translation and the ability to use translation techniques, as well as the possession of background technical knowledge

In addition, the translator must have an idea of the linguistic features of the genre to which the translated text belongs, and cope with translation tasks of a non-linguistic nature. But in practice it is impossible to achieve this, therefore, for the successful execution of technical translation, it is necessary to use dictionaries and glossaries, and especially vocabulary of a wide meaning, since any written translation of technical texts, as already mentioned above, is characterized by a large content of specialized terms and terminological phrases, as well as the presence of lexical constructions and abbreviations.[16]

The vocabulary of mass media of the 21st century is significantly different from the vocabulary of the previous century. It can be assumed that the reason for

this, on the one hand, was globalization, the mixing of cultures, the emergence of new technologies, and of course, the endless development of the language. On the other hand, the material of the Internet mass media is already quite predictable, the public is saturated, therefore, in order to attract its attention, the authors of articles have to resort to new "tricks" to attract their attention. Yu. Klyuyev believes that "the development of mass media language is largely determined by the development of its word-formation system, the formation of new word-formation models of words, the change of existing ones, the increase or decrease of their productivity, and many other factors of the word-formation process."

According to O. Golubovska, "the creation of new words reproduces, first of all, the needs of society in the expression of new concepts that constantly arise as a result of the development of science, technology, culture, social relations, etc."

We can talk about the possibility of creating new abbreviations, as well as their rapid adaptation in the English language system, and this also creates some difficulties that are associated with the contradictions of the system of this language. Therefore, there is a problem of translating abbreviations. For the translation of abbreviations, the accuracy and unambiguity of their translation is important.[17]

S. Kuzmina believes that "the most important role for the development of abbreviation was played by the discovery and wide use of initial abbreviations that have the phonetic structure of ordinary words - acronyms. They greatly facilitate the process of pronouncing the abbreviation. When translating acronyms, transliteration and the use of the Ukrainian language equivalent are most often used. When working with abbreviations, the translator must be very careful. It is necessary to know the context in which these abbreviations are used, to work with the dictionary of abbreviations and to determine in what meaning exactly the translated abbreviations are given"

In order to establish the meaning of a neologism and translate it correctly, it is necessary, first of all, to understand its etymology, semantics and consider the way it is formed. When forming, for example, English neologisms, such methods

as affixation, word formation, reduction, abbreviation, conversion, semantic derivation, and borrowing are most often used.

O. Bilous notes that "before starting the translation, the method of translation must be determined, that is, the degree of informational orderliness for the translated text. First, it is necessary to determine in what form the source text should be transferred: partially or completely. Thus, the translator makes a choice between an abbreviated (referential) or a full translation. As a result of an abbreviated translation, a new text is created, the volume of which, as well as its lexical-semantic, syntactic and stylistic image, depend on the method chosen by the translator: selective translation or functional translation.[18]

The main goal of a full translation is to convey all components of the source text in language units. The most common methods of translation of this type are: literal (word by word), semantic and communicative translation. Literal translation is reduced to the verbatim transmission of the elements of the source text using language units, in the order of their follow-up, if possible.

Semantic translation is reduced to the complete transfer of the contextual meaning of the elements of the source text. In the course of semantic translation, the translator tries to more fully convey the specifics of the source language and preserve as many of its features as possible in the translation, up to a literal translation.

I. Pogorelova believes that "communicative translation consists in choosing such a method of information transmission, thanks to which the most influential component of the message will be transmitted, that is, the first place is not the content of the message, but its emotional and aesthetic meaning. This type of translation does not allow abbreviations and simplifications. When choosing a translation method, it is necessary to focus on the fact that any of the translation methods is rarely used in practice in its pure form.

Media communication sensitively reacts to all changes taking place in the life of society. It is the media that express the mood of the nation, inform the audience about significant events, influence the mind of the addressee and, in

addition, fix various processes in the language. According to O.S. Issers, "media in a post-industrial society are not only intermediaries in the transmission of information, but also one of the main incentives for the formation of social norms in all spheres of public life"

The global epidemic has become the main topic of the last two years in the media and Internet communications. The coronavirus infection has quickly spread outside of China, and the resulting situation has had an impact on all areas of human activity. In such difficult conditions, media texts have become a source of information that is significant for people. According to V.I. Karasik, it can be divided into the following groups of information: "1) the definition of the disease, its history and characteristics; 2) the activities of the authorities to combat the epidemic; 3) forecasts of specialists in the development of the disease; 4) responses and comments of Internet users about this virus"

In the pursuit of sensationalism, some journalists distort information, increase public panic and profit from it. This contributes to unintentional errors and fake news. According to the researchers, "People tend to believe this kind of information because it can save them from danger." The events associated with the pandemic could not but be reflected in the vocabulary of the modern Ukrainian language.[10]

To create innovations that reflect the epidemiological situation in the world, journalists use the usual and non-usual methods of word formation.

Nominal derivatives created by the usual ways of word formation. In modern media, addressees use the corona- element. Nominations with this part can be attributed to addition:

(1) Coronavirus today is being reworded into coronacrisis, coronahorror, coronacrach, coronastress and even coronasex 1 (Jewish world. 2020. 29 Apr.).

The active spread of compound words with the crown- component suggests that this element tends to prefixoids such as euro-, cinema-, info-, business-, narco-, and is combined with lexical units of different semantics. First of all, we note the neoplasms associated with the large-scale spread of coronavirus:

(2) *When the corona attack began, they did not agree on how to record these statistics (Club of Regions. 2020. June 11);*

(3) *Finnair previously reported major losses incurred during the corona epidemic (Postimees. 2020. May 12).*

Corona root - also combined with the names of critical events caused by a pandemic:

(4) *The corona war in Azerbaijan continues and becomes more and more violent (Eurasians - a new wave. 2020. March 31).*

In media texts, addressees actively use nominations with the corona-element, denoting the living conditions prevailing during the pandemic:

(5) *In our days of corona life, we are presented with numbers - statistics of life and death, where life loses from country to country (Caucasian Knot. 2020. March 25);*

(6) *Coronaviruses against coronavirus (subtitle) (Caravan. 2020. May 15).*

The coronavirus has also had a negative impact on the global economy. Therefore, a separate group of neoplasms are nominations associated with speculation, unemployment, and a decrease in economic activity in a number of countries:

(7) *Corona business: who makes money on diseases and how (headline)? While experts are fighting the spread of the coronavirus, there are people who manage to make money on the infection (Radio Sputnik. 2020. March 13);*

(8) *Coronaeconomics: The World Will Be Different, But It Will Survive (headline) (Invest-Foresight. 2020. March 16).*

The tourism industry has also suffered during the epidemic. Many organizations, not having sufficient funds to pay their employees, declared themselves bankrupt.[17]

So, journalists actively use in the language of the media and Internet communication nominal derivatives created with the help of such usual word-formation methods as addition, prefixation, suffixation, affixoidation. Such

neoplasms are evaluative, give the text of the publication an ironic tone, and reflect changes in people's lives during the pandemic.

A common non-usual method used to create occasionalisms in our material is interword superposition, by which we mean such a combination of two words into one, when both words are completely preserved, but a certain phonemic segment of the new word belongs simultaneously to both motivating parts

The lexical system of the modern Ukrainian language is actively replenished not only with nominal, but also with verbal derivatives. Such nominations give dynamics, expressiveness and unusualness to the media text. In addition, new verbal derivatives make it possible to identify actual ways of word formation, to trace the development of the derivational system of the modern Ukrainian language.[22]

Often the goal of journalistic discourse is not only to inform the addressee, but also to form in the latter a special kind of thinking necessary to solve the task set from above, such as: to encourage them to take an active part in supporting the elections, to dissuade them from supporting competitors, to imperceptibly bring them to a more or less critical view for any event. Publicistic discourse becomes information-manipulative. Regardless of what goal is recognized as primary - to inform or manipulate, the discourse does not lose its integrity, it solves secondary communicative tasks and for this purpose is appropriately organized, connected not only with proper linguistic, but also cultural factors.[19]

The problem of speech (language) manipulation is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. At the moment, it is not well understood; manipulation techniques are quite numerous and varied - all this does not allow us to develop a unified classification of the totality of speech and non-speech means used by manipulators both in interpersonal communication and in solving more global problems - manipulation of the general population in network marketing, political agitation, the formation of public opinions in the media. This circumstance does not allow the development of a unified system for reducing speech manipulation to nothing.

CHAPTER 2

DIFFICULTIES OF REPRODUCING NEOLOGISMS THAT ARISED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

2.1. Ways of translating neologisms into Ukrainian

Every year, as K. Karpova believes, "dictionaries record more and more neologisms that are born directly in mass media. Constantly developing politics, economy, social and technical spheres are the reasons for their appearance"

In the century of widespread informatization, computerization and globalization, many such words appear, and after passing the necessary stages of socialization (acceptance in society) and lexicalization (consolidation in the language), they are included in the active vocabulary of the language and replenish the stock of commonly used words.

The most relevant reasons for the appearance of neologisms in the mass media are the following:

- the need to mark the new reality;
- the existence of realities that did not previously have a corresponding designation;
- a more convenient designation of reality;
- the need to emphasize the change in the social role of the subject.[19]

According to O. Novikova, "the translation of neologisms is one of the most difficult problems faced by translators. It is obvious that English dictionaries cannot immediately register new words, phrases and occasionalisms, which annually replenish the vocabulary with tens of thousands of new words. As a result, the translator must rely on the context and try to transfer the meaning of neologisms to the target language, and not look for them in other, less authentic sources, including online dictionaries.

This means that they have to invent new words themselves, following some patterns of word formation or explain English neologisms using the descriptive method.

The problem of untranslatability is eliminated by means of the translator's communicative and mediating activity using available grammar guides, bilingual dictionaries and manuals on the culture of different nations, as well as with the help of the translator's personal cultural experience. The result of the translation depends to a large extent on the correct choice by the translator of both the translation method and the corresponding strategy and the corresponding translation units.

In the study, neologisms used in various English-language printed publications, as well as in publications in social networks such as: The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, The Times, Mirror, The Daily Mail, etc., became the empirical basis.[20]

Examples that were used for analysis are given in Appendix A. When translating neologisms, interlinear and transformational translation methods are used. The translation, in which there are no transformations, and the content is transmitted through literal translation, refers to the interlinear method. The opposite method - transformational - involves the use of transformations at the lexical, grammatical and stylistic levels with a change in the structure of the original text.

Certain techniques correspond to translation methods. Reception is a translation operation, the purpose of which is to achieve a solution to the problem that arises during translation, which involves the same type of actions performed by the translator

In general, there are four main ways of translating neologisms:

- selection of the equivalent in the target language,
- transliteration and transcription,
- tracing
- descriptive translation.

The first method is the simplest. If a word is recorded in dictionaries, there is usually no problem in finding equivalents. However, it is not always possible to find a suitable analogue in the translation language, which can be explained by the different cultural levels of the two countries or even the political situation in them. Without any background information about the meaning of new words, translators run the risk of making mistakes in the use of words in the target language.

It is especially important to check their meaning when using the technique of descriptive translation. This technique is considered the most productive in English-Ukrainian translation due to the completely different nature of the means of expression in these two languages. Sometimes a whole sentence is needed to express the meaning of a pair of words in English.

The so-called "language brevity", which is characteristic of the English language, forces translators to use two other methods - transliteration and transcription. The techniques of transcription and transliteration are called quasi-transliteration, because when using these techniques, the act of translation seems to be bypassed and replaced by the act of borrowing the sound (in transcription) or graphic (in transliteration) form of the word together with the meaning of the foreign language in the language of translation. However, the untranslatability of this technique actually only appears: in fact, here borrowing is carried out precisely for the sake of translation as a prerequisite for its implementation.[21]

M.Zymomria notes that "a borrowed word becomes a fact of the translation language and acts as an equivalent of a foreign word that is outwardly identical to it. In fact, this way is one of the oldest and most common at the stage of natural (preliterate) language contacts, but it continues to play a significant role even today. However, the use of this technique in our time is associated with a number of restrictions (language policy, stylistic norms, traditions of various sociolinguistic groups, etc.)"

Transcription helps preserve the sound form of the original word using a different font, while transliteration involves converting letters into another alphabet. A Ukrainian term is taken as an equivalent, the form of which is not

related to the form of the English term. Acceptance of transliteration means that the graphic form of the original word is transmitted in the translation.[22]

It is worth noting that many English letters and sounds do not have exact counterparts in the Ukrainian language and, thus, some words may have two or more transliteration options in the translated language. Transliteration was widely used by translators until the end of the 19th century. For this, the translator did not need to know the pronunciation of the English word, and he could limit himself to its visual perception. Much more widespread in translation practice today is the method of transcription, which consists in transferring not the orthographic form of the word, but the phonetic one. Due to the significant difference between the phonetic systems of the Ukrainian and English languages, such a transfer is always somewhat conditional and reproduces only some semblance of the English sound

In general, the translator should always keep in mind that when using the transcription method, there is an element of transliteration (unpronounceable sounds, reduced vowels, transfer of double consonants; if there are several pronunciation options, the choice of the option closer to the graphic). Let's consider in more detail examples of neologisms that are translated using transcription and transliteration:

Coronapocalypse (coronavirus+apocalypse): coronaapocalypse is the end of the world caused by the Covid-19 epidemic (transliteration);

Coronaphobia (coronavirus + phobia): coronaphobia – fear of coronavirus (transliteration);

Covidiot (Covid-19+idiot): a covidiot is someone who is either excessively well-off or panicked in a hypertrophied form due to the coronavirus (transliteration);

Covidol (Covid-19+idol) – covidol is a model citizen who observes social distancing, buys a reasonable amount of toilet paper, antiseptics and long-term storage products.

The type is the opposite of "covidiot" (transliteration) (transcription + transliteration);

Quaranteam (quarantine+team) - quarantine, people with whom you decided to live during quarantine or a general chat where issues related to the pandemic are discussed; e.g. of toilet paper in the store (transcription + transliteration);

Quarantech (quarantine+technologies) - gadgets and programs that help kill time in self-isolation (transcoding);

Quarantrends (quarantine+trends) - activities that have become fashionable among people who are in self-isolation (transcription + transliteration);

Corona-uber (quarantine+Uber) – corona-uber – people who do not take the coronavirus seriously, go out and spread the infection like the Uber program (transcription + transliteration);

Coronator (suffix – or. The letter t is added to make the word look like terminator): a coronator is a person who defeated the coronavirus (transcription + transliteration).

"Coronageddon" has begun. - "Coronagedon" has begun.

coronageddon (coronavirus+armageddon: pandemic devastation of the world economy along with other aspects of society) – the devastating effect of the pandemic on the world economy and other areas of society.[26]

The urgent need to use a descriptive translation disappears, because the recipients relatively understand the meaning of at least one component of the product of this telescoping, which carries the main semantic load, which ultimately contributes to the understanding of the meaning of the newly formed lexical unit. In addition, the above neologisms belong to the social and everyday conceptual sphere of the coronavirus, that is, they denote the phenomena that appeared in the everyday life of people as a result of the coronavirus, which ultimately determines their comprehensibility in contrast to the concepts of, for example, the political and economic sphere.

However, as a piece in the Economist on creating such a surveillance «coronopticon» recently noted, efforts in Asia, «like others» elsewhere, are experimental

Однак, як нещодавно зазначалося в статті видання *The Economist* про запровадження «короноптикуму» (програми щодо передачі даних для стеження за поширенням пандемії), зусилля в Азії, як і в інших країнах, є експериментальними.

Last week The Economist cited the growth of the «coronopticon»' in Asia – data networks to keep tabs on the pandemic and, by extension, citizens

Минулого тижня видання The Economist посилається на збільшення «короноптикуму», в Азії — мереж передачі даних, щоб стежити за пандемією та, відповідно, громадянами.

Coronapocalypse becomes a looking glass mirror through which we see ourselves, our societies, our institutions and structures, in the cold light of a crisis that reveals the failings we have learned to ignore under the facade of cozy convenience

Коронапокаліпсис стає хаотичним дзеркалом, крізь яке ми бачимо себе, наше суспільство, наші установи та структури в холодному світлі кризи, яка виявляє ті недоліки, які ми навчилися ігнорувати під фасадом затишної зручності.

White House press secretary, Jen Psaki, said the Covid-19 vaccine should be made available to everyone, including undocumented immigrants

Прес-секретар Білого дому Джен Псакі заявила, що вакцина від Ковід-19 повинна бути доступною кожному, включаючи іммігрантів без документів.[27]

As can be seen from the examples, with the help of transcription and transliteration techniques, neologisms formed in different ways are translated: word formation, splicing, affixation, reduplication. However, this method of translation is unlikely to be effective for new formations such as splicing, because the Ukrainian-speaking reader will most likely not understand such words as blook (blog + book = blook - a book written by a blogger) or vlog (video + blog = vlog - video blog).

Among actual translation methods, tracing is a separate branch, which occupies an intermediate position between fully translated and partially translated methods of transferring neologisms. The "untranslatability" of tracing is manifested in the preservation of the constant internal form of the word.

M. Zymomorya believes that "tracing implies the existence of two-way cross-linguistic correspondences between elementary lexical units, which are used as "building material" to reproduce the internal form of a borrowed or translated word. Tracing as a method of creating an equivalent is similar to a literal translation - the equivalent of a whole is created by simply adding the equivalents of its component parts.

Tracing does not change the original word at all. The advantage of tracing is the brevity and simplicity of the resulting equivalent and its unambiguous correspondence with the original word. Terminology and brevity make tracing paper equivalents attractive for social science and journalistic works. This method is applied to borrowings from different languages, which it is desirable to preserve due to the lack of original concepts and concepts in the culture of the country of the translation language, which are also borrowed.[23]

Compared to the quasi-untranslatable methods of transcription and transliteration, this type of transformation is also common when translating neologisms in the field of Covid. As it was discovered, a large part of English neologisms has an interdisciplinary orientation and is very ambiguous. Tracing is precisely the method of translating foreign language vocabulary that cannot be dispensed with when working with complex terms.

The first confirmed coronavirus infections in Europe and the United States, discovered in January, did not ignite the epidemics that followed, according to a close analysis of hundreds of viral genomes

Перші підтверджені коронавірусні інфекції в Європі та США, виявлені в січні, не призвели до подальших епідемій, згідно з пильним аналізом сотень вірусних геномів.

So, in this example, the method of tracing is used when transmitting coronavirus infections in Ukrainian.

Austria's postal service has united two aspects of the coronavirus pandemic in a stamp printed on toilet paper that people can also, at a push, use for social distancing

Австрійська поштова служба об'єднала два аспекти пандемії коронавірусу в марці, надрукованій на туалетному папері, яку люди також можуть, як бонус, використовувати для соціальної дистанції. [28]

This example also demonstrates the use of the tracing technique when conveying the phrase coronavirus pandemic.

Also, when translating polynomial neologisms-phrases, the translator faces the problem of establishing internal semantic connections. The translation of multi-component word combinations can also be helped by transformation regarding their reduction, i.e. successive exclusion from them of one component at a time, which has weak structural-semantic relations with other modifiers, reducing them to the original two-word combinations.

Thus, the most important rule to follow when translating neologisms is the need to transfer the meaning of the words from the source language to the translation and translate them in such a way that nothing changes.

Descriptive translation (explication) refers to non-calculating methods of transferring neologisms and fundamentally differs from tracing in that in descriptive methods of transferring neologisms, the invariant of the translation is the meaning of the foreign language unit, regardless of the nature of its connections with the external structure of the word, while, as with tracing, the invariant translation (although not sound or graphic, as in transcription or transliteration, but lexical or lexicomorphological), the content side remains only "behind the parentheses"[24]

In other words, descriptive translation consists in conveying the meaning of an English word with the help of a more or less common explanation. This method

can be used as an explanation of the meaning in the dictionary, and when translating neologisms in a specific text.

The disadvantage of descriptive translation is its verbosity. Therefore, this method of translation is most successfully used where a relatively short explanation can be dispensed with.

Example:

Long Covid is a very debilitating condition with serious cognitive conditions, says researcher

Тривале захворювання на Ковід це дуже виснажливий стан із серйозними когнітивними розладами, – каже дослідник.

Long COVID continues to be a medical mystery, but some parts of the puzzle are ... evidence-based news and guidance during the pandemic

Тривале захворювання на Ковід продовжує залишатися медичною таємницею, але деякі частини головоломки – це ... підтверджені фактами новини та рекомендації під час пандемії. Children get long COVID too, but researchers are still working to determine how frequently and how severely

Діти також довго хворіють на Ковід, але дослідники все ще працюють, щоб визначити, як часто і наскільки сильно.29]

Descriptive translation refers to the transformational method of translation. Descriptive translation is used in various cases: to convey the meaning of a word that cannot be matched during adaptation, as well as to clarify the meaning of a word that needs internal commenting, for example, if the concept is unknown or unfamiliar to the recipient.

However, its significant disadvantages include the expansion of the volume of the text during translation, which can prevent the achievement of a certain level of equivalence in some types of text. That is why the most given technique is successfully used only in those cases when excessive verbosity will not affect the perception of the text and will contribute to a better understanding.

The problems of lexicographic practice recede into the secondary plan in the translation of the neophrase virtual happy hour, the last two components of which

constitute a stable word combination to denote a previously existing informal event with the offer of alcoholic beverages and light snacks, and the adjective virtual only specifies its format in the conditions of the new normality. Therefore, the translation process is reduced to the analysis of the semantics of the structural components of the neophrase and the strategic search for dictionary counterparts.

Each translator brings his own perception of the original text to the translation. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account not only the socio-cultural environment of the language of translation, but also the individuality of the translator, who also belongs to a certain environment. The quality of the translation depends on the artistic taste of the translator, on his talent and his ability to select linguistic means.[25]

So, the coronavirus pandemic caused the emergence of a significant layer of neolexems representing new language trends and concepts - neocovidisms, the operation of which has become integral to the functioning of the language collective in the new normality. According to our observation, the productive models of the creation of Neocovidokon lexemes are telescoping, affixation and word formation, which lead to a multitude of approaches to their translation

2.2. Translation of neologisms of the same subject, formed by telescoping

One of the oldest and most productive ways of word formation is telescoping. Telescoping is a process in which a new word is formed by merging the full stem of one word with the full stem of another word. Also, telescoping is the merging of two truncated bases of two words. In most cases, such a neologism will have the meaning of the two words from which it is composed. Such productivity of telescoping in word formation at a successful stage of the development of the English language can be explained by the fact that this method is very economical and makes it possible to convey an entire concept or phenomenon using only one word.

Now we will consider in detail some modern neologisms of the English language that arose as a result of the global pandemic of COVID-19 in the context,

determine their methods of creation and offer our options for their translation into Ukrainian.

The first example is the neologism coronopticon, which was formed as a result of merging the words: coronavirus and panopticon. As a result, a new word was formed, which means "programs for the transfer of data to monitor the spread of the pandemic." In the first case, we consider it appropriate to translate it using transcoding and give an explanation in brackets, and in the second case, there is already an explanation of the neologism in the original text, so we used only transcoding.

Original: "However, as a piece in the Economist on creating such a surveillance "coronopticon" recently noted, efforts in Asia, "like others elsewhere, are experimental"

Translation: Однак, як нещодавно зазначалося в статті видання The Economist про запровадження «короноптикуму» (програми передачі даних для стеження за поширенням пандемії), зусилля в Азії, як і в інших країнах, є експериментальними.

Original: "Last week The Economist cited the growth of the "coronopticon" in Asia — data networks to keep tabs on the pandemic and, by extension, citizens"

Translation: Минулого тижня видання The Economist посилається на збільшення «короноптикуму», в Азії — мереж передачі даних, щоб стежити за пандемією та, відповідно, громадянами.[30]

The following example is a telescoping of two lexemes: lockdown and nostalgia. The translation was performed by transcoding, because both components of the neologism are already familiar to the Ukrainian recipient.

Original: "How to avoid "lockstalgia" as pandemic restrictions end"

Translation: Як уникнути виникнення «локстальгії», коли пандемічні обмеження перестануть діяти.

The next example is the neologism twindemic, which was formed as a result of combining the words "twin" and part of the lexeme "epidemic". It means a

double pandemic, the simultaneous spread of both influenza and COVID-19. We translated this neoplasm by transcription.

Original: Flu season is in full swing, and as New York City is combating the COVID delta variant, some medical professionals warn of a potential "twindemic".

Translation: Сезон грипу в розпалі, і оскільки Нью-Йорк бореться з дельтаваріантом COVID, деякі медичні працівники попереджають про потенційну «твіндемію»

An interesting neologism maskne was formed as a result of merging two words: mask + acne. It means rashes or redness on the skin after wearing the mask for a long time.

In our opinion, the most appropriate version of the translation of this neologism is explication.

Original: "Find out what causes maskne and how you can help prevent it"

Translation: Дізнайтеся, що викликає почервоніння на шкірі внаслідок носіння маски і як ви можете цьому запобігти.

Such a sharp neologism as "covidiot" became extremely popular among the Internet community during the pandemic. It is formed by telescoping the words "COVID" and "idiot". Since both of these lexemes have become widely used among users of the Ukrainian language, we can use the tracing paper "covidiotics" when translating and be sure that speakers of the target language will understand this neologism.

Original: "Those selfless celebrities are still out there, bravely being covidiotics to do their bit for national morale"

Translation: Ці безкорисливі знаменитості все ще знаходяться там, будучи сміливими ковідіотами, щоб зробити свій внесок у національний моральний дух.[28]

Due to the pandemic, a large number of people had to work online without leaving their homes.

Thus, everyone wanted to look as good as possible in front of colleagues and arranged a special place for online conferences. Such a place was called "isodesk".

This neologism was formed by telescoping, combining the truncated base of the word isolation and the word desk. We consider explication to be the most appropriate way of translating this neologism.

Original: Isodesk is a home workplace that you have improvised to look good on video, in confinement»

Translation: Стіл ізоляції – це робоче місце, яке ви облаштували, щоб добре виглядати на відео в умовах ізоляції.[27]

Household chores in the conditions of covid have become all the entertainment available to people. It was possible to buy only essential products - so people began to bake goodies en masse and called this phenomenon "iso-baking". This neologism was formed by the method of telescoping and translated by explication.

The following neologism describes a new type of travel, carried out taking into account all quarantine norms, implemented according to the prescribed route, which provides for maximum isolation and minimal contact with only vaccinated personnel. This type of vacation was called a drivecation. The neologism was formed by telescoping the lexeme "drive" and the truncated base of the word "vacation". The translation was carried out by the method of explication.

Since all the bars and pubs are closed during the lockdown, the population that likes to drink alcoholic beverages has decided to create cocktails at home. Often in this kind of cocktails, in addition to alcohol, vitamin C and lemon were used. For this drink, they also invented their own name - quarantine. A neologism was created by combining parts of the words quarantine and martini and translated by transcoding.

The following neologism is related to the economic system due to COVID-19.

It was formed by merging the words coronavirus and economics in the telescoping way. In this case, we believe that the transcoding method of translation is the most successful, because both components of the neologism are already well-known and commonly used words in the Ukrainian language.

Original: "Corononomics - a special economic system during pandemics"

Translation: Коронаноміка - особлива економічна система під час пандемії.[26]

The neologism coronavision was formed by telescoping two tokens: coronavirus and vision. In this case, it is quite acceptable to use tracing for translation, because the meaning of this word is clear from the context. In other cases, we consider the use of explication quite justified.

Thus, we can conclude that neologisms formed by the telescoping method do not have a single correct way of translation into Ukrainian. It is necessary to consider each individual case and select the most successful option. Sometimes even the same neologisms can be translated differently depending on the context.

2.3. Translation of neologisms of the same subject, formed by word formation

Word composition is one of the most universal and oldest methods of word formation, which still has not lost its relevance. According to the authors of the Dictionary of the Modern English Language in the XX-XXI centuries, word formation can be considered as the most productive way of forming lexical new formations in the modern English language.

Word formation is the formation of a new (derivative) base by combining two already existing bases, usually without changing their form. Often the same word appears in three spellings: separated spelling, hyphenated spelling, and mixed spelling. Compound words are formed from different parts of speech. The following models are the most productive: noun + noun, noun + adjective, adjective + noun, adverb - verb, noun + adverb. In this part of the work, we have given examples of neologisms of the same topic, which are found in English-language publications and were formed by the method of word formation, and we will offer our translation of such neologisms.

The most popular word for this pandemic is coronavirus. It was formed as a result of combining the words corona and virus. It got its name thanks to the crown-shaped spikes on the virus molecules. It was transcoded into Ukrainian.

The newly formed lexeme "coronapocalypse" was formed as a result of combining two words: corona and apocalypse. It stands for the covid-19 pandemic and all the associated political, economic and social upheavals. Since both components of the neologism are already in active use among the Ukrainian-speaking population, the use of transcoding for its translation seems to us to be the most appropriate.

Scientists around the world have joined together to create a vaccine that can contain and stop panacea. But not all people agree with this. They were popularly called "anti-vaxxers" (the full form is anti-vaccinators). This neologism was formed as a result of adding the prefix anti- to the already existing verb to vaccinate. This neologism was translated by transcoding.

Original: «Anti-vaxxers are not breaking any law, just thumbing their noses at social policy and well-being»

Translation: Антиваксери не порушують жодного закону, а лише б'ють носом про соціальну політику та добробут.

The new formation coronapreneur arose as a result of combining words such as "corona" and "entrepreneur". This is the name given to those who had the opportunity to take up a new business or start earning from their own hobby during the quarantine. When translating this neologism, we used the tracing method

The following phrase is not completely new, because coronavirus infections have existed for a long time, but it has recently entered such a massive common usage. It was translated by tracing. The same can be said about the neologism "new normal".

Original: «There are other circumstances in which you may need to selfquarantine, depending on your situation. If you arrive in the Netherlands from a very high-risk area, you must self-quarantine unless you are fully vaccinated»

Translation: Існують інші обставини, за яких вам може знадобитися самоізоляція, залежно від вашої ситуації. Якщо не повністю вакциновані і прибули до Нідерландів із зони дуже високого ризику, ви повинні самоізолюватися.[30]

Linguists note that the English language is characterized by the shortening of any term. The abbreviation is used in almost all spheres of human communication. New abbreviations are created quite often and undergo adaptation in the language system quite quickly, so the problem of translating abbreviations arises. For the translation of abbreviations, the accuracy and unambiguity of their translation is important. S. Kuzmina believes that "the most important role for the development of abbreviation was played by the discovery and wide use of initial abbreviations that have the phonetic structure of ordinary words - acronyms.

They greatly facilitate the process of pronouncing the abbreviation. A.V. Fedorov notes the presence of alphabetic abbreviations known to all readers or particularly relevant at the moment in Western European newspapers to a much greater extent than in the domestic ones. It goes without saying that abbreviations that do not have accepted correspondences in another language require full disclosure, which sometimes makes it necessary to painstakingly find out the meaning of the abbreviated name (if it is not reflected in dictionaries or directories). When translating acronyms, transliteration and the use of the Ukrainian language equivalent are most often used.

When working with abbreviations, the translator must be very careful. It is necessary to know the context in which these abbreviations are used, to work with the dictionary of abbreviations and to determine in what meaning exactly the translated abbreviations are given. 87 Scientist V.S. Mayer singled out the following methods of translation of abbreviations and neologisms: the use of an equivalent, transliteration (widely used for transferring borrowed abbreviations) and descriptive translation (explication). The most common way of translating foreign abbreviations-neologisms V.S. Mayer calls the transfer of contraction an equivalent.

Thus, when translating neologisms-borrowings in media texts, one should remember the peculiarities of the journalistic style of foreign languages and compare it with a similar functional style, as well as use a bilingual dictionary of neologisms-borrowings. If this neologism is not in the dictionaries at all, it is

necessary to make sure of the correct understanding of the meaning of the neologism-borrowing for further selection of an adequate equivalent.

In addition, when translating neologisms-borrowings, one should rely on translation forums and various types of research in the field of translation of non-equivalent vocabulary. In the future, we will consider examples of the use of neologisms formed by acronyms and abbreviations and found in Internet sources and printed publications and offer our own translation.

Having analyzed the new materials of English and American English-language magazines, we can come to the conclusion that electronic articles today are quite expressive, they are, as before, sources of neologisms and phraseology. However, the new vocabulary is distinguished by a special way of word formation.

The translation of neologisms is especially important, since it is translation practice that has the greatest contribution to replenishing the vocabulary of a language with words from other languages. In the second section, 101 neologisms related to COVID-19 were analyzed, the methods of their creation were investigated, and the most productive way of translation was determined.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the research, in accordance with the set goal and tasks defined in the introduction of the work, the following conclusions were made:

1. Having analyzed the new vocabulary in the modern English language, we understood that the possibilities of interaction of language, culture and society determine the distribution of neologisms according to different conceptual spheres in the language. The dominance of a certain sphere is an indicator of its significance for the lexicon and axiological value for the relevant society. Replenishment of the vocabulary of modern English is almost entirely done with the help of internal resources, foreign borrowings play a minimal role. The main number of new words enters the English language with the help of productive ways of word formation: word formation, fusion, affixation, abbreviation, conversion, reduplication and, rarely, word formation.

2. Having analyzed the different points of view of linguists on the concept of "neologism", they came to the conclusion that there is no unambiguous definition of this term in modern science. However, scientists agree on the factors that allow a new lexical unit to enter the vocabulary of a language: frequency of use, a wide range of situations and a large number of people who use new words, the ability to form new word forms and create new meanings. Neologism should be perceived as a normal linguistic phenomenon, and the absence of a word in the dictionary cannot be an obstacle to its translation, moreover, translation practice makes the greatest contribution to replenishing the lexical composition of the target language with new words coming from other languages, and hence bilingual dictionaries. In any case, when the meaning of a new word is known, it is possible to convey it using the considered methods.

3. It is understood that the COVID-19 pandemic has become the most serious problem facing humanity in the 21st century. COVID affects almost every area of human activity, and scientists in many fields of scientific knowledge are studying what exactly is connected with the pandemic and what it affects. From the

linguistic point of view, the verbal means of explaining the pandemic, the formation of new vocabulary items, as well as the terms and concepts that prevail in modern languages are interesting. Today, the COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, has already left very visible traces in modern language practice, as evidenced by modern practices in different language cultures.

4. When translating English-language neologisms into Ukrainian, we can use the following translation techniques: tracing, explication, transcoding. It can be highlighted that the method of explication most accurately conveys the meaning of a new borrowed word. The value of units turns out to be quite close to the original value transfer using tracing. When using modulation, English neologism can lose its semantic components. The techniques of translation transcription and transliteration convey the value of the original unit the least, the phonetic or graphic component is mostly conveyed.

5. The process of translating a neologism from English to Ukrainian consists of two steps: 1 – clarifying the meaning of a new word (when the translator turns to the latest version of the explanatory (encyclopedic) dictionary of the English language or understands the new meaning) in view of this word, its structure and context) ; 2 – actual translation (transmission) into Ukrainian, i.e. transcription, transliteration, tracing, descriptive translation (explanation). When it comes to choosing a way to convey neologisms, the personality of the translator, his experience, his intelligence, his ability to manipulate abstract concepts, the situation during the translation process and the style of the text (journalism, science, art, etc.) are of great importance. and the rules of the translation language.

6. In the translation tradition, descriptive translation, tracing, transcription and transliteration are the most effective ways of transferring English neologisms into the Ukrainian language, they are also used in the transfer of lexical items that replenish the lexical composition of the English language during the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. 101 usages of neologisms related to COVID-19 were analyzed, methods of their creation were studied, and the most productive way of translation was

determined. As a result, 39% of the analyzed neologisms were created by word formation, 22% by telescoping, and 19% by acronyms. The rest is attributed to affixation and abbreviation - 7.8% each. And the least productive methods of creation turned out to be reduction and borrowing - 2.6% and 1.3%. The following translation methods were most often used: transcoding - 44%, tracing - 24%, explication - 20% of cases.

We see the prospect of further research in the study of neologisms in other areas of science and further interpretation of new lexical formations related to COVID-19.

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ANNEX A

Неологізми, утворені внаслідок пандемії, в контексті

№	Оригінал	Переклад
1	Anti-vaxxers are not breaking any law, just thumbing their noses at social policy and well-being.	Антиваксери не порушують жодного закону, а лише б'ють носом про соціальну політику та добробут.
2	I used to shake hands when I met people BCV (Before Coronavirus).	До коронавірусу я тиснув людям руки при зустрічі.
3	UK reports 38 people had died within 28 days of testing positive for Covid as of Monday, bringing the UK total to 139,571.	Велика Британія повідомляє, що 38 людей померли протягом 28 днів після позитивного тесту на Ковід станом на понеділок, в результаті чого загальна кількість у Великобританії досягла 139 571 осіб.
4	Around 65% of people with coronavirus lose their sense of smell and taste and it's estimated that about 10% of those go on to develop a «qualitative olfactory dysfunction», meaning parosmia or a rarer condition, phantosmia, when you smell something that isn't there.	Близько 65% людей з коронавірусом втрачають нюх та смак, і, за підрахунками, приблизно у 10% з них розвивається «якісна дисфункція нюху», тобто паросмія або ще рідше захворювання, фантосмія, за якої відчувається запах чогось, що немає поруч.
5	Children as young as three will start receiving Covid vaccines in China, where 76% of the population has been fully vaccinated.	Діти віком від трьох років почнуть отримувати вакцини від Ковід у Китаї, де 76% населення пройшло повну вакцинацію.
6	Health experts had warned that the November-December holidays, with	Експерти у галузі охорони здоров'я попереджали, що канікули у

	boosts in travel and indoor gatherings, would send Covid-19 cases soaring.	листопаді-грудні, а також збільшення кількості поїздок та зібрань у приміщенні, призведуть до зростання кількості випадків захворювання на Ковід-19.
7	The number of new Covid cases and deaths in the US has been in a steady decline since early September but experts also caution that it's not yet safe to abandon safeguards against the virus.	Кількість нових випадків Ковіду і смертей у США постійно зменшується з початку вересня, але експерти також застерігають, що поки що небезпечно відмовлятися від запобіжних заходів проти вірусу.
8	The country averaged 3,349 Covid-19 deaths a day across a week as of Tuesday.	Станом на вівторок в країні в середньому реєструвалося 3349 смертей від Ковід-19 в день за тиждень.
9	Zoom, Social Distance: The Coronavirus Has Changed How We Speak.	Зум, соціальна дистанція: коронавірус змінив те, як ми говоримо.
10	Will it be possible to eradicate Covid19, or could it reappear regularly in future?	Чи вдасться викоринити Ковід-19, чи він зможе з'являтися регулярно в майбутньому?
11	Treatment-based strategies can now be designed to «covexit» the crisis.	Дедалі більше фахівців обговорюють стратегію ковекзиту.
12	Facebook has deleted a video featuring Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro in which he warned of a link between Covid-19 vaccines and Aids.	Facebook видалив відео з президентом Бразилії Жаїром Болсонару, в якому він попереджає про зв'язок між вакцинами від Covid-19 і СНІДом.
13	Terming Mr. Thackeray, who heads	Називаючи пана Теккерей, який

	the Sena, a «Covidologist», the editorial said he was probably the only Chief Minister who has studied the COVID-19 crisis in detail.	очолює Sena, «ковідологом», у редакції йдеться, що він, ймовірно, єдиний головний міністр, який детально вивчав кризу COVID-19.
14	The day after taking office, Mr Biden signed 10 executive orders as part of a sweeping «wartime» Covid action plan.	Уже наступного дня після вступу на посаду пан Байден підписав 10 виконавчих розпоряджень як частину масштабного плану дій спрямованих проти Ковіду.
15	She herself has gotten maskne from her three layers of masks.	У неї в самої з'явилося маскне від носіння трьох шарів масок.

ANNEX B

1	Language, which is, as you know, a dynamic system that reflects all aspects of society, is very sensitive to social and other changes.	Мова, яка, як відомо, є динамічною системою, що відображає всі сторони життя суспільства, дуже чутлива до соціальних та інших змін.
2	Enrichment of the vocabulary of the language is a continuous process, which explains the interest of a large number of researchers in various neoplasms arising in it.	Збагачення словникового складу мови є безперервним процесом, чим і пояснюється інтерес великої кількості дослідників до різних новоутворень, що виникають у ній.
3	Linguistic innovation is expressed not only in the initial use of a new word or phraseology, but also in its subsequent application to various situations, in the development of conjugation	Мовне новаторство виражається не тільки в первинному вживанні нового слова або фразеологізму, але і в подальшому його застосуванні до різних ситуацій, в розробці сполучуваності
4	Language is a complex social phenomenon	Мова – складний суспільний феномен
5	The problem of the formation of new words in the language has been relevant in linguistics since its inception, but there is still no consensus on the understanding of neologism in the proper linguistic sense.	Проблема утворення нових слів у мові актуальна в мовознавстві з моменту його виникнення, однак досі немає єдиної думки щодо розуміння неологізму у власне лінгвістичному сенсі.
6	In foreign linguistics, the lexicographic theory of the new word prevails, in the	У закордонній лінгвістиці панує лексикографічна теорія нового

	framework of which neologisms include words that are not registered in dictionaries.	слова, в рамках якої до неологізмів відносяться слова, що не зареєстровані в словниках.
7	Frequently used, relevant lexemes of the studied period, continuing to function actively in the language, being included in a new circle of contexts, acquire new semantic nuances.	Часто вживані, актуальні лексеми досліджуваного періоду, продовжуючи активно функціонувати в мові, включаючись в нове коло контекстів, обростають новими смисловими відтінками.
8	Neologisms are usually formed according to the laws of the corresponding language, according to its productive models of word formation.	Неологізми зазвичай утворюються за законами відповідної мови, за його продуктивним моделями словотворення.
9	The rules of word formation of the modern English language allow words with identical lexical and grammatical characteristics to be combined	Норми словоскладання сучасної англійської мови дозволяють поєднувати слова з ідентичними лексико-граматичними характеристиками
10	Scientific and technological progress, especially the emergence and development of the Internet, played a significant role in changing the vocabulary of world languages.	Науково-технічний прогрес, особливо поява та розвиток Інтернету, відіграв значну роль у зміні словникового складу світових мов.
11	Most of the lexical changes are related to already existing words that are now widely used.	Більшість лексичних змін пов'язані з уже існуючими словами, які зараз отримали широке вживання.

12	One and the same linguistic unit can be a neologism for one area of use and a usual one for another.	Одна і та сама мовна одиниця може бути неологізмом для однієї сфери вживання і узуальною для іншої.
13	One of the definitely obvious consequences of the coronavirus pandemic is the formation of a "pandemic" discourse	Одним з безумовно очевидних наслідків пандемії коронавірусу є формування «пандемічного» дискурсу
14	Many previously known words were reinterpreted and became very popular in everyday communication.	Багато раніше відомих слів були переосмислені і стали дуже популярними в щоденному спілкуванні.
15	You can highlight a group of new complex words that appeared as a result of blending (combining two words).	Можна виділити групу нових складних слів, що з'явилися в результаті blending (складання двох слів).
16	The urban slang dictionary Urban Dictionary was the first to record the word.	Першим слово зафіксував словник міського сленгу Urban Dictionary.
17	The first lexeme, meaning the divorce of a couple that spent quarantine together, was formed from the nouns coronavirus and divorce.	Перша лексема, що означає розлучення пари, що разом провела карантин, утворилася від іменників coronavirus та divorce.
18	The neologism cornteen is actually a distorted version of the lexeme quarantine.	Неологізм cornteen є власне спотвореним варіантом написання лексеми quarantine.
19	Other terms reflect some material changes in everyday life and in people's attitude towards it	Інші терміни відображають деякі матеріальні зміни в повсякденному житті і в ставленні

		людей до цього
20	As a result of new waves of the epidemic and the introduction of additional restrictions, the number of neologisms of COVID-19 is increasing.	Внаслідок нових хвиль епідемії та запровадженням додаткових обмежень кількість неологізмів COVID-19 дедалі збільшується.
21	A word can be in the passive vocabulary of the language system for quite a long time	Слово може досить довго перебувати в пасивному лексичному запасі мовної системи
22	The spread of the coronavirus not only fundamentally transformed the world community	Поширення коронавірусу не тільки докорінно трансформувало світову спільноту
23	The global nature of this phenomenon determines the fundamental importance of finding and analyzing ways of translating neo-covidisms	Глобальність цього явища зумовлює принципову важливість пошуку та аналізу шляхів перекладу нео-ковідизмів
24	The pragmatics of some neo-covidisms tend to encode the effect of surprise	Прагматика деяких неоковідизмів тяжіє до кодування ефекту здивування
25	At the same time, there are factors in this aspect that, in our opinion, facilitate the process of translating the English Neocovidokon into the Ukrainian language.	Водночас у цьому аспекті є фактори, які, на наше переконання, полегшують процес перекладу англійського неоковідокону на українську мову.
26	In the scientific discussion, the use of non-verbal means is mostly considered to be a feature of English-language texts on the subject of the coronavirus	У науковій дискусії до особливостей англомовних текстів коронавірусної тематики здебільшого зараховують залучення невербальних засобів

27	In our opinion, this specificity of the English-language coronavirus information space is explained by the pragmatic requirements of the communicative situation.	На наше переконання, така специфіка англомовного коронавірусного інформаційного простору пояснюється прагматичними вимогами комунікативної ситуації.
28	Each genre has its own individual stylistic features, but they do not violate the unity of the technical style, imitating its general features and features.	Кожному жанрові притаманні свої індивідуально-стильові риси, однак вони не порушують єдність технічного стилю, наслідуючи його загальні ознаки та особливості.
29	In addition, the translator must have an idea of the linguistic features of the genre to which the translated text belongs, and cope with translation tasks of a non-linguistic nature.	Крім того, перекладач повинен мати уявлення про мовні особливості жанру, до якого належить текст перекладу, і справлятися з перекладацькими завданнями нелінгвістичного характеру.
30	The vocabulary of mass media of the 21st century is significantly different from the vocabulary of the previous century.	Лексика ЗМІ ХХІ століття значно відрізняється від лексики попереднього століття.
31	Therefore, there is a problem of translating abbreviations.	Тому виникає проблема перекладу абревіатур.
32	For the translation of abbreviations, the accuracy and unambiguity of their translation is important.	Для перекладу абревіатур важлива точність і однозначність їх перекладу.
33	Linguists note that the English	Лінгвісти відзначають, що

	language is characterized by the shortening of any term.	англійській мові властиве скорочення будьякого терміна.
34	According to O. Novikova, "the translation of neologisms is one of the most difficult problems faced by translators.	На думку О.Новікової, «переклад неологізмів є однією із найскладніших проблем, з якими стикаються перекладачі.
35	The problem of untranslatability is eliminated through the translator's communicative and mediating activities using available grammar guides, bilingual dictionaries and manuals on the culture of different nations, as well as with the help of the translator's personal cultural experience	Проблема неперекладності усувається шляхом комунікативно-посередницької діяльності перекладача з використанням наявних граматичних довідників, двомовних словників і посібників з культури різних народів, а також за допомогою особистого культурного досвіду перекладача
36	Certain techniques correspond to translation methods.	Методам перекладу відповідають певні прийоми.
37	Sometimes a whole sentence is needed to express the meaning of a pair of words in English.	Іноді для вираження значення пари слів англійською мовою потрібне ціле речення.
38	Transcription helps preserve the sound form of the original word using a different font	Транскрипція допомагає зберегти звукову форму вихідного слова за допомогою іншого шрифту
39	Adoption of transliteration means that the graphic form of the original word is transmitted in the translation	Приєм транслітерації означає, що у перекладі передається графічна форма слова оригіналу
40	Transliteration was widely used by translators until the end of the 19th	Транслітерація широко використовувалася

	century.	перекладачами до кінця XIX століття.
41	M. Zymomorya believes that "tracing implies the existence of two-way cross-linguistic correspondences between elementary lexical units, which are used as "building material" to reproduce the internal form of a borrowed or translated word.	М.Зимоморя вважає, що «калькування передбачає існування двосторонніх міжмовних відповідностей між елементарними лексичними одиницями, які й використовуються як «будівельний матеріал» для відтворення внутрішньої форми запозиченого або перекладеного слова.
42	It follows from this that only neologisms of a complex word undergo tracing.	Звідси випливає, що калькуванню зазнають лише неологізми складного слова.
43	Tracing does not change the original word at all.	Калькування не змінює оригінального слова взагалі.
44	Terminology and brevity make tracing paper equivalents attractive for social-scientific and journalistic works.	Термінологічність і стислість роблять еквіваленти-кальки привабливими для суспільно-наукових та газетно-публіцистичних робіт.
45	Also, when translating polynomial neologisms-phrases, the translator faces the problem of establishing internal semantic connections.	Також при перекладі багаточленних неологізмів-словосполучень перед перекладачем постає проблема встановлення внутрішніх смислових зв'язків.

46	Descriptive translation is carried out in different ways	Описовий переклад здійснюється різними способами
47	The disadvantage of descriptive translation is its verbosity.	Недолік описового перекладу полягає у його багатослівності.
48	One of the least common lexical-grammatical translation transformations is the use of antonymic translation.	Однією з найменш поширених лексико-граматичних перекладацьких трансформацій є прийом антонімічного перекладу.
49	According to our observation, the productive models of the creation of Neocovidokon lexemes are telescoping, affixation and word formation, which lead to a multitude of approaches to their translation	Продуктивними моделями творення лексем неоківідокону, на наше спостереження, є телескопія, афіксація та словоскладання, що зумовлюють множину підходів до їхнього перекладу
50	One of the oldest and most productive ways of word formation is telescoping.	Одним із найдавніших та найпродуктивніших способів словотвору є телескопія.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню неологізмів пандемії COVID-19. У вступі обґрунтовано вибір теми, її актуальність, визначено мету, об'єкт та предмет дослідження, описано методи та матеріал дослідження. Основна частина роботи містить два розділи. Перший розділ – теоретична частина, що складається з підрозділів, які містять інформацію про місце неологізмів ковідної тематики у сучасній лінгвістиці, причини виникнення неологізмів, способи їх творення та перекладу. Другий розділ присвячений практичному визначенню способів утворення та перекладу неологізмів українською мовою, а також безпосередньому перекладу неологізмів. Список використаних джерел містить друковані та електронні джерела, що використовувались при написанні роботи.

Ключові слова: пандемія, неологізми, способи творення, переклад, інформація