

in paremiology made it possible to reveal many common features in the paremias of the compared languages, due to the universal nature of the nomination.

In the ethnoculture of different peoples, phraseological units, including the names of animals, are, first of all, statements about a person, his spiritual and social traits.

**Conclusion.** In the course of the analysis of Russian and Arabic paremias with a zoonym component, various quantitative and qualitative discrepancies were identified, explained by the originality of the national linguistic picture of the world.

## ENGLISH – BASED CORONEOLOGISMS

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**Introduction.** Coronavirus has led to an explosion of new words and phrases, both in English and in other languages. This new vocabulary helps us make sense of the changes that have suddenly become part of our everyday lives.

**Aim.** Get acquainted with modern changes in English vocabulary according to covid influence.

**Materials and methods.** Study and make a short survey of English - based coroneologisms of covid related vocabulary.

**Results and discussions.** The current pandemic has put a halt to our everyday lives and all forms of physical contact, and so technologies and digital experiences now play a more conspicuous role than ever. We have gone online and got used to vocabulary whose usage prior to covid-19 was very limited (e.g. *quarantine* and *pandemic*) or known to very few (*coronavirus*, *super-spreader*, or the abbreviations *PPE* “personal protective equipment” or *WFH* “working from home”), while coming to terms with the implications of others such as *self-isolation*, *lockdown*, or *social distancing*. Short pieces of *coroneologisms* have attested to the rise of many new lexical formations, mostly blends. According to Thorne, more than 1,000 new words – both non-specialised and technical terminology have been created during the current pandemic. Journalists and Twitter users are particularly prone to coin words displaying a high level of linguistic ingenuity; yet, the circulation of that lexis may be very limited. The present note overviews some of the most widely spread vocabulary related to our new covid-19 reality, coming from the laity rather than from medical or scientific professionals. Alongside terms like “social *distancing*” and “*lockdown*”, less technical and more playful vocabulary has transcended linguistic boundaries. Particular attention will be paid to examples from European languages whose word-stocks share a common Latinate substratum, likewise central to scientific communication.

Unsurprisingly, the clipped word “*corona*”, from the compound *coronavirus*, and to a lesser extent, the acronym *covid* feature prominently not only in English but also in many other languages. *Covid* has been borrowed as an Anglicism and users of languages with grammatical gender like French, Catalan, Spanish, and Italian have tended to prefer the masculine gender because of its associations with (*corona*)*virus*, masculine in those languages. Nevertheless, French and Spanish prescriptivists, among others, have pointed out that because it stands for *coronavirus disease*, it should be feminine following the gender of the head of the phrase (i.e. *disease*). *Covid*-derived Anglicisms including “*covidiot*” (a person who ignores public health advice, thereby putting others at risk) and “*covidivoces*” (divorces during quarantine) are widely attested cross-linguistically. In

the case of other forms containing “corona” such as “*coronacoma*” and “*anticoronavirus*”, the question of whether the new forms in languages other than English have been calqued on English or are endogenous (i.e. language-internal) developments can be more complex because their components (e.g. *coma*, *anti-*, and *corona*) were already attested in all those languages. Unlike “*covid*”, a newly integrated Anglicism, “*corona*” is found in Latin and Romance languages with the primary meaning of “crown”, until its clipping “*coronavirus*” became popular across nations and “*corona*” was subsequently associated with the disease. Therefore, distinct languages could have created the same words independently. The dates of attestations of the neologisms in the different languages, however, seem to support the first possibility, that is, that they are calques on English models since they are attested later in other languages than in English. The unmediated English origin of direct, unadapted, borrowings like “*coronials*”, playing with *corona* and *millennials*, poses little doubt. Similarly, there are some words that look like English but do not exist in that language, known as ‘false Anglicisms’ or ‘Pseudo-English, such as *quarenteners*, broadly meaning ‘someone quarantining’ in languages like Portuguese or Spanish.

All these neologisms can be broadly categorised according to their components: under the aforementioned *covid* are also “*covidials*” (babies born in an expected baby boom in late 2020) and “*covideoparty*”(a video party during lockdown and under *corona*), “*coronials*” (same meaning as *covidials*), “*coronacation*” (used ironically to refer to the forced holidays during quarantine), “*corona trolls*”, and “*morona*” or “*moronavirus*” (synonyms for *covidiots*); to that list of recurrent stems we can also add *quarantine* (e.g. “*quaranteens teenagers*” - who have experienced the coronavirus pandemic), “*quarintini*”( a cocktail during lockdown, based on the word *martini*), *quarantipple* (a drink taken while in quarantine) and *Zoom* (“*zoom-bombing*”, “hijacking a Zoom meeting”; “*zumping*” breaking up on Zoom), as well as other individual creations related to drinks like “*locktail*” (*lockdown* and *cocktail*). Not all of the listed forms have been borrowed into other languages (at least yet), but their presence seems to be expanding.

**Conclusion.** The patent productivity of blending, compounding is a crucial device throughout the history of English, especially in Old English. All of these new lexical items play with existing words, their sounds, and resonance, and they highlight the profound interrelation between language and society. The power of words in encapsulating the ethos of the current situation, without conveying its tragedy but a more cheerful spirit, is here demonstrated. These terms may fall out of use in the future even if some are already in online dictionaries, but at the moment they serve their purpose, contributing to putting names to new realities and psychologically processing and enduring these unprecedented times globally.

## MAIN TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TEXTS OF THE MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROFILE

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**Introduction.** Today, many scholars choose English to write professional articles. They can be understood. Such articles will become known to the general scientific community. We consciously chose to study in the Ukrainian language. We still have a lot to learn, but in 5 years we have to write our own scientific work - a master's degree. We will choose different sources for citation - written in both English and Ukrainian. For scientific texts of medical and biological