

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 *covidiot*); 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

profile the correct, accurate translation is very important, taking into account all the nuances. Therefore, our study is relevant for those international students who plan to write their own research paper.

Aim. As an object of research, we have chosen the main translation transformations, as a subject - grammatical and lexical-semantic transformations in the texts of medical and biological profile in translation. The purpose of our work is to investigate these transformations in Claire Wilson's article "Could there be more people who are immune to the coronavirus than we thought?" and Adam Vogan's Plastic Pandemic.

Materials and methods. In this work we use the comparative method. Elaboration of each text was divided into 2 stages - translation of texts into Ukrainian and analysis of used grammatical and lexical-semantic transformations.

Results and discussion. Translating the text depends on the translator's experience and skills. Languages can have different grammatical structures, syntactic constructions, and so on. A scientific text requires the most accurate translation, but not everything can be translated verbatim. Then translators use the transformations. The translator's main task is to create a text that is as close to the original in its semantics as possible.

For the theoretical basis of our work we took the work of S. Maximov "Practical course of translation". The author speaks about the following types of transformations: transposition (permutation of words); grammatical replacement (translation by another part of speech); addition (necessary for understanding information; release (redundant information); generalization (unification) of concepts; differentiation of concepts; concretization of concepts; logical semantic development; antonymous translation; Holistic transformation (usually used for metaphors); compensation for translation losses.

Conclusions. Translation transformations are the transformations by which it is possible to make the transition from the original units to the translation units. They have a formal-semantic character, transforming both the form and the meaning of the original units. Considering the peculiarities of the transmission of the syntactic structure of the English sentence in the Ukrainian language, it can be noted that the translator must use transformations. Transposition, grammatical substitution and logical development were most often used in the texts we translated.

THE EFFECT OF CORONA VIRUS ON THE NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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Introduction. Corona virus, also called COVID-19 is a world wide pandemic that has ravaged and affected all human related spheres of life such as health, culture, social, political as well as human governance. In a country like Nigeria, the virus has gravely affected the educational sector. People who get infected experience respiratory illnesses. Older people with underlying medical problems are susceptible to contacting the virus easily and dying.

Corona virus however, is not a death sentence if precautionary measures are taken. The best preventive measures are; informing and spreading knowledge about the virus, self isolation, washing hands regularly and regular use of hand sanitizers, avoiding contact with your face, wearing face masks, social distancing, etc. (NCDC 2020).