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MODERN MEDICAL NEOLOGISM IN TRANSLATION

The continuous spread of coronavirus in the world is the main catalyst not only for changes that are taking place in the culture and life of people, but also in the language. In 2020, the new term "Covid-19" dominated in the mass media and around the world. People who were not familiar with the medical profession and did not have the appropriate knowledge faced the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on a global scale. An outbreak of a new virus that has rocked the health system and forced people to create a new colloquial medical vocabulary dedicated to the pandemic. New medical terms have become part of the new social reality that people live in.

Medical translation is characterized as a separate type of technical and scientific translation, including medicine and related fields that deal with public health issues. Medical vocabulary is one of the most complex in the world. The main feature of translating medical texts is terminology. However, the medical term system is international, because it contains a large number of terms of Greek and Latin origin. In practice, the main source language of medical translation is English, because most of the studies in the original are published in English. [2, c. 84]

Medical terminology is a system of concepts that refers to conditions and processes occurring in the human body; this refers to all diseases and their symptoms, medical equipment and medicines, as well as methods for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of various diseases.

Medical terms like any other lexemes belonging to a particular terminological system, have a number of specific features: 1) definitiveness, consistency, unambiguity, accuracy, lack of synonyms and independence from the context; 2) internationalization, implemented in terms based on Greek and Latin roots; 3) neutrality is necessary to avoid errors in the interpretation of the term; 4) eponyms play one of the main roles in the replenishment of medical terminology vocabulary; 5) savings that are achieved by using various abbreviations and abbreviations. [1, c. 15]

Terminology in the medical field is divided according to the method of creation, as well as depending on what means are involved in creating the term. Among the main ways to create new terms are: 1) Affixation. Many words are usually formed using Latin and Greek suffixes, prefixes, or roots. Usually, terms with Latin roots refer to a part of the human body, and terms with Greek roots indicate that this part of the body is being examined, or indicate a pathology in this part of the body. a) suffixal: *bleeding* – *кровотеча*, *treatment* – *лікування*; b) prefixal: *dialysis* – *діаліз*, *antibody* – *антитіло*; c) prefixal-suffixal: *hypertension* – *гіпертонія*, *microscopic* – *мікроскопічний*. 2) Ellipsis. This phenomenon is characterized by the removal of one of the components of the phrase. For example, *gastric* “*gastric ulcer*”- *виразка шлунка*, *cord* “*spinal cord*” – *спинний мозок*. 3) Telescoping. New vocabulary is formed by combining the full or abbreviated base of two words. For example, *medical* + *care* – *medicare*. This method is considered a less productive way to form medical terms.

As mentioned above, 2020 was the beginning of the formation of a new layer of medical terminology, which is connected with the reality in which people now live. The most popular medical term of 2020 is *telemedicine*. This is a new area of medicine, where computer technology plays a major role. Telemedicine was widely used during the pandemic to reduce contact with people. This term is formed by combining the two words “telephone” and “medicine”. Translation into Ukrainian does not cause difficulties due to the fact that there are similar words in our language: *Healthcare organizations are evolving to exploit the power of telemedicine as an enabler for patients' wellbeing* [Journal of Innovation Economics & Management] – Все більше організацій з охорони здоров'я починають розвиваються, щоб використовувати усі можливості телемедицини як одного із засобів, що сприяє благополуччю пацієнтів.

Another term that is quite often used now is *super-spreads*. This term refers to a person who infects a large number of people: *Most new transmissions were from a few “super-spreaders”: about 10% of the people caused 60% of new infection...* [The Economist] – Найчастіше розповсюдження нового вірусу відбувається через кількох “суперпоширювачів”: близько 10% людей стають причинами виникнення 60% нових захворювань... This term is a neologism, and therefore it is translated into Ukrainian using loan translation.

Another example is the term *infodemic*, which refers to an overload of true or false information during a pandemic. The term *infodemic* is a combination of “information” and “epidemic”: *...offered a range of recommendations for government, media and social media platforms on how to fight the COVID-19 infodemic.* – ...було запропоновано ряд рекомендацій для уряду, засобів масової інформації та соціальних мереж про те, як боротися з інфодемією під час коронавірусу.

The term system also includes a large number of new abbreviations, such as *WFH (Working From Home)*, which gained popularity in 2020, when people started working from home during the lockdown: *COVID-19 forced a decision upon people, and with the world having to adapt quickly, many businesses opted to try WFH.* [Policy Design and Practice] – Коронавірус змусив людей прийняти багато рішень, і оскільки світові довелося швидко адаптуватися, багато компаній вирішили спробувати працювати з дому. This abbreviation is not available in Ukrainian, so it is translated using the descriptive method.

In addition to serious terms, the daily vocabulary includes words such as *coronadivorce* (a large number of divorces during the pandemic), *coronababies* (a real boom in the birth rate due to forced quarantine) and *corona bud* (the only friend with whom you spend time during quarantine). These terms were also created through the process of telescoping where two words are brought together to create a new word which combines their meanings: *Couples whose marriages are fraying under the pressures of self-isolation could be heading for a coronadivorce.* [The New York Times] – Одружені пари відчувають великий тиск через самоізоляцію і знаходяться за крок від коронарозлучення. The translation into Ukrainian in this sentence takes place through loan translation, due to the lack of equivalent in target language.

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