

## NEOLOGISMS IN MEDICAL TEXTS RELATED TO CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC AND CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING THEM

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**Annotation:** *This article examines the emergence of neologisms during the 2019 Pandemic and the most common difficulties of their translation in medical texts. The results obtained reveal the possible ways and means of translation necessary to avoid the difficulties described in the article.*

**Keywords:** *neologism, translation, medicine, coronavirus, translation methods, comparative analysis, descriptive translation, transliteration, transcription, phonetic principle.*

The translation of neologisms in medical texts is one of the main tasks of professional translators. With the constant development of medical science and technology, new terms and concepts are emerging that require accurate and adequate translation into other languages. New words can be created based on existing ones or be completely unique, which makes their translation even more difficult.

One of the main problems with the translation of neologisms in medical texts is that these terms often have a very specific meaning and do not have a direct correspondence in another language. The translator must not only understand the meaning of the new term, but also find the most suitable equivalent that conveys all the nuances and features of the original. In such cases, the translator will have to resort to specialized dictionaries, consult with experts and conduct additional research to find the best translation option.

Another problem with the translation of neologisms in medical texts is that these terms can be very technical and difficult to understand even for specialists in this field. The translator must not only correctly convey the meaning of the term, but also make it accessible and understandable to the target audience. Simple language, explanatory examples and illustrations are often used to facilitate the understanding of complex concepts.

The next challenge with the translation of neologisms in medical texts is the instability of terminology. Due to the rapid development of medical science and the emergence of new discoveries, the terms may change or become more precise over time. Therefore, the translator must be aware of the latest trends and updates in the field of medicine in order to detect changes in terminology and ensure up-to-date translation.

A significant part of the neologisms appeared on social networks, where communicants tried to describe as clearly and vividly as possible the events that are happening to them at one or another difficult time. So, during the period of active spread of the coronavirus and self-isolation, the following groups of words appeared:

1. Expression of fear and despair: Coronapocalypse = crown + apocalypse, Coronageddon = crown + Armageddon, Coronaphobia = coronavirus + phobia;



2. Name the personalities born and raised in a certain period of time: Coronallet (Coronial) = Coronavirus + Millennium, quarantine = quarantine + teenager.;

3. Ridiculous personalities who do not comply with the requirements of the pandemic: Covidiot = Covid-19 + Idiot, Coronaroamer = Coronavirus + tramps, quarantine roles = quarantine + trolls, Corona-Uber = Coronavirus + Uber.;

4. Alcohol: quarantini = quarantine + martini, coronarita = corona + Margarita (Shukunda, 2020).

5. Processes characteristic of society during the pandemic: Covidivorce = covid + divorce, Covexit = covid + exit, Coronafortunity = coronavirus + opportunity; quarantine shame (anal physical shame). As can be seen from the above groups of words, the neo-lexicons characteristic of the Covid pandemic are casual phrases formed from phrases of content and merged words that are used in their original meaning.

It should be noted that the name COVID-19 itself consists of an abbreviation of the expression corona virus disease and the date of fixation of the virus, that is, 2019. Later, this element became the name for a whole family of viruses, and the meaning of this word was revised. A distinctive feature of the COVID-19 crisis is the incredibly rapid rate of spread and escalation of the impact on the entire human society. Such a feature lies in the uniqueness and scale of such a phenomenon, the impact of which on the whole world cannot be denied.

Thus, many sociologists compare the coronavirus crisis with a large-scale catalyst, which, in turn, had to leave its mark in the political, economic and social sphere of public life, citing the strong influence of the entire world community.

Thus, several criteria can be identified that characterize the belonging of neologisms to the markers of modernity. The most important characteristics are:

1. The novelty and uniqueness of a word or phrase;
2. Frequency of use;
3. Relevance.

Despite the fact that many words that can be attributed to the time of the coronavirus pandemic, namely isolation, self-quarantine, self-isolation, quarantine, were recorded in dictionaries as early as the 19th century, they found their widespread and widespread use not so long ago [2:201]. It is important to note that the relevance of a particular word was revealed in this study using social networks and the Internet application Google Trends. According to the results of the investigation, it was found that a huge number of accounts appeared on the Instagram social network, the main purpose of which is to inform the population about the pandemic: @Coronakrise2020, @Coronakrise\_Deutschland, @Corona-Krisenberater [1:124]. The Google search query "Corona Krise", in turn, was recorded as of the end of March 2020 in more than 5 countries with the most frequent requests.

Even during the COVID-19 crisis, there was a process of rethinking many words and their use. Words such as epidemic, outbreak, pandemic have become almost complete synonyms in connection with the current situation in the world, which, in turn, has opened up new opportunities for their use. Thus, an epidemic, a rapidly developing disease that affects most people, epidemic, a progressive increase in



morbidity, and pandemic, a disease that spreads over a wide area, have become characteristic words of the prevailing linguistic reality for many people. It is also worth noting that, in addition to introducing rarely used words into the active vocabulary of a large number of people, many words have been reinterpreted and new meanings have been adopted that correspond to the current worldview. For example, the expression social distance, which had the meaning of the quality of social activity and interaction between representatives of different social groups, was used in the sense of physical distance between people. Therefore, the term is widely used to express measures aimed at preventing the spread of the disease.

An important component of the lexical markers for the period of the spread of the coronavirus are also word groups with complex spelling, which are formed using a composite word formation model. Examples of this group of words are: CoronaBonds: bonds issued by EU Member States that are used to combat coronavirus infections. Crown etiquette: measures to prevent the development and spread of the coronavirus [1:124]. A separate group of neologisms can be distinguished by words formed by conversion, that is, the transition from one part of speech to another: coronavirus - staying at home for fear of illness; self-isolation - avoiding interaction with people and being crowned - being infected with the virus. Another source of integration of a non-lexical language into the active vocabulary of people living in a certain territory is the borrowing mechanism. Due to the digitization of public life and the massive spread of the Internet, a number of foreign words are regularly included in the modern language dictionary. The analysis of the material showed that the borrowed Covid vocabulary in Russian is 70%. This etymological situation is primarily due to the fact that the coronavirus infection does not originate in Russia. As a result, the realities associated with coronavirus tend to be of English-language origin [3:193]. Studying the neologisms of the coronavirus pandemic, it was found that 85% of this vocabulary is recorded in modern slang dictionaries, such as the Urban Dictionary.

Therefore, neologisms of that time often represent vocabulary related to people's daily lives, expressing the linguistic realities inherent in the coronavirus pandemic and the biosphere of that time as a whole. However, it is still necessary to focus on the fact that, despite the fact that the neologisms of the coronavirus infection period are mainly words of the spoken language and slang, there are a large number of linguistic markers associated with both political and financial phenomena.

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