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NEOLOGISMS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Bachelor's thesis

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Olga Shershneva

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PREFACE

Language is an outstanding phenomenon in the culture of any nation. It reveals the mentality of the people, shows its connection with the culture of their ancestors, is the basis of the thinking of people of any generation. In addition, the language is a living system, because new words are constantly appearing in it, and obsolete ones go to the periphery, are used less and less, sometimes die off. Since the pace of change in vocabulary is uneven; during great social changes, there is an active enrichment of the vocabulary of the language. This is due to the need to identify many new concepts in various spheres of life. All this applies to any language. According to the linguistic portal Global Language Monitor, about 5,400 new words appear annually, and only 1,000 subsequently become widely used. It is enough to be included in the printed version of the dictionary. As for printed or online dictionaries, Webster's Third New International Dictionary and The Oxford English Dictionary have approximately the same number of words (about 470,000).

English is one of the most dynamic languages in the world, it is replenished with new words every 98 minutes, as a result of which the language is enriched with new vocabulary every day (Anil n.d). Vocabulary as the most mobile layer of the language most sensitively reacts to all changes in the social, cultural and other spheres of life of the speaking community (Anil n.d). The Internet also influences the development of vocabulary. The Internet is used by people for communication daily and different words are used in this process. That is the reason why neologisms appear and take root in our lives. That is the reason why this particular topic was chosen by me to explore. The aim of this research is to analyse neologisms in English language during the COVID – 19 period. The lack of knowledge of English neologisms determines the relevance of the study.

The object of this study is the history of occurrence of English neologisms, their analytics and impact on our communication process within the framework of education in period of COVID-19.

The aim of the study is a linguistic analysis of English neologisms in period of the pandemic. In this research the following questions are explored:

How do neologisms come into existence and take root in English language?

What is the real impact of neologisms on language development?

The main purpose of this work is to collect information about neologisms and their brief historical background; also to identify the main models of word formation of neologisms in the language and to establish the methods of their formation.

The hypothesis of the study is that blending is the most common method of forming neologisms during the pandemic.

The material of the study was English neologisms selected by random sampling from English-language online dictionaries of neologisms. The following dictionaries were chosen: Collins Online Dictionary, Macmillan Dictionary, Merriam – Webster Online Dictionary, Online Oxford Dictionary, Cambridge Online Dictionary, Urban Online Dictionary.

The present paper consists of the Introduction, the two chapters, and the Conclusion. Chapter I “Basic theoretical provisions of neologisms in English language” provides with some background theoretical information regarding neologisms, including an overview of the historical backdrop, their usage, and varieties and the main processes of the word-formation. Chapter II is devoted to analysis of 70 neologisms that have emerged during the pandemic and subsequently the outcomes attained. Based on the aforementioned outcomes, a comprehensive summary can be formulated. The Conclusion of the thesis incorporates a linguistic analysis and offers critical commentary pertaining to the aims and hypotheses that have been established.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| PREFACE | 3 |
| <i>Contents</i> | |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 6 |
| CHAPTER I. BASIC THEORETICAL PROVISIONS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE..... | 9 |
| 1.1 The definition and history of the emergence of neologisms | 9 |
| 1.2 The main causes of neologisms and their classification | 12 |
| 1.3 The place of neologisms and their main features in modern education | 15 |
| 1.4 The main methods of creation morphological neologisms | 16 |
| CHAPTER II. CONSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS OF THE COVID – 19..... | 20 |
| 2.1 Method and Sample | 20 |
| 2.2 Discussion of the Results | 30 |
| CONCLUSION | 32 |
| CONCLUSION IN ESTONIAN | 34 |
| REFERENCES | 36 |
| APPENDIX 1..... | 40 |
| APPENDIX 2..... | 45 |
| APPENDIX 3..... | 50 |

INTRODUCTION

Language is a unique and important tool of humanity. In due course, American linguist Noam Chomsky defined the term “language” as “a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements” (1957, p.13). Furthermore, he continued by explaining that this is accurate for all natural languages since they have “a finite number of phonemes (or letters in its alphabet) and each sentence is representable as a finite sequence of these phonemes (or letters)”(1957, p.13).

Similarly, any language may be the subject of inquiry because it is the result of thousands of years of evolution and is always changing. Any language is constantly undergoing changes due to the continuous development of all types of human activity. A prime example of this is the COVID-19 pandemic. Mokeeva noted (2021, p.408) that the COVID-19 pandemic has become the largest event of the 21st century and in a short period of time had a great impact on politics, economics, education, as well as on the vocabulary of all languages in the world, including English. Modern society knows about such words as “coronapocalypse”, “COVID shame”; “covidiot”, “anti-masker” or “anti-vaxxer”.

Learning a language is a complex process and it is worth remembering that each language has its own nuances when learning and many face language barriers when learning. The study of language is implemented by such science as linguistics. Phonology, pragmatics, syntaxes, phraseology, semantics, and finally morphology built the basic substantive portions of linguistics. A distinctive feature of the vocabulary of the language is its ability to endless enrichment by infusing new words, which at the initial stage of their existence are called neologisms. In the etymological dictionary (n.d.) - 1772 (in a translation from French), "practice of innovation in language, the use of new words or old words in new senses," from French néologisme (18c.), from neo- "new" (see neo-) + Greek logos "word" (see Logos) + -ism. Meaning "new word or expression" is from 1803. Neological "characterized by new words or phrases" is attested from 1754. Peter Newmark (1988), an English professor, also provided a definition of “neologisms” as “new words naming newly invented or imported objects or processes, or new expressions that suddenly fill one of the innumerable gaps in a

language's resources for handling human thought and feeling at some level of formality” (p.139).

Neologisms or new terms are frequently mentioned in ideas on how words are created in the English language without any further definition or explanation (Bauer, 1983, p. 42). If a word or lexicalized word combination is not found in general dictionaries of standard English, it is considered new in lexicography.

The rapid development of human society leads to the emergence of a huge number of new realities. There is a need to study neologisms, since these language units quickly move from a passive dictionary to an active one. Nowadays, the English language is experiencing a neological boom. The emergence of new words, the splitting of the meaning of the word occurs exponentially. A huge number of new lexical units appear, and the need to describe them caused the emergence of such a section of lexicology as neology (Lingvotech, n.d).

According to Lyons (1981, p.15), languages are the primary communication methods utilised by certain groups of humans within the community of which they are members. Lyons, in particular, emphasises that language is the best communicative system of human beings by specific social groups.

The twenty-first century is the Age of computers and innovations (Gengage, n.d.). Many teenagers spend their free time on social networks, which are an integral part of human life today. Definitely, social networks allows to get a large amount of necessary information in a fairly short time. They provide an opportunity to communicate at a distance with a huge number of people living in different parts of the world, help to get acquainted, find friends, fall in love, discuss news and events. Social networks help to find lost friends, classmates and classmates. The growing popularity of the Internet and its plethora of channels for authors and readers has led to the development of several methods for communicating ideas based on purpose and necessity (Bokhieva & Stepanova, 2018) . English neologisms have simultaneously appeared all over the world as a result of the numerous chances it has given new words to disseminate among a huge number of users.

New information technologies have led to the need to introduce new lexical units in curriculums of foreign language in educational institutions.

CHAPTER I. BASIC THEORETICAL PROVISIONS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1.1 The definition and history of the emergence of neologisms

The fast neologization of modern English, which reflects worldwide trends, is presently being highlighted by linguists. Such an event is known as a neological boom (Springer International Publishing, 2017, p.266). A huge influx of new words and the need to describe them led to the creation of a special branch of lexicology - neology - the science of neologisms.

The term neologism is first attested in English in 1772, borrowed from French néologisme (1734). In an academic sense, there is no professional Neologist, because the study of such things (cultural or ethnic vernacular, for example) is interdisciplinary. Anyone such as a lexicographer or an etymologist might study neologisms, how their uses span the scope of human expression, and how, due to science and technology, they spread more rapidly than ever before in the present times.

The term neologism has a broader meaning which also includes "a word which has gained a new meaning". Sometimes, the latter process is called semantic shifting, or semantic extension. Neologisms are distinct from a person's idiolect, one's unique patterns of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

Neologisms are usually introduced when it is found that a specific notion is lacking a term, or when the existing vocabulary lacks detail, or when a speaker is unaware of the existing vocabulary. The law, governmental bodies, and technology have a relatively high frequency of acquiring neologisms. Another fact that motivates the coining of a neologism is to disambiguate a term which may be unclear due to having many meanings.

Any language is constantly undergoing changes due to the continuous development of all types of human activity. A distinctive feature of the vocabulary of the language is its ability to endless enrichment by infusing new words, which at the initial stage of their existence are

called neologisms. The formation of neologisms is evidence of the prosperity of the language, which is a reflection of the progress of humanity and society as a whole. Despite the high popularity of this linguistic phenomenon among scientists, it is quite difficult to find one definition of the term "neologism". It is translated literally from the Greek language (Greek neos - new, logos - word), which gives a generalized meaning - "new word". In the etymological dictionary - 1772 (in a translation from French), "practice of innovation in language, the use of new words or old words in new senses," from French néologisme (18c.), from neo- "new" (see neo-) + Greek logos "word" (see Logos) + -ism. Meaning "new word or expression" is from 1803. Neological "characterized by new words or phrases" is attested from 1754.

Consider the definitions of the concept "neologism", presented by foreign researchers. Having analyzed works of British neologists, we noted that it is common for them to use the concepts of "neologism" and "coinage" in meaning "new words people make up" as equivalent and interchangeable, although the first term is marked by a higher frequency of use.

In my opinion, the definition proposed by Dieter Herberg quite fully reflects the essence, origin and stay in the language of neologism: "A neologism is such a lexical unit (or such a meaning) that is formed at a certain stage of language development, on the basis of communicative needs in a certain communicative community, spreads, becomes accepted as a language norm, and at this stage of language development most language users perceive it as new".

Related: Neologically (Online Etymology Dictionary, n.d.) Neologism is (from the Greek neos - new + logos - word, concept) - a word or figure of speech created to denote a new subject or expression of a new concept. The specificity of neologisms lies in the fact that, against the background of commonly used words, they may not be understood by everyone, they belong to the category of passive vocabulary, while they may look somewhat colorful and original. Dead languages do not have such new words, but developed languages are replenished with them not even annually, but monthly and daily. This is due to the very rapid

development of progress, information technology, the sphere of relationships, thanks to which these words appear in people's everyday life (Lingvotekh n.d).

The study of neology, a branch of linguistics that deals with the identification and description of new words, trends in language development, and the comparison of neologisms in different languages, is of particular interest to modern lexicology. The appearance of neologisms is proof, on the one hand, of the viability of the language, and on the other hand, of the evolution of the normative language.

According to G. Brekle, the creation of new lexical units is inseparable from the process of human speech activity, which ultimately leads to the achievement of a communicative goal (Réka Benczes, 2006, p.30). Identification of the criteria of "non-logic" words and the creation of a typology of new words is the central issue of neology. Prominent scientists dealt with the problems of neology. The theory of neology was most successfully developed by French linguists. The French linguistic school has significantly contributed to the theory and practice of neology beginning with the classic works of A. Darmsteter (Nerlich, 1992).

The study of neologisms is being successfully developed by Russian linguists. A special mention should be made of the dictionaries-reference books of new words and definitions that N.Z. Kotelova (2015) edited and that were created using materials from the press and fiction. The Great English-Russian Dictionary, edited by Galperin I.R., includes a useful appendix (1980).

The lexicographic components of neologisms are developed by English and American linguists, who make significant contributions to the field of neology. Two valuable Barnhart dictionaries have been published in the last decade (Fischer, 1998, p.23). They fix about 10,000 new words and meanings.

A significant achievement of English lexicography is the release of a four-volume supplement to the Great Oxford Dictionary, edited by R. Bergfield. Among the first important

works in the field of English neology, such as the dictionaries of A.M. Taylor (1948) and R. Zandvoort (1958) reflecting the new in the vocabulary of the English language during the Second World War. P. Berg's Dictionary of New Words (1953), which includes new lexical units that appeared in the English language from the beginning of the 30s to 1953. M. Reifer's Dictionary (1955), which registers about 4500 neoplasms of the period from the 30s to 1955.

Despite everything said above, the systematic study of new words did not start until the early 20th century. In 1907, Leon Mead published a work entitled "How words grow". It is regarded as the first book to address neological concerns. It has articles about new words, even if it is not fully devoted to neologisms. Additionally, Mead included instances of neologisms created by American writers of the day in his dictionary and was the first to advocate for the necessity for a thorough study of new terms.

1.2 The main causes of neologisms and their classification

The interest in studying the causes of the emergence of new words and the patterns of their formation has not been weakening for many decades. A number of studies written on the material in English and other foreign languages, dedicated to the study of neologism, its characteristics, subspecies and features of use. The problems of neologisms have been studied by many linguists: M. Kadok, R. Quirk, D. Crystal, P. Newmark and others, their scientific works have served as a general theoretical basis for this study. The attention of researchers to the problems of neology today is due to the significant role of new words as a mirror of language development, which vividly reflects the adaptation of the language to changing conditions of its functioning under the influence of extralinguistic factors. In modern works on neology, it is emphasized that the process of the emergence of a lexical neoplasm begins with practices and word usage, since the historically established, socially conditioned, political, economic and cultural conditions of the life of the language community affect our speech activity.

Consider various classifications of neologisms, indicating that the criteria for selecting neologisms differ, depending on their properties. Today in linguistics, one of the most common and the generally accepted criteria for selecting neologisms are:

1. way of occurrence;

2. duration of existence;
3. level of novelty;
4. attitude to language/speech;
5. way of word formation.

It is useful to examine each of these criteria. Depending on the method appearance of neologisms, today researchers distinguish between lexical, semantic and phraseological neologisms. Lexical neologisms (neolexemes) are created according to productive models word formations, semantic (neosememes) arise as a result of assigning new meanings to already known words, phraseological (neophrasemes) are formed as a result of assigning new meaning of a phrase or expression (Peprnik J. *English Lexicology* / J.Peprnik. – Olomouc: Univerzita Palackelo,2006.).

Often semantic neologisms find expression in metaphorization or metonymization, narrowing or expanding a previously known meaning. Usually metaphorical expressions are considered natural part of the poetic style, nonetheless today "they play an imminent role in the language of newspapers and magazines" (Kadoch M. *Neologisms in British Newspapers* / M. Kadoch. – South Bohemia: Lambert Academic Publishing, 2013).

Quite often, metaphors are used in magazine headlines, which attracts the reader's attention and encourages him to read the article. The metaphor is known to be based on an unnamed simile two objects or phenomena on the basis of some common feature. For example, "tiger parents" means being the type of parent who pushes and forces their children to achieve high levels of achievement or success in high-status extracurricular activities such as music, using authoritarian parenting methods. This expression has a negative connotative connotation and carries a clear element of disapproval.

Metonymy is the transfer of a name from one object or phenomenon to another on the basis of adjacency. For example, there is the expression "sheepskin". Metonymy, just like metaphor, can be used to attract the reader's attention in headlines and media texts.

Value expansion is a natural and efficient process in the language system (Crystal D. Words, Words, Words / D. Crystal. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.). In the course of this process, a certain word acquires a more general meaning on the basis of homonymy or polysemy. According to F. Katamba, the names of some commercial products or scientific principles are often expanded in meaning (for example, the word “Galileo”, which is used to name the European navigation system; Katamba F. English Words / F. Katamba. - London: Routledge , 1994). The narrowing of specialization is a process under which the number of word meanings is reduced. Consider the word "fowl", which some time ago meant any bird, it is now only used to refer to poultry raised for meat and eggs. According to D. Crystal, there are two underlying reasons for narrowing meanings: "amelioration" (improvement) and "deterioration" (Crystal D. Words, Words, Words / D.Crystal. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007). Amelioration assumes the acquisition of a better, more "positive" meaning by the word. So, the words "lean", "revolutionary", "knight", "nice" acquired positive meanings over time. Deterioration, on the contrary, consists in the acquisition by the word a more negative connotation, as, for example, in the case of the words "villain", "odd", "reek".

One of the most common criteria for evaluating neologisms is also classified by duration of existence. Modern linguists, as the analysis of their works shows, distinguish the following types of neologisms:

- the facts of a brief existence on speech/text level (single use);
- words, meanings, combinations that entered the language system, which became its full members;
- innovations that live for some time in language, and then leaving it" (the so-called "historicism of modernity").

Most researchers divide neologisms according to the degree of novelty into absolute and relative. Absolute neologisms are neologisms that have not previously been used in language: "spiv", "nylon". Relative neologisms mean words that are actually not new to the language. To this group of neologisms, scientists include outdated or obsolete words that have returned to modern language without losing its original values. For example, borrowed from Middle Ages from the French language, the word "curfew" is now actively used again in

modern speech. In this group, researchers include ordinary words that, as a result of semantic and phraseological changes, have acquired new meanings. This group also includes internal borrowings that have penetrated into the literary language from colloquial, colloquial, dialect vocabulary, etc.

Neologisms are an important feature of the language, contribute to its development, uniqueness. Main difference neologisms from all other units of the vocabulary of the language - this is the quality and ability, which are displayed in the very term of the word. The vocabulary of any language, including English, is the living history of this people. AT the lexical composition of the language reflects all events, phenomena, which are better understood help us new words - neologisms.

1.3 The place of neologisms and their main features in modern education

Many scientists and linguists are interested in how new words appear, which serves as the basis for this. The main reason for the emergence of neologisms is the continuous process of development of society. This is how new words arise, and new meanings of already existing and actively functioning lexical units in the language develop. The new always arises as a result of an in-depth understanding of reality, the discovery of previously unknown properties and features of cognizable objects. Therefore, the problem of identifying new knowledge inherent in neologisms, the specifics of the information objectified in them is of particular importance (Kasyanova 2009). In the works Nesvetailo (2009), there was the mentioning of extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors influencing the generation of new words.

Extralinguistic factors - in a broad sense, are a reflection of the outside world, that is, this is the state of society, the level of social awareness, the standard of living, socio-economic conditions, technological progress, and also the type of society. Intralinguistic factors stimulate language renewal from within. These reasons show the ability of the language to update by incorporating new words into its lexical base. But internal factors depend on external ones, as they activate the language system. The process of globalization, the process of world economic, political, cultural and religious integration and unification, also

contributed to the formation of neologisms. Globalization is a characteristic feature of the processes of change of important structures.

As a result of this process, all nations, peoples and languages were mixed. Having written above, that the language reveals the mentality of the people, shows its connection with the culture of their ancestors, is the basis of the thinking of people of any generation. Thus, the main reasons for the emergence of new word formations of an extralinguistic and intralinguistic order are the desire of native speakers for concretization, as well as the interaction of languages with each other.

1.4 The main methods of creation morphological neologisms

Word – Formation is the process of creation (coining) of new words. New words can be coined in English in a number of ways: affixation, conversion, composition, shortening, reduplication, back-formation, blending, onomatopoeia (Antrushina, 1999).

- Affixation - (prefix and suffix).

Affixes include prefixes, suffixes and infixes. This is another productive way of forming new words in the English language. At different stages of the development of society, the language prefers different ways of word formation and, in particular, different affixes. The popularity of certain word-building means is determined by the needs of society at a certain point in its development.

Suffix –er could be roughly defined as designating persons from the object of their occupation or labour (painter - the one who paints) (Antrushina 1999).

- Conversion

Conversion is a very productive way of forming new words in Modern English, ex. Work – to work (Buranov, Muminov 1990).

Conversion - an affixless way of creating (coining) a new word by changing its part of speech (the word acquires a completely new grammatical paradigm).

Verb → noun: a face – to face

Noun → verb: to help – a help

Adjective → verb: clean – to clean

- Composition

Composition – creating (coining) a new word by combining two or more stems (root + affix(es)). For example: word + formation → word-formation.

The meaning of such words may be:

a) directly related to and easily guessed from the meaning of the constituent parts (e.g. classroom);

b) partly related to and possible to guess from the meaning of the constituent parts (e.g. blackboard)

c) indirectly related to and impossible to guess from the meaning of the constituent parts (e.g. butterfly).

Modern English is very rich in compound words; ex. Taxi-driver, paint –box, bookcase (Buranov, Muminov 1990)

- Shortening

Shortening – creating (coining) a new word by dropping one or several syllables from the original word or by reducing it only to initial letters, i.e. abbreviating).

For example: refrigerator → fridge. Such word – formation types as abbreviations (e.g. BBC, Mr, Dr) and acronyms (e.g. NATO, JPEG, UNO).

- Reduplication

Reduplication – creating (coining) a new word by doubling the stem either without changes or with a variation in a root vowel or consonant, например: bye-bye, clop-clop, helter-skelter, hurly-burly, zig-zag. This type of word formation is typical for colloquial speech and is very productive in London slang, known as cockney. This type of word-building is greatly facilitated in Modern English by the vast number of monosyllables. Stylistically speaking most words made by reduplication represent informal groups: colloquialisms and slang. E.g. walkie-talkie, riff-raff (Buranov, Muminov 1990).

- Back-formation

Back-formation – creating (coining) a word of a different part of speech by subtracting an affix from the original word. For example: an enthusiast → to enthuse.

Back-formation can be especially common in English, given that many English words are borrowed from Latin, French, and Greek, which together provide English with a large number of common affixes (Buranov, Muminov 1990).

- Blending

Blending –creating (coining) a word a by joining parts of two or more other words.

For example: smoke + fog = smog, breakfast + lunch = brunch (Buranov, Muminov 1990).

- Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the creation of such words, the sound shells of which, to one degree or another, resemble the designated objects or phenomena. In every language there are so-called onomatopic words that imitate the sounds produced by people and animals. Dork, dink, dum-dum (the repetition of the sound “d” in these words, which are synonyms, allows us to conclude that it means “stupidity”), mum (imitation of human facial expressions becomes the source of a new word). There is a hypothesis that onomatopoeia, as a way of word formation should be considered as something much broader than just the production of words by imitation of purely acoustic phenomena. Some scholars suggest that words can mimic through their sound forms certain non-acoustic features and qualities of inanimate objects, actions and processes, or that the meaning of a word can be regarded as a direct relation of the sound group to the subject (Antrushina 1999).

Chapter I is devoted to an analytical review of works in the field of lexicology and neology. As a result of comparing the opinions of linguists regarding the interpretation of the concept of neologism, we came to the conclusion that neologism is traditionally understood as a lexical unit with a new form and / or content that has become relevant in a certain time period.

The main criteria of neologisms have been identified:

1. Way of occurrence;
2. Duration of existence;
3. Level of novelty;
4. Attitude to language/speech;
5. Way of word formation.

The main types of formation of neologisms have been identified:

1. Affixation
2. Conversion
3. Composition
4. Shortening
5. Reduplication
6. Back-formation
7. Blending
8. Onomatopoeia

The formation of new words is influenced by two groups of factors: extralinguistic (external) and intralinguistic (internal). Extralinguistic factors are a reflection of the surrounding world, that is, the state of society, the level of public consciousness, the standard of living, socio-economic conditions, technological progress, and the type of society. Intralinguistic factors are the process of globalization, the process of world economic, political, cultural and religious integration. Most often, the reason is the need to give a name to a new object or phenomenon

CHAPTER II. CONSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS OF THE COVID – 19

2.1 Method and Sample

The second chapter of this research work will be devoted to the analysis of neologisms in the period of covid -19. The process of searching for neologisms in this area included the study of several sources:

- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org>;
- <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/browse/>;
- <https://www.macmillandictionary.com>;
- <https://www.collinsdictionary.com>;
- <https://www.urbandictionary.com>;
- <https://www.merriam-webster.com>

Below several Internet sites where the statistics of words appeared during the coronavirus period are listed:

- <https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/coronavirus-covid19.php>
- <https://www.nala.ie/covid-19-words-explained/>
- <https://behipo.com/articles/25-novykh-angliiskikh-slov-kotorye-poyavilis-v-rezultate-pandemii>
- <https://www.tmc.edu/news/2020/05/covid-19-crisis-catalog-a-glossary-of-terms/>
- https://app.sketchengine.eu/#wordsketch?corpname=preloaded%2F covid19_1&tab=_basic&lemma=coronavirus&showresults=1

1. At the first stage, a linguistic analysis of neologisms was carried out.

The information and evidence base were collected using the Oxford Online Dictionary, Cambridge Online Dictionary, Macmillan Online Dictionary, as well as using Internet resources and their statistical data.

Search in dictionaries:

- In the Oxford Dictionary section (words for 2020-2021 years); request for articles on the word "Covid-19". See Appendix 1.

- Cambridge Online Dictionary (word query for the words "coronavirus", "Covid-19", "pandemic"). See Appendix 1.

After the request, words were searched in sections.

- Words from the Merriam – Webster Online Dictionary

Search articles for the word "coronavirus disease 2019" – A Guide to Coronavirus-Related Words. See Appendix 1.

- The remaining words are taken from the statistical data of the Internet platforms (listed above), where the most common words during the coronavirus period have already been written. See Appendix 2.

2. At the second stage of the study, the analysis of the methods of formation of neologisms that appeared during the pandemic was made. In particular, a word-formation analysis of neologisms was carried out. The purpose of this kind of analysis is to determine the ways of forming the analysed lexical unit.

In order to understand newly appeared words and their word-formation processes, The definition and origin of each word were searched in the Internet sites that were chosen for the practical part of this article.

The definitions of words were taken and examined from these dictionaries:

- Cambridge Online Dictionary;
- Oxford Online Dictionary;
- Macmillan Online Dictionary;
- Merriam – Webster Online Dictionary;
- Collins Online Dictionary
- Urban Online Dictionary.

Coronavirus infection or covid-19 completely changed the course of life around the world in March 2020. A new infectious disease affecting the human respiratory system was able to take the entire world economy out of control, completely paralyze some countries and terrify most of the world's population. Covid-19 has led not only to global changes in medicine, education, politics and society, but also to a real outbreak of new words and idioms in all languages of the world. During the coronavirus epidemic, new words have emerged and continue to emerge much faster than ever. British writer, linguist and lexicographer Tony Thorne claims that the coronavirus outbreak has spawned more than 1,000 new words (CBC, 2020). This number of words is explained, on the one hand, by the fact that new words are needed to explain the changes that we are seeing in the modern world, and, on the other hand, by the fact that people who are in quarantine or in conditions of self-isolation create new words that would more accurately describe their behavior in the changed reality.

1. Maskne – noun, acne caused or made worse by wearing a mask.

Blending (mask + acne)

2. Quaranteam – noun, a group of people who go into quarantine together. Blending (quarantine + team)

3. Lockstalgia – noun, a feeling of nostalgia for the lockdown period of the covid-19 pandemic. Blending (lockdown + nostalgia)

4. Anti-masker – noun, someone who refuses to obey the rule that a mask must be worn in public places to help protect people from covid-19. Affixation (anti + masker)

5. Coronavision – noun, problems with eyesight that began or worsened during the period of the covid-19 pandemic and lockdown. Blending (Coronavirus + vision)

6. Covexit – noun, the process of easing the restrictions on public life imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Blending (COVID + exit)

7. Coronial – noun, someone who was born around the time of the covid-19 pandemic. Blending (corona + millennials)

8. Zoomwear – noun, a style of dressing that involves wearing clothes suitable for the office above the waist and casual clothing below the waist.

Composition (zoom + wear)

9. Self-quarantine – verb, to refrain from any contact with other individuals for a period of time (such as two weeks) during the outbreak of a contagious disease usually by remaining in one's home and limiting contact with family members.

Composition (self + quarantine)

10. Infodemic – noun, a very large amount of information that is published about a particular problem, some of which is untrue, therefore making it more difficult to find a solution. Blending (information + epidemic)

11. Phygital – adjective, using a combination of physical and digital elements to sell and market a product. Blending (physical и digital)

12. Covidiot – noun, a person who annoys other people by refusing to obey the social distancing rules designed to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Blending (covid + idiot)

13. Covidivoces– noun, the process of ending a marriage as a consequence of the couple spending a large period of time together in lockdown during the covid-19 pandemic. Blending (covid + divorces)

14. SARS - Severe acute respiratory syndrome, an infectious disease caused by a coronavirus, usually presenting with fever, malaise, and cough, and progressing in a proportion of cases to pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome or respiratory failure. Abbreviation (severe acute respiratory syndrome)

15. Pandemic – noun, an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area (such as multiple countries or continents) and typically affects a significant proportion of the population: a pandemic outbreak of a disease. Affixation

16. WFH - working from Home. Abbreviation

17. Staycation – noun, a vacation spent at home or nearby.

Blending (stay + vacation)

18. PPE n. - (at P n.): “personal protective (or protection) equipment: clothing and equipment designed to provide the wearer or user protection against hazardous substances or environments, or to prevent transmission of infectious diseases (see personal protective equipment n.).” Abbreviation

19. CFR in C, n.: “case fatality rate (or ratio), the proportion of cases of a disease or condition that are fatal, esp. within a specified period of time.” Abbreviation

20. Anti – vaxxer – noun, a person opposed to vaccination.

Affixation (anti-vax + -er)

21. Disinfectant – noun, an agent used to disinfect something. Back – formation (to disinfect – a disinfectant)

22. PCR – noun, polymerase chain reaction: a method testing used to detect current infection by detecting genetic material from a virus. Abbreviation

23. Medfluencer – noun, a medical doctor who gives advice, recommends products etc. on social media. Blending (medicine + influencer)

24. Quarantini – noun, a cocktail that you drink while in quarantine (= when a person stays in a particular place for a period of time so that they don't spread or catch a disease), made from whatever ingredients are available to you.

Blending (quarantine + martini)

25. Homecation – noun, a holiday spent completely at home.

Blending (home + vacation)

26. Coronomics – noun, a special brand of pandemic denial that promotes economic status over health and preservation of life. Blending (coronavirus + economics)

27. Covidarium – noun, a field hospital temporarily set up to house Covid-19 patients. Blending (covid + dendrarium)

28. Teletherapy – noun, the treatment of mental illness by discussing someone's problems with them using videoconferencing rather than in person.

Affixation (tele + therapy)

29. Kung-flu - Racist name for the COVID-19 coronavirus.

Composition (kung + flu)

30. Minimony – noun, a small wedding ceremony that is held instead of, or before, a bigger celebration. Affixation (mini + ceremony)

31. Anthro pause – noun, a period of time during which human activity and movement is greatly reduced. Blending (anthropos + pause)

32. Shecession – noun, an economic recession that affects mostly women.

Blending (she + recession)

33. Vaxi Taxi – noun, a taxi that picks people up from their home and takes them to a clinic for their Covid-19 vaccination, with the person sometimes being vaccinated while they are sitting in the taxi. Reduplication

34. Blursday – noun, a humorous way of referring to any day of the week in the time of the covid-19 pandemic, from the fact that it is sometimes difficult to know which day it is. Blending (blur + day)

35. Panpanic – noun, a strong feeling of fear experienced by many people during the covid-19 pandemic, leading to a lack of reasonable thought and action.

Blending (pandemic + panic)

36. Coronacoaster – noun, the ups and downs of a person’s mood, or life generally, during the coronavirus pandemic. Blending (coronavirus + coaster)

37. Coronaphobia – noun, fear of coronavirus. Blending (corona + phobia)

38. COVIDeos - videos watched during the COVID-19 pandemic to help stay sane typically though quarantreaming. Blending (COVID-19 + videos)

39. Above-the-mask – adjective, describes a beauty treatment or product that is used on an area of the face above where a mask is worn, such as the eyes or forehead. Composition (above + the + mask)

40. Doomscrolling - when you keep scrolling through all of your social media feeds, looking for the most recent upsetting news about the latest catastrophe. The amount of time spent doing this is directly proportional to how much worse you're going to feel after you're done. Composition (doom + scrolling)

41. Covidol - someone who is the ideal citizen by practicing social distancing during covid-19; the opposite of a covidiot; one who only purchases reasonable amounts of toilet paper, hand sanitizers, and non-perishable food. Blending (COVID-19 + idol)

42. Coronortunity- noun - circumstances created by the coronavirus resulting in cancellation of many regular, routine occurrences, meetings etc allowing available time to complete tasks, chores, or activities (largely home-based) that would otherwise not be completed. Blending (coronavirus + opportunity)

43. Isobeard - when you're in isolation due to coronavirus and you can't be bothered shaving anymore. Blending (isolation+beard)

44. Zumping – noun, the act of ending a relationship by telling the other person during a video call. Blending (zoom + dumping)

45. Zoombombing – noun, the act of joining a meeting on the Zoom videoconferencing platform without having been invited, with the aim of disrupting it, often by posting inappropriate content. Blending (zoom + bombing)

46. Tripledeemic –noun, the widespread outbreak of Covid-19, flu and respiratory syncytial virus at the same time. Blending (triple + pandemic)

47. FORO - “fear of running out”: a worried feeling that you may run out of a product or a supply of something. Abbreviation

48. FONNO - “fear of normal”: a worried feeling about going back to your normal life and activities after the restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic. Abbreviation

49. HOGO - “hassle of going out”: a feeling that leaving the house in order to socialise is too difficult or not worth the trouble. Abbreviation

50. Supercold – noun, a cold that has more serious symptoms than most colds and is often mistaken for Covid-19 Affixation (super + cold)

51. BCV – Before Coronavirus or Before COVID-19. Abbreviation

52. Flurona – noun, a name that describes the condition of being infected with flu and COVID-19 at the same time. Blending (flu + coronavirus)

53. Coronaroamers - selfish knobheads flouting isolation rules related to Covid-19 as they think the rules don't apply to them. Blending (coronavirus + roamers)

54. Super-spreader – noun, someone who passes on an infectious disease to a large number of people. Affixation (super + spreader)

55. Coronasomnia – noun, the condition of being unable to sleep because of anxiety related to the coronavirus pandemic. Blending (coronavirus + insomnia)

56. Coronanxiety – the feeling of anxiety you feel during this Coronavirus pandemic that is only cured with memes. Blending (coronavirus + anxiety)

57. nCoV - a new form of coronavirus that originated in China in 2019. Abbreviation

58. Mask-shaming – noun, criticizing or confronting someone who is not wearing a face covering. Composition (mask + shaming)

59. Coronageddon - The near-certain, end-of-times condition created either by the actual COVID-19 virus or the massive social, financial and political devastation generated on the back of global hysteria. Blending (corona + armageddon)

60. Covidism – noun, Irrational behavior caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Affixation (COVID-19 + -ism)

61. Coronasceptic – adjective, believing that Covid-19 is not a real disease or does not represent a serious threat; someone who believes this. Blending (coronavirus + sceptic)

62. Covidaver - the dead body of a registered donor infected with the coronavirus, who wished for their body parts to be used for the advancement of medical science. Blending (covid + cadaver)

63. Self-isolation - noun, the practice of voluntarily staying at home and away from other people in case you infect them. Composition (self + isolation)

64. Vaxcident - post-vaccine automobile accident on roadways, caused by mini-strokes and blood clots in the brain. People are driving off the roads and striking trees -- veering into other cars for head-on collisions -- and apparently losing cognitive function while behind the wheel. Blending (vaxination + accident)

65. Caronely - being lonely due to the never ending Carona virus. Blending (Coronavirus + lonel)

66. Maskhole – noun, someone who refuses to wear a facemask in public during the coronavirus pandemic; a combination of mask and asshole. Blending (mask + asshole)

67. Coronanoia - a thought process or fear driven reaction to Covid19, many times to the point of irrationality and/or delusion. Blending (corona + paranoia)

68. Quaranqueen – a person who is not ill but needs to socially isolate and not work for 14 day because of Covid-19 exposure. This person has resources to enjoy their time off. Blending (quarantine + queen)

69. Coronaverse - the name given to human society in a post Covid-19 world. Blending (corona + universe)

70. Coronacut - when the elements of boredom and curiosity combine to produce some haircuts that would never see the light of day if there wasn't a pandemic on the cards.
Blending (coronavirus + cut)

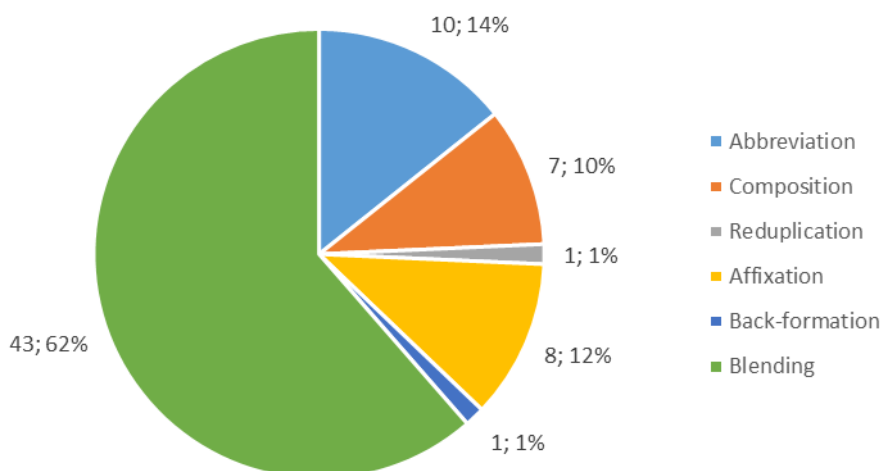


Figure 1. Word-formation types of 70 recent neologisms.

2.2 Discussion of the Results

As can be seen from the chart above, blending is the most typical word-formation type among the 70 recent neologisms that were selected for the linguistic research. Blending – creating (coining) a word a by joining parts of two or more other words. This shows that individuals like to combine several words in a positive way to create a new phrase that would unmistakably represent their sentiments and thoughts. Words can be combined in this way to describe novel items or phenomena in contemporary society.

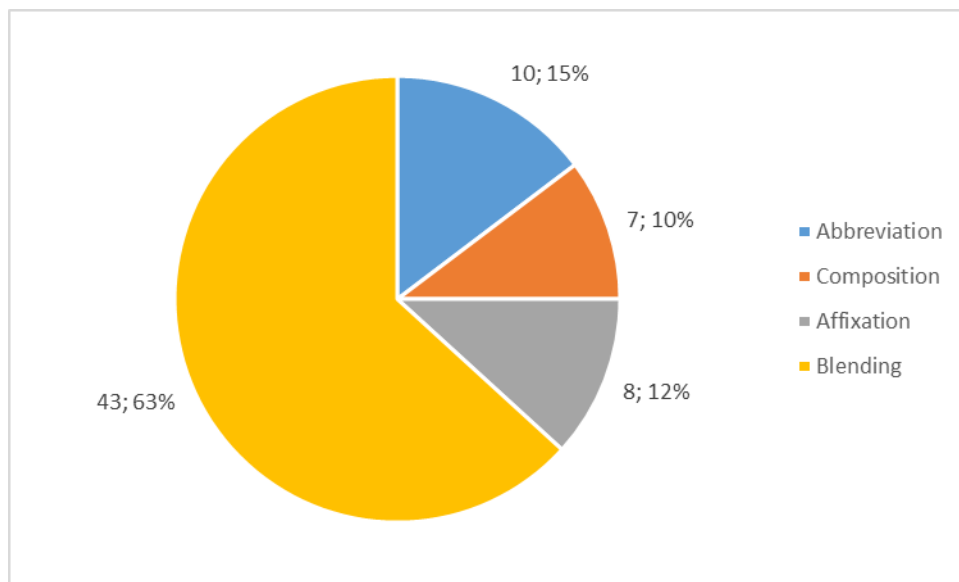


Figure 2. Word-formation types that prevail.

Most of the words are also formed using abbreviations (shortening). Shortening – creating (coining) a new word by dropping one or several syllables from the original word or by reducing it only to initial letters, i.e. abbreviating). Additionally, composition is used to create a significant amount of words. Composition – creating (coining) a new word by combining two or more stems (root + affix(es)). Of course, another common method of producing new words is through affixation. The pie chart demonstrates that the word-building processes of the selected neologisms are almost equally dominated by composition and affixation.

According to the results received, blending (43, 63%), composition (7, 10%), affixation (8, 12%), and shortening (10, 15%) are the four primary and important categories of word-formation processes. A minority proportion of the presented graphic pertains to the processes of conversion, reduplication, back-formation and onomatopoeia in word formation.

CONCLUSION

This study documented new words or expressions (neologisms) that appeared in oral communication during the coronavirus pandemic. The models used for word formation are considered.

Based on the findings derived from the study, the ensuing conclusions can be determined:

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a significant impact on our customary mode of communication, signifying that global occurrences and pivotal societal shifts invariably necessitate fundamental alterations in language. In an effort to comprehend the significant transformations that have become imbued within our societal backdrop, a multitude of linguistic modifications have impacted all typologies of linguistic registers, inclusive of both formal and informal avenues of discourse, leading to an unparalleled proliferation of lexical innovations that have manifested at a rapid pace that is hitherto unparalleled.

The main purpose of this work is to collect information about neologisms and their brief historical background; also the identification of the main models of word formation of neologisms in the language and the establishment of methods for their formation.

Seventy neologisms underwent analysis. An analysis of specific language material showed that new lexemes are heterogeneous in origin. Predominantly, neologisms comprised nouns, although adjectives and verbs were also evident among neologisms. Upon examination of word-building models utilized in neologisms, it becomes evident that the majority of innovative lexical units are developed through the process of blending. This confirms the hypothesis of the present study that blending is a common type of word formation of new words created in the English language under the influence of COVID-19.

The aforementioned outcome can be attributed to the inclination of individuals towards reducing the complexity of their language. This preference arises from the arduousness of articulating lengthy and intricate words or phrases, whereas the usage of

blended words renders a shorter and more effortless pronunciation. The depiction of diverse novel objects or phenomena in contemporary society frequently necessitates the conflation of terms.

During this challenging period, a multitude of newly-coined terms have emerged that are not purely somber in nature. Rather, they demonstrate a penchant for ingenuity, irony, and at times, even levity. Examples of such neologisms include "coronasomnia," "covidol," and "covidiot". The emergence of neologisms serves as a notable expression of the ingenuity of populace as it takes form in linguistic innovation. Generally speaking, the terminologies that emerged or underwent revision amid the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease bear substantial sociocultural importance and serve as informative and contextually-relevant designations that facilitate the effective monitoring of individuals and the adjustment to altered ecological conditions.

CONCLUSION IN ESTONIAN

Selles uuringus dokumenteeriti uusi sõnu või väljendeid (neologisme), mis ilmusid suulises kõnes koroonaviiruse pandeemia ajal. Töös oli tehtud sõnamoodustuse mudelite ülevaade.

Käesoleva uuringu tulemuste alusel saab teha järgmised järeldused:

COVID-19 pandeemia on suurel määral mõjutas meie tavapärasest suhtlusviisi, mis näitab, et globaalsed sündmused ja pöördelised ühiskondlikud muutused nõuavad alati fundamentaalseid keelemuudatusi. Püüdes mõista olulisi muutusi, mis on meie sotsiaalsesse taustsüsteemi sisse imbunud, on paljud keelelised modifikatsioonid mõjutanud kõiki keeleliste registrite tüpologiaid, sealhulgas nii formaalseid kui ka mitteametlikke diskursuse viise, mis on viinud leksikaalsete uuenduste võrratu vohamiseni avaldub kiires tempos, mis on seni võrratu.

Käesoleva töö põhieesmärk on koguda informatsiooni neologismide ja nende põgusa ajaloolise tausta kohta; samuti keele neologismide sõnamoodustuse põhimudelite väljaselgitamine ja nende moodustamise meetodite kehtestamine.

Töös analüüsiti seitsekümmend neologismi. Konkreetse keelematerjali analüüs näitas, et uued lekseemid on päritolult heterogeensed. Neologismid koosnesid enamusest nimisõnadest, kuigi neologismide hulgas esines ka omadussõnu ja tegusõnu. Neologismides kasutatavate sõnaloo mudelite uurimisel ilmneb, et enamik uuenduslikke leksikaalseid üksusi töötatakse välja segamise teel (blending). See kinnitab käesoleva uuringu hüpoteesi, et segamine (blending) on COVID-19 mõjul inglise keeles loodud uute sõnade tavaline sõnamoodustus.

Eelnimetatud tulemuse võib seostada indiviidide kalduvusega oma keele keerukust vähendada. See eelistus tuleneb pikkade ja keerukate sõnade või fraaside artikuleerimise raskusest, samas kui segasõnade kasutamine muudab häälduse lühemaks ja vaevatumaks. Erinevate uudsete objektide või nähtuste kujutamine kaasaegses ühiskonnas nõuab sageli terminite segamist.

Selle keerulise perioodi jooksul on tekkinud palju uusi termineid, mis ei ole oma olemuselt pelgalt sünged. Pigem näitavad nad kalduvust leidlikkusele, ironiale ja kohati isegi kergemeelsusele. Selliste neologismide näidete hulka kuuluvad "coronasomnia", "covidol" ja "covidiot". Neologismide esilekerkimine on keeleuuenduses väljendunud rahva leidlikkuse märkimisväärne väljendus. Üldiselt on uue koroonaviirushaiguse puhkemise ajal on tekkinud või muudetud 1 terminoloogiatel oluline sotsiaalkultuuriline tähtsus ning need on informatiivsed ja kkonteksiga seotud nimetused, mis hõlbustavad üksikisikute tõhusat jälgimist ja kohanemist muutunud ökoloogiliste tingimustega.

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APPENDIX 1

- In the Oxford Dictionary section (words for 2020-2021 years); request for articles on the word "Covid-19".

The screenshot displays the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) website interface. At the top, the OED logo and navigation menu are visible. The search results for "covid-19" are shown, with a list of six entries. The first entry is "Oh my days! It's the OED June 2021 update", followed by "July 2020 update: scientific terminology of Covid-19", "Using corpora to track the language of Covid-19: update 2", "Circuit breakers, PPEs, and Veronica buckets: World Englishes and Covid-19", "Corpus analysis of the language of Covid-19", and "Social change and linguistic change: the language of Covid-19". On the right side, there is a search bar, a "Categories" list, and a "Further Reading" section with three article thumbnails.

Oxford English Dictionary
The definitive record of the English language

Showing 1-6 of 6 entries tagged
“covid-19”

Oh my days! It's the OED June 2021 update
This quarter's update to OED includes nearly 700 newly researched and defined entries and senses, including additions to revised ranges of words including bias, card, carry, common, fast and slow,...

July 2020 update: scientific terminology of Covid-19
As we increase our understanding of the virus and its effects and potential treatments, specialist scientific and medical language is increasingly prominent in everyday discourse. The OED decided to publish another update to cover these developments.

Using corpora to track the language of Covid-19: update 2
In the July 2020 OED update, we take a look at linguistic changes to Covid-19-related vocabulary, and describe the ways that OED lexicographers use corpora to track such changes.

Circuit breakers, PPEs, and Veronica buckets: World Englishes and Covid-19
By analyzing our multibillion-word monitor corpus of English, OED editors can observe how English speakers across the globe are changing the lexicon as a response to the same social pressures resulting from the coronavirus pandemic.

Corpus analysis of the language of Covid-19
OED editors are continually monitoring linguistic developments, and one way of doing this is through analysis of language corpora. Here, we summarize some recent trends, using data from our monitor corpus of English.

Social change and linguistic change: the language of Covid-19
It is a rare experience for lexicographers to observe an exponential rise in usage of a single word in a very short period of time, and for that word to...

Search OED's information pages

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- History of English 52
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- OED & Research 21
- OED Appeals 15
- OED Revision 18
- People & the OED 60
- Quarterly updates 160
- The language of... 59
- Uncategorized 79
- Varieties of English 53
- Webinars 12

Further Reading

- Speed read: the revision of fast and slow
- OED and The Climate Connection: language recycling
- OED and The Climate Connection: Where there's a CLIL, there's a way

Photo 1. Request for articles on the word "Covid-19" in Oxford Online Dictionary.

three variant pronunciations of the prefix). I am especially fond of working on Latin phrases and determining whether and how we should anglicize them, and there were plenty of these (in statu nascendi, in partibus infidelium) to puzzle over. For the significant number of additions and revisions which English borrows from Korean, we were greatly assisted in researching the British and American pronunciations by our consultant Jo Kim.
Catherine Sangster, Executive Editor, OED Management

You can see the full list of words to be added in this update [here](#).

June 2021

1,000 fully revised entries and nearly 700 new words and senses have been added to the Oxford English Dictionary in our latest update, including [deadname](#), [staycation](#) and [social distance](#).

Learn more about the words added to the OED this quarter in our [new words notes](#) by OED Revision Editor, Jonathan Dent.

Moreover, learn more about the revision of *fast* and *slow* in [this blog post](#) by OED Revision Editor, Eleanor Maier.

Update on pronunciation: There was plenty in this release's revisions and new additions for the pronunciation team to get their teeth into. What is the best way to anglicize the sounds in loans like *amandla*, *amigurumi*, or *amobr* (which English borrows from Xhosa/Zulu, Japanese, and Welsh)? How about the length and quality of the vowels in *amrita* (originally Sanskrit)? How reduced is the middle syllable in *amiite*? Does the secondary stress in words with the anarchy-prefix (*anarcho-punk*, *anarcha-feminism*) tend to fall on the an- or the -arch- syllable, and is this the same on both sides of the Atlantic? Do people pronounce the u in the humorous suffix *-amundo* (as in exactamundo) like the vowel in "cup", or the vowel in "book", or should we give both? And that was just the As...

Update on etymology: Some etymological highlights among the entries revised in this release include such major words as *common*, *carry*, *fast*, *feast*, *card*, and *bias* (the last of which shows a particularly interesting semantic history, spanning French and English). New additions range from *Generation Z*, the drug name *remdesivir*, or the combining form *-palooza*, to the Latin *decumanus* or the South American Spanish borrowing *macajuel*. We have also continued our project adding etymologies to existing entries that previously lacked an etymology section. Over 450 of these are included in this release, including items as varied as *infant-school*, *inquorate*, *inamoretta*, Coleridge's coinage *inquaintance*, Scottish *insameikle*, the Cornish fish name *illeck*, or Batman's *Gotham*. Continuing our work updating the etymologies and variant spellings for numerals, this release sees updates of *fifty*, *fifth*, and *fifteen*, among others.



Photo 2. Oxford Online Dictionary section words for 2021 year.

July 2020

Note from the OED Team

This is the second OED update to cover linguistic developments relating to the Covid-19 pandemic. Once again, this falls outside of our usual quarterly publication cycle, and once again these new and updated entries are being made available free to all at [oed.com](#). As well as many new and newly familiar terms, we have also revised a number of relevant terms which were already in the *OED* but have assumed added meaning or significance in 2020. As a historical dictionary the *OED* has an obligation to tell the whole story of a word, but our constant monitoring of language also allows us to see (and tell) those stories as they emerge and change.

In preparing these entries, there is sometimes a balancing act in showing the linguistic impact of the last 6 months clearly and usefully, but also proportionately as part of the history of a word used over many decades or centuries. In some cases, we have chosen to update specific relevant senses rather than the whole entry.

The impact of Covid-19 on our lives and our language is an ongoing story. As we learn more about the nature of the virus and the social impact of the pandemic, the associated vocabulary changes, and the terms themselves change in meaning and usage. One advantage of publishing online is that we can update in response to such changes, so we've taken this opportunity to make a few updates to some of the entries we published in April. *Covid-19* itself is a case in point: in April, *OED* followed medical literature then in defining it as a respiratory disease: it's now clear it's something more, and we've updated our definition accordingly. Our monitoring of large-scale text corpora also continues to identify words exhibiting a marked increase in usage, and a number of those appear in this update.

Because of the extraordinary circumstances of the pandemic, and the unusual pace of linguistic change, we have accelerated the process of researching, writing, and publishing these entries; but we've done that without compromising *OED's* usual editorial rigour, diligence, and impartiality. Like everyone else, lexicographers are adapting to changed circumstances, making the best of new constraints and difficulties. Working from home has benefits and disadvantages. Online research resources are largely unaffected, but library closures have left us temporarily unable to pursue or complete occasional strands of research or verification. However, in a period when so many of us have felt both the lack and the value of definitive information, *OED's* commitment to publishing new research remains constant.

Read our release notes from Trish Stewart, *OED* Revision Editor: Science [here](#).

Learn how the *OED* has been tracking the development of the language around Covid-19 [here](#).

Photo 3. Oxford Online Dictionary section words for 2020 year.

- Cambridge Online Dictionary (word query for the words "coronavirus", "Covid-19", "pandemic").

After the request, words were searched in sections.



Photo 4. Search words on the word "Coronavirus" in Cambridge Online Dictionary.

New words – 9 January 2023

On January 9, 2023 | By Cambridge Words | In New words | 17 Comments

tripledeemic noun [C] /ˌtriːp.əl dem.ɪk/ the widespread outbreak of Covid-19, flu and respiratory syncytial virus at the same time The United States has already plunged into one of the roughest seasons of winter illnesses in decades. After nearly three years of being sequestered, children and adults are back out in crowds, with no masks, no distancing, ...

CONTINUE READING →

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New words – 10 January 2022



COVID - 19



Top posts

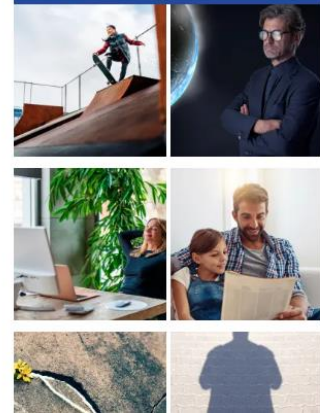


Photo 5. Search words on the word “COVID – 19” in Cambridge Online Dictionary.

Cambridge Dictionary

Making the best of it (dealing with life during the coronavirus pandemic)

On April 1, 2020 | By Kate Woodford | In the English language

by Kate Woodford

All over the world, people are adjusting to a new way of living as a result of COVID-19. At the time of writing, around a third of the world is on **lockdown**, permitted to leave home only for such reasons as food and medicine shopping. Even those of us who are lucky enough to be well and virus-free may be finding the sudden changes to our lifestyles challenging. With this in mind, I thought we'd focus on words and phrases around the theme of dealing with difficult situations.

Let's start with some nice idioms. If you **make the best of it**, you make a difficult situation as pleasant and positive as it can possibly be: *For now, we're stuck in this apartment, so we'll just have to make the best of it.*

Flashpop/Stone/Getty Images

Cambridge Dictionary
Dictionaries and lots more!

pandemic

Top posts

Photo 6. Search words on the word "Pandemic" in Cambridge Online Dictionary.

- Words from the Merriam - Webster Online Dictionary

Search articles for the word "coronavirus disease 2019" – A Guide to Coronavirus-Related Words.

Merriam-Webster Dictionary Thesaurus coronavirus disease 2019 Games & Quizzes Thesaurus Features Word Finder Word of the Day Shop Join MWU Log In

Dictionary

- Definition
- Word History
- Related Articles**
- Entries Near
- Show More

Save Word

Articles Related to *coronavirus disease 2019*

Words We're Watching: (Figurative)...
They can spread more than disease

Coronavirus and the New Words We Added...
New words from the COVID-19 pandemic

A Guide to Coronavirus-Related Words
The terminology you're likely to hear

WORD OF THE DAY
officious
See Definitions and Examples »

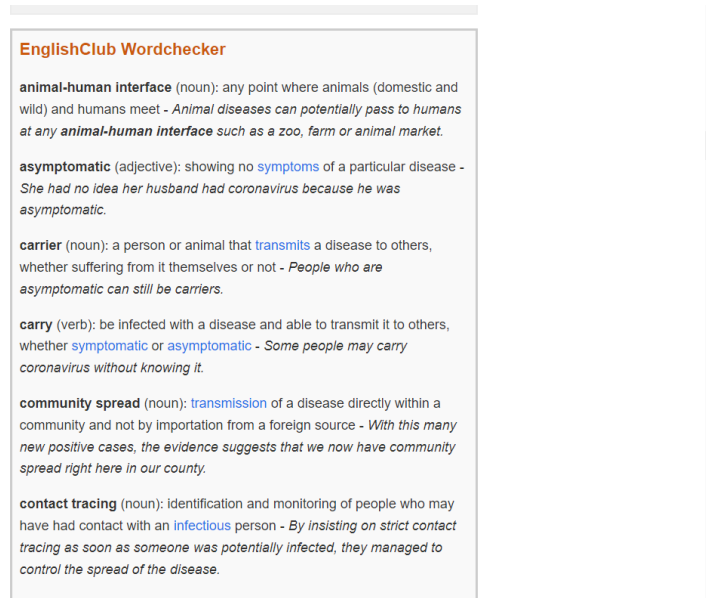
Get Word of the Day daily email!
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Photo 7.

APPENDIX 2

- The remaining words are taken from the statistical data of the Internet platforms (listed above), where the most common words during the coronavirus period have already been written.

1. <https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/coronavirus-covid19.php>



EnglishClub Wordchecker

animal-human interface (noun): any point where animals (domestic and wild) and humans meet - *Animal diseases can potentially pass to humans at any animal-human interface such as a zoo, farm or animal market.*

asymptomatic (adjective): showing no **symptoms** of a particular disease - *She had no idea her husband had coronavirus because he was asymptomatic.*

carrier (noun): a person or animal that **transmits** a disease to others, whether suffering from it themselves or not - *People who are asymptomatic can still be carriers.*

carry (verb): be infected with a disease and able to transmit it to others, whether **symptomatic** or **asymptomatic** - *Some people may carry coronavirus without knowing it.*

community spread (noun): **transmission** of a disease directly within a community and not by importation from a foreign source - *With this many new positive cases, the evidence suggests that we now have community spread right here in our county.*

contact tracing (noun): identification and monitoring of people who may have had contact with an **infectious** person - *By insisting on strict contact tracing as soon as someone was potentially infected, they managed to control the spread of the disease.*

2. <https://www.nala.ie/covid-19-words-explained/>

Coronavirus (COVID-19) words and terms explained in plain English

The National Adult Literacy Agency (NALA) has compiled the following words about coronavirus (also called COVID-19) with plain English explanations. We hear many of these words everyday on the news, radio, TV and online. We list words from A-Z.

The words and definitions are taken and adapted from:

- ✓ the [Health Service Executive \(HSE\)](#),
- ✓ [World Health Organisation \(WHO\)](#),
- ✓ newspapers, TV and radio such as [RTÉ news](#), glossary of terms in [Time magazine](#),
- ✓ Health Protection and Surveillance Centre (HPSC) [A to Z list](#), and
- ✓ dictionaries – [Merriam-Webster](#) have added new words to their dictionary.

Last updated: 21 April 2020

A

Asymptomatic

This is where you are not showing any symptoms that you have COVID-19. However, you can still pass the virus on to others.

Disease

An illness that affects a person, animal, or plant. It can prevent the body and mind from working normally.

Disinfectant

This is a chemical liquid that kills bacteria. A common disinfectant is bleach.

E

Endemic

The constant presence of a disease in a population within a certain area.

Source: RTÉ website: [the terminology of COVID-19](#)

Epidemic

This is a sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease – more than what's typically expected for the population in that area.

Epidemiology

The study of the spread or pattern of sickness in a group of people.

3. <https://behipo.com/articles/25-novykh-angliiskikh-slov-kotorye-poyavilis-v->

[rezultate-pandemii](#)

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Главная / Знание / Саморазвитие / 25 новых английских слов, которые появились в результате пандемии

О вере с точки зрения нейробиологии
Как применить NLP Design для self-коучинга
Что нужно знать о медитации со свечой
Конец времени: какой будет новый эра, в которую вступает человечество
Где искать вдохновение: идеи от Юлии Кривокусовой
Как обрести гармонию: 7 заданий
Как защитить свои границы на работе и не нарушать чужие: 5 правил

#КУЛЬТУРА #ЗНАНИЯ #COVID-19

22.03.2021

25 новых английских слов, которые появились в результате пандемии

Редакция HIPO

♥ f o vk e

Covidiot – ковидиот, коронавирусный идиот

Словом covidiot в самом начале пандемии стали называть тех людей, которые игнорировали предупреждения о соблюдении мер безопасности, а также тех, кто лихорадочно скупал разные товары, опустошая полки магазинов.

Are you seriously going to have a party? Don't be such a covidiot! – Ты серьезно решил устроить вечеринку? Не будь таким «ковидиотом»!

That person with 300 rolls of toilet paper in his basket is a real covidiot! – Этот человек с 300 рулонами туалетной бумаги в корзине – настоящий «ковидиот»!

Infodemic – инфодемия

Это слово образовалось путем слияния таких слов, как info – информация и pandemic – пандемия. Как можно догадаться, новое слово родилось в результате огромного количества информации, возникшей с появлением пандемии в нашей жизни. Со временем оно стало носить преимущественно негативный характер и употребляться для обозначения неверной, ложной информации, распространяемой через различные СМИ

4. <https://www.tmc.edu/news/2020/05/covid-19-crisis-catalog-a-glossary-of-terms/>

TMC TMC Ecosystem TMC Campuses Operations Happenings

News Sections -

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- Innovation
- Next Med
- President's Perspective
- Press Releases
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MERS (Middle East respiratory syndrome) as well as other respiratory illnesses. A coronavirus, also known as a CoV, is typically spread between animals and humans—an event known as zoonotic transfer—and they are named for the term "corona"—Latin for crown—which refers to the shape of the virus when observed microscopically.

COVID-19: COVID-19 stands for novel coronavirus disease 2019, which refers to the year of its initial detection. COVID-19 is the illness related to the current pandemic; the illness is caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2).

Epidemic: a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community or geographic area.

Epidemic curve: a graph or chart depicting the progression of an outbreak in a particular population.

Epidemiology: a branch of medicine which deals largely with public health, including the incidence, distribution, analysis and control of diseases.

Essential business: although this definition varies between cities and states based on individual restrictions, essential businesses are those that serve a critical purpose, such as grocery stores, pharmacies, waste collection, health care providers, gas stations, banks, transportation and agriculture services. This contrasts to non-essential businesses, which serve more recreational purposes.

Flattening the curve: an attempt to create a more gradual uptick of cases, rather than a steep rise, in an effort to avoid overburdening the health care system all once. Notably, "flattening

5. https://app.sketchengine.eu/#wordsketch?corpname=preloaded%2F covid19_1&tab=basic&lemma=coronavirus&showresults=1

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the app.sketchengine.eu website. The page is titled "wordsketch" and shows results for the lemma "coronavirus". The results are organized into five columns, each representing a different grammatical category:

- modifiers of "coronavirus"**: syndrome, acute, respiratory, severe, novel, East, novel, SARS, new, Severe, feline, human.
- nouns modified by "coronavirus"**: disease, SARS-CoV-2, pandemic, outbreak, disease-2019, infection, family, OC43, pneumonia, disease-19, epidemic, genome.
- verbs with "coronavirus" as object**: name, discover, contract, call, spread, catch, emerge, fight, combat, term, isolate, transmit.
- verbs with "coronavirus" as subject**: cause, infect, spread, emerge, call, affect, pose, belong, enter, trigger, hit, induce.
- "coronavirus" and/or ...**: coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, rotavirus, rhinovirus, adenovirus, virus, metapneumovirus, influenza, SARS-CoV, enterovirus, bocavirus, parvovirus.

The site allows you to download all the words in the form of a table related to coronavirus.



word_sketch_preloaded_covid19_1_20230525161656.xlsx

| Файл Главная Вставка Разметка страницы Формулы Данные Рецензирование Вид | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| Вставить | | Шрифт | | Выравнивание | |
| Буфер обмена | | Шрифт | | Выравнивание | |
| H29 | | | | | |
| | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 | method name: wsketch | | | | |
| | corpus: preloaded/covid19_1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | subcorpus: - | | | | |
| | Keyword | Gramrel | Collocate | Freq | Score |
| 4 | | | | | |
| 5 | coronavirus | modifiers of X | | 399267 | 92,4 |
| 6 | | | syndrome | 73840 | 12,2 |
| 7 | | | acute | 66782 | 11,2 |
| 8 | | | respiratory | 77169 | 11 |
| 9 | | | severe | 63432 | 10,8 |
| 10 | | | novel | 25020 | 10,6 |
| 11 | | | East | 7923 | 9,2 |
| 12 | | | novel | 8101 | 8,9 |
| 13 | | | SARS | 5914 | 8,6 |
| 14 | | | new | 8443 | 7,78 |
| 15 | | | Severe | 2323 | 7,5 |
| 16 | | | feline | 1716 | 7,05 |
| 17 | | | human | 4772 | 6,93 |
| 18 | | | bovine | 1659 | 6,91 |
| 19 | | | bat | 1532 | 6,83 |
| 20 | | | syndrome-related | 1171 | 6,57 |
| 21 | | | porcine | 1177 | 6,49 |
| 22 | | | enteric | 1134 | 6,45 |
| 23 | | | canine | 1046 | 6,34 |
| 24 | | | MERS | 809 | 5,98 |
| 25 | | | por | 779 | 5,86 |
| 26 | | | murine | 702 | 5,69 |
| 27 | | | SARS-CoV-2 | 1666 | 5,6 |
| 28 | | | pathogenic | 687 | 5,58 |
| 29 | | | beta | 608 | 5,57 |
| 30 | | | avian | 611 | 5,51 |
| 31 | | | middle | 607 | 5,5 |
| 32 | | | SARS-associated | 532 | 5,44 |
| 33 | | | syndrome-associated | 474 | 5,28 |

APPENDIX 3

| Neologism | Definition | Dictionary |
|--------------------|--|--|
| 1. Maskne | Acne caused or made worse by wearing a mask. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/09/21/new-words-21-september-2020/ |
| 2. Quaranteam | A group of people who go into quarantine together. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/09/07/new-words-7-september-2020/ |
| 3. Lockstalgia | A feeling of nostalgia for the lockdown period of the covid-19 pandemic. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/09/07/new-words-7-september-2020/ |
| 4. Anti-masker | Someone who refuses to obey the rule that a mask must be worn in public places to help protect people from covid-19. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/08/17/new-words-17-august-2020/ |
| 5. Coronavision | Problems with eyesight that began or worsened during the period of the covid-19 pandemic and lockdown. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/08/17/new-words-17-august-2020/ |
| 6. Covexit | The process of easing the restrictions on public life imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/04/new-words-4-may-2020/ |
| 7. Coronial | Someone who was born around the time of the covid-19 pandemic. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/11/new-words-11-may-2020/ |
| 8. Zoomwear | A style of dressing that involves wearing clothes suitable for the office above the waist and casual clothing below the waist. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/07/13/new-words-13-july-2020/ |
| 9. Self-quarantine | To refrain from any contact with other individuals for a period of time (such as two weeks) during the outbreak of | Online Merriam – Webster Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 17.04.2023. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/self-quarantine |

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| | a contagious disease usually by remaining in one's home and limiting contact with family members. | |
| 10. Infodemic | A very large amount of information that is published about a particular problem, some of which is untrue, therefore making it more difficult to find a solution. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/06/22/new-words-22-june/ |
| 11. Phygital | Using a combination of physical and digital elements to sell and market a product. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/06/22/new-words-22-june/ |
| 12. Covidiot | A person who annoys other people by refusing to obey the social distancing rules designed to prevent the spread of COVID-19. | Online Oxford Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 18.04.2023. https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/covidiot?q=Covidiot++%09 |
| 13. Covidivorces | The process of ending a marriage as a consequence of the couple spending a large period of time together in lockdown during the covid-19 pandemic. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/11/new-words-11-may-2020/ |
| 14. SARS | SARS - Severe acute respiratory syndrome, an infectious disease caused by a coronavirus, usually presenting with fever, malaise, and cough, and progressing in a proportion of cases to pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome or respiratory failure. | Online Oxford Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 30.03.2023 https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/263565 |
| 15. Pandemic | An outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area (such as multiple countries or continents) and typically affects a significant proportion of the population: a pandemic outbreak of a disease. | Online Merriam - Webster Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 17.04.2023 https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pandemic |
| 16. WFH | WFH - working from Home. | Online Oxford Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 15.04.2023 |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| | | https://public.oed.com/blog/the-language-of-covid-19/ |
| 17. Staycation | A vacation spent at home or nearby. | Online Oxford Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 15.04.2023 https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/staycation |
| 18. PPE n. | PPE n. - (at P n.): “personal protective (or protection) equipment: clothing and equipment designed to provide the wearer or user protection against hazardous substances or environments, or to prevent transmission of infectious diseases (see personal protective equipment n.).” | Online Oxford Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 15.04.2023 https://public.oed.com/blog/the-language-of-covid-19/ |
| 19. CFR in C, n. | CFR in C, n.: “case fatality rate (or ratio), the proportion of cases of a disease or condition that are fatal, esp. within a specified period of time.” | Online Oxford Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 15.04.2023 https://public.oed.com/updates/new-words-list-july-2020/ |
| 20. Anti – vaxxer | A person opposed to vaccination. | Online Oxford Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 15.04.2023 https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/92603171 |
| 21. Disinfectant | An agent used to disinfect something. | Online Merriam - Webster Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 16.04.2023 https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/disinfectant |
| 22. PCR | Polymerase chain reaction: a method testing used to detect current infection by detecting genetic material from a virus. | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/pcr |
| 23. Medfluencer | A medical doctor who gives advice, recommends products etc. on social media. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/10/19/new-words-19-october-2020/ |
| 24. Quarantini | A cocktail that you drink while in quarantine (= when a person stays in a particular place for a period of time so | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/buzzword/entries/quarantini.html |

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| | that they don't spread or catch a disease), made from whatever ingredients are available to you. | |
| 25. Homecation | A holiday spent completely at home | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/08/10/new-words-10-august-2020/ |
| 26. Coronomics | A special brand of pandemic denial that promotes economic status over health and preservation of life. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Coronomics |
| 27. Covidarium | A field hospital temporarily set up to house Covid-19 patients. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Covidarium |
| 28. Teletherapy | The treatment of mental illness by discussing someone's problems with them using videoconferencing rather than in person. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/25/new-words-25-may-2020/ |
| 29. Kung-flu | Racist name for the COVID-19 coronavirus. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=%20Kung-flu%20%20%09 |
| 30. Minimony | A small wedding ceremony that is held instead of, or before, a bigger celebration. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 28.03.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/11/16/new-words-16-november-2020/ |
| 31. Anthro pause | A period of time during which human activity and movement is greatly reduced. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 28.03.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2021/02/08/new-words-8-february-2021/ |
| 32. Shecession | An economic recession that affects mostly women. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 28.03.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/12/14/new-words-14-december-2020/ |
| 33. Vaxi Taxi | A taxi that picks people up from their home and takes them to a clinic for their | |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| | Covid-19 vaccination, with the person sometimes being vaccinated while they are sitting in the taxi. | |
| 34. Blursday | A humorous way of referring to any day of the week in the time of the covid-19 pandemic, from the fact that it is sometimes difficult to know which day it is. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 30.03.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2021/01/04/new-words-4-january-2021/ |
| 35. Panpanic | A strong feeling of fear experienced by many people during the covid-19 pandemic, leading to a lack of reasonable thought and action. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 11.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2021/04/26/new-words-26-april-2021/ |
| 36. Coronacoaster | The ups and downs of a person's mood, or life generally, during the coronavirus pandemic. | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/coronacoaster?q=.+Coronacoaster+ |
| 37. Coronaphobia | Fear of coronavirus. | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=Coronaphobia |
| 38. COVIDeos | Videos watched during the COVID-19 pandemic to help stay sane typically though quarantreaming. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=COVIDeos |
| 39. Above-the-mask | Describes a beauty treatment or product that is used on an area of the face above where a mask is worn, such as the eyes or forehead. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2021/01/25/new-words-25-january-2021/ |
| 40. Doomscrolling | When you keep scrolling through all of your social media feeds, looking for the most recent upsetting news about the latest catastrophe. The amount of time spent doing this is directly proportional to how much worse you're going to feel after you're done. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=doomscrolling |
| 41. Covidol | Someone who is the ideal citizen by practicing social | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. |

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| | distancing during covid-19; the opposite of a covidiot; one who only purchases reasonable amounts of toilet paper, hand sanitizers, and non-perishable food. | https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Covidol |
| 42. Coronortunity | Circumstances created by the coronavirus resulting in cancellation of many regular, routine occurrences, meetings etc allowing available time to complete tasks, chores, or activities (largely home-based) that would otherwise not be completed. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Coronortunity |
| 43. Isobeard | When you're in isolation due to coronavirus and you can't be bothered shaving anymore. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=isobeard |
| 44. Zumping | The act of ending a relationship by telling the other person during a video call. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/25/new-words-25-may-2020/ |
| 45. Zoombombing | The act of joining a meeting on the Zoom videoconferencing platform without having been invited, with the aim of disrupting it, often by posting inappropriate content. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2020/05/25/new-words-25-may-2020/ |
| 46. Tripledemic | The widespread outbreak of Covid-19, flu and respiratory syncytial virus at the same time. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2023/01/09/new-words-9-january-2023/ |
| 47. FORO | FORO - “fear of running out”: a worried feeling that you may run out of a product or a supply of something | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2022/02/28/new-words-28-february-2022/ |
| 48. FONO | FONO - “fear of normal”: a worried feeling about going | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. |

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| | back to your normal life and activities after the restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic. | https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2022/02/28/new-words-28-february-2022/ |
| 49. HOGO | HOGO - “hassle of going out”: a feeling that leaving the house in order to socialise is too difficult or not worth the trouble. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 10.04.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2022/02/28/new-words-28-february-2022/ |
| 50. Supercold | A cold that has more serious symptoms than most colds and is often mistaken for Covid-19. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.03.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2022/01/10/new-words-10-january-2022/ |
| 51. BCV | BCV – Before Coronavirus or Before COVID-19. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/author.php?author=EBWired |
| 52. Flurona | A name that describes the condition of being infected with flu and COVID-19 at the same time. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.03.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/page/2/?s=COVID+-+19 |
| 53. Coronaroamers | Selfish knobheads flouting isolation rules related to Covid-19 as they think the rules don't apply to them. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Coronaroamers |
| 54. Super-spreader | Someone who passes on an infectious disease to a large number of people. | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/super-spreader?q=Super-spreader |
| 55. Coronasomnia | The condition of being unable to sleep because of anxiety related to the coronavirus pandemic. | Online Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). <i>Data sharing</i> 12.03.2023. https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2021/05/17/new-words-17-may-2021/ |
| 56. Coronanxiety | The feeling of anxiety you feel during this Coronavirus pandemic that is only cured with memes. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Coronanxiety |
| 57. nCoV | A new form of coronavirus that originated in China in 2019. | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/ncov |
| 58. Mask-shaming | Criticizing or confronting | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). |

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| | someone who is not wearing a face covering. | <i>Data sharing</i> 21.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=Mask-shaming+ |
| 59. Coronageddon | The near-certain, end-of-times condition created either by the actual COVID-19 virus or the massive social, financial and political devastation generated on the back of global hysteria. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Coronageddon |
| 60. Covidism | Irrational behavior caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Covidism |
| 61. Coronasceptic | Believing that Covid-19 is not a real disease or does not represent a serious threat; someone who believes this. | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=coronasceptic |
| 62. Covidaver | The dead body of a registered donor infected with the coronavirus, who wished for their body parts to be used for the advancement of medical science. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Covidaver |
| 63. Self-isolation | The practice of voluntarily staying at home and away from other people in case you infect them. | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=Self-isolation+ |
| 64. Vaxxident | Post-vaccine automobile accident on roadways, caused by mini-strokes and blood clots in the brain. People are driving off the roads and striking trees -- veering into other cars for head-on collisions -- and apparently losing cognitive function while behind the wheel. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=vaxxident |
| 65. Caronely | Being lonely due to the never ending Carona virus. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Caronely |
| 66. Maskhole | Someone who refuses to wear a facemask in public during | Online Macmillan Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. |

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| | the coronavirus pandemic; a combination of mask and arsehole. | https://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=+Maskhole+ |
| 67. Coronanoia | A thought process or fear driven reaction to Covid19, many times to the point of irrationality and/or delusion. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=.%20Coronanoia%20 |
| 68. Quaranqueen | A person who is not ill but needs to socially isolate and not work for 14 day because of Covid-19 exposure. This person has resources to enjoy their time off. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=QuaranQueen |
| 69. Coronaverse | The name given to human society in a post Covid-19 world. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Coronaverse |
| 70. Coronacut | When the elements of boredom and curiosity combine to produce some haircuts that would never see the light of day if there wasn't a pandemic on the cards. | Online Urban Dictionary. (n.d.). <i>Data sharing</i> 22.04.2023. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Coronacut |

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28.05.2023