

IRSTI 16.01.33

CORONACOINS FORMED DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

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Abstract. The new vocabulary of the coronavirus pandemic is the most striking manifestation of the process of sustainable formation of a new vocabulary by the mass consciousness, striving to overcome the catastrophic consequences of the pandemic through formulation and understanding. This article discusses the concept of neologism and new lexical units that appeared in the English language during the coronavirus pandemic. The emergence of new lexical units in English is a natural phenomenon, since all the news in the world appears in English and spreads throughout the world in this language. New words allow the language to remain alive and flexible to develop according to the epoch. The neologisms studied in the article were taken from open sources, such as online dictionaries, online samples of periodicals, social networks and news portals. Coroneologisms were studied based on the collected data, and the selected neologisms were grouped by their meaning. Neologisms that have appeared in connection with the coronavirus perform such functions as overcoming people's fear through language games and reducing pressure and stress in society along with the activity of naming new concepts.

Keywords: linguistics, neology, neologisms, word formation, coronavirus, pandemic.

Introduction. It is a rare case that a word appears in the world in a short time and has a very high usage rate. However, in 2019, during the global coronavirus pandemic, the abbreviation "Covid-19" came to the fore. It is an international acronym for the concept "COrona VIRus Disease 2019".

As the spread of coronavirus has changed the lives of billions of people, it has introduced a new dictionary into the lives of ordinary people, which includes special terms of epidemiology and medicine, new abbreviations, words that denote social orders to keep isolation and distance. The immutable paradigm of lexicography that great social changes lead to great linguistic changes has once again proved itself in the context of this current global crisis.

The **purpose** of this article is to give a definition of the concept of neologisms, to study the new coinages that appear in English during the coronavirus pandemic, analyze and give their classification based on the meaning

Objectives arising from this goal:

- ✓ Analyze the definitions given to the concept of neologism;
- ✓ Study neologisms that appeared in English due to the coronavirus pandemic based on data from Internet sources;

- ✓ Classify coronacoins that emerged due to the pandemic according to their meaning.

The **relevance** of this topic lies in the fact that neology is a young branch of linguistics that needs further research and development. The significance of this work is determined by the study of neologisms that appeared during the coronavirus pandemic and have not yet been thoroughly investigated.

Materials and Methods. Neology is one of new fields of linguistics. Despite the fact that it is a relatively young branch, there are many studies on this topic, among them such authors, as A. Rey, M. Janssen, L. Guilbert, I. Arnold, N. Kotelova, V.V. Vinogradov, O. Zobotkina, R. Ginzburg, L.V. Shcherba, A.A. Bragina. There are bright works of kazakh linguists N. Oralbai, K. Esenova, A. Kalybaeva, M. Balakaev, R. Syzdyk. Modern language materials provide a wide range of opportunities for neological research. Our research was based on the language of online articles, online newspapers, online samples of regular print publications, social networks, and new English dictionaries.

As neologisms are changeable part of linguistics, we used methods of description and analysis to grasp general information about changes in language during the coronacrisis. We refer to classification and comparison methods to describe the development of coronacoinages and classify them according to their method of creation.

Results and discussion. Traditionally, neology is described by lexicologists as adding new elements to the vocabulary of the language. However, it is not so easy to distinguish and identify neology, since one of the features of neologisms is that they exist in «parole», that is, in discourse, but they are not yet registered in dictionaries or «langue», that means they are not yet present in the language [1].

The concept of neologism first came into circulation in France in 1759 and is still one of the topics that requires in-depth study. M. Janssen noted several reasons why neologisms are very important in the account of the language category: they are a reflection of language development, keeping the language alive and in a constant process of development [2].

A. P. Lykov considers that the concept of neologism is based on the novelty of the word. According to this, all new linguistic units appearing in the language and perceived as new by native speakers are neologisms [3].

T. Cabre proposes four dimensions to determine a lexical unit as a neologism. They are: the criterion of time - this should be a new word; a lexicographic criterion, that is, the word shouldn't be previously used in the dictionaries, the criterion of systemic instability - the neologisms characterized by morphological, phonetic, graphic or semantic instability and psychological criterion - a neologism

is a word that seems new to native people who speak that language. These criteria do not exclude each other and do not give the same results, also we can not apply all of them at the same time [4].

R. Syzdyk pointed out three reasons for the emergence of neologisms: the need to name emerging innovations, the need to give as accurate as possible equivalent of borrowed words from other languages in Kazakh, and the need to create words with evaluative meaning [5].

In the era of globalization, there are three main types of enrichment of the lexical fund of the language with neologisms:

1. a new word that didn't exist before;
2. a new meaning of the old word;
3. a new meaning of an existing word [6].

The first group includes words that were not present at all before. Previously, this group included a minimum amount of lexical units, but the huge changes that are taking place in the modern world according to coronacrisis give rise to new concepts, which in turn require new names. For example, the word combination **flatten the curve** means slowing down the spread of an epidemic disease, so that the capabilities of the health system are not overloaded. The **curve** shows the number of detected cases over a certain period of time, and this **flattening the curve** prevents a strong increase in new cases over a very short period of time.

The second group includes words with old forms preserved, but whose meaning has changed. In the context of the current coronavirus infection, many existing words are being recognized from a new angle. For example, if we take the word **communicable**, its first meaning **ready to communicate** was used in relation to communicable people, and now it has acquired a new meaning **contagious** and has become an adjective to describe a coronavirus infection.

In the third group, a neologism is formed by the appearance of an additional meaning of the word used. The emergence of a new meaning of a word is proof of the productivity of the dictionary, which leads to the development and expansion of the vocabulary. As a result, polysemantic words are formed. The word **furlough** usually means unpaid vacation, temporary dismissal from work. During the coronavirus outbreak, many workers were cut off from work and received **furlough** because small businesses were closed [7].

When choosing new words for our investigation, we were guided by the principle of novelty of neologisms, and also took into account words that were not previously used in articles and publications intended for ordinary readers. All words were taken from open sources; among them are occasionalisms and mixed neologisms, abbreviations and terms that were previously used within the framework of narrow terminological dictionaries and were later added to wide use due to being widely

known and understood. The smallest group consists of neologisms created by conversion, and the largest group consists of new words formed as a result of word-forming approaches. It should be noted that neologisms related to the coronavirus pandemic were created in a very short time. While some of them are completely new words that have never been used before, others have been transferred from narrowly specialized dictionaries into general dictionaries. Some of the neologisms in the dictionary articles we have studied belong to several etymological groups at the same time.

In the course of this work, we decided to divide the new words appearing in connection with the coronavirus pandemic into several groups depending on their meaning. This classification is demonstrated in the table 1:

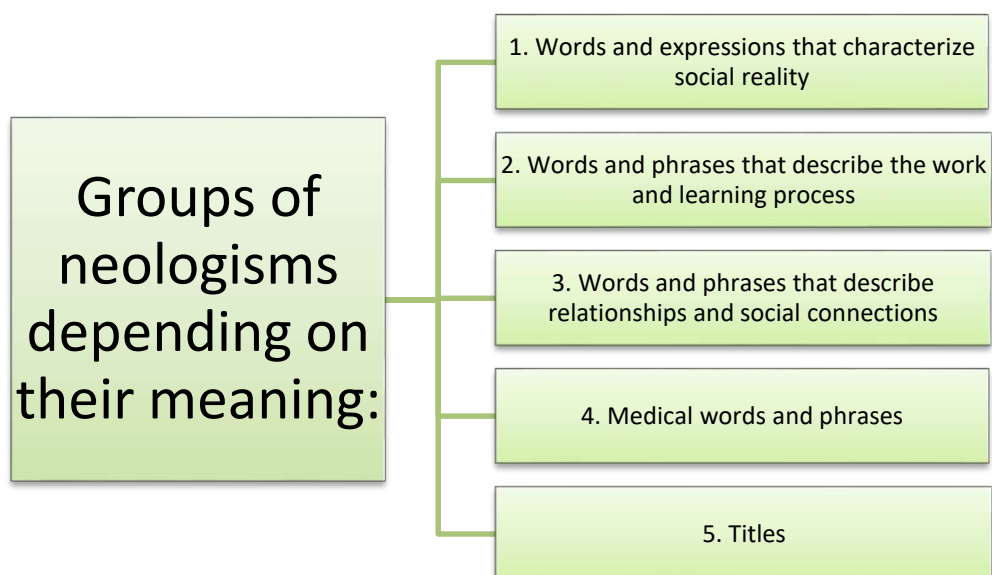


Table 1. **Classification of neologisms according to their meaning**

According to our classification, there are five groups, that contain neologisms collected by their meaning:

I. The first group includes **words and phrases that characterize social reality**. The words of these groups reflect the changes, anxieties and public pressure that have been taking place in the lives of every individual since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic in the world. For example: the word **aftershock** was previously used in reference to a natural disaster – a recurring wave that occurs after an earthquake, in its current state it is used to refer to the consequences of this COVID-19 pandemic. A word combination **armchair virologist** means an unskilled specialist who provides explanations or advice on the spread of the virus.

II. The second group includes **words and phrases that describe the work and learning process**. When the coronavirus infection pandemic began and a lockdown was announced, lots of changes were made to the learning and work processes. Pupils and students have switched to online learning, where they learn through video conferences and online platforms and become known as **quaranteens**. Classes were held in the form of **blended learning** or **hybrid learning**, and sometimes completely online. While some jobs started working remotely, some were forced to go on **furlough** – an unpaid vacation because of lockdown.

III. The third group includes **words and phrases that describe relationships and social connections**. The coronavirus pandemic has also taken human relationships to a different level. There appeared an **elbump** – a greeting with an elbow kick, instead of greeting with a hug and a handshake as before. We met only with a small group of **bubble** and communicate with friends only through the **covideo party**.

IV. The fourth group of words are **medical terms** that are caused by medical necessity or words of a narrow medical use transferred to general use. According to the time demands all people who know nothing about medicine, now watch the news every day and get acquainted with new drugs and methods of treatment. They know the **handsanitizer** for sanitizing their hands, **forehead thermometer** for temperature measurement in the entrance and **respirator** for protecting them from breathing dust and micro-organisms.

V. Words of the fifth group are formed from names caused by a coronavirus infection. In addition to official names such as **COVID-19, nCoV**, there are many new names that personified this infection, such as **Lady Rona, Miss Rona, Rona, rone, roni**, personified the pandemic, such as **the pando, the pandy**. Personification helps to present the pandemic in the shape of an enemy in order to get rid of fears of the unknown, on the other hand, personification makes it possible to create a bright and original image, convey feelings, express your point of view.

In the following table, you can see the classification of neologisms according to the meaning of words that appeared in connection with the coronavirus pandemic and their amount in each group:

Neologisms according to their meaning:		
1	Words and expressions that characterize social reality	42
2	Words and phrases that describe the work and learning process	31
3	Words and phrases that describe relationships and social connections	15
4	Medical words and phrases	35
5	Titles	15
	Total amount:	138

Table 2. **Amount of neologisms in each group.**

The following pie chart demonstrates the ratio of groups of neologisms based on their meaning.

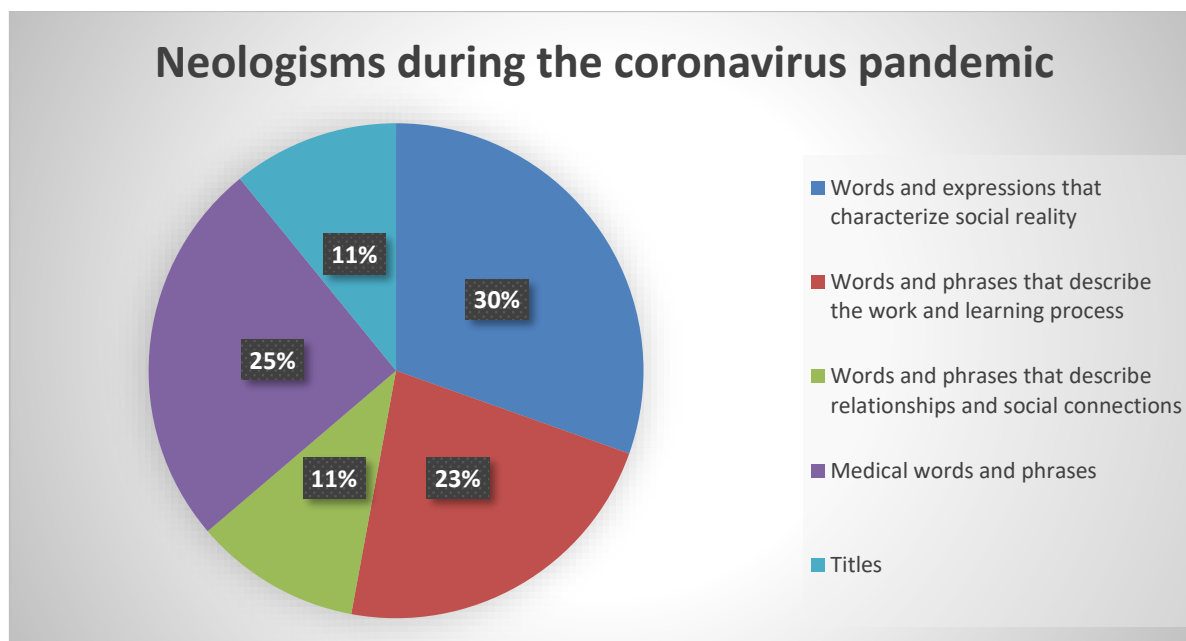


Diagram 1. **The ratio of neologisms according to their classification by meaning**

Conclusions. The great changes that occur in society, especially social crises, disasters and wars, are always reflected in the language. The COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused damage and destruction to people around the world, has led to a huge increase in linguistic creativity. Among the "coroneologisms" in English, there are combinations that describe the changed lifestyle of people in isolation, the anxiety and stress that people experienced during the pandemic, new technologies that help remote work and distance learning, pseudonyms for crazy people that expose COVID restrictions, and much more.

Most of these neologisms were created by journalists or appeared on social networks. These lexical formations are often playful and witty, and their main function is to attract the attention of the reader or listener. The use of certain general jargon, the use of humor to describe a terrible or tragic reality, helps people overcome fear and grief, to create a sense of unity and connection between the participants in the relationship; thus, «coroneologisms» perform an important social function.

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КОРОНАВИРУС ПАНДЕМИЯСЫ КЕЗІНДЕ ПАЙДА БОЛҒАН КОРОНАКОИНДАР

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Аңдатпа. Коронавирус инфекциясының пандемиясы кезінде пайда болған жаңа лексика – пандемияның апатты салдарын тұжырымдау және түсіну арқылы жеңуге ұмтылатын, бұқаралық сананың жаңа лексиканы тұрақты қалыптастыру процесінің ең айқын көрінісі болып табылады. Бұл мақалада неологизм ұғымы, коронавирус инфекциясының пандемиясы кезінде ағылшын тілінде пайда болған жаңа лексикалық бірліктер қарастырылады. Жаңа лексикалық бірліктердің ағылшын тілінде пайда болуы табиғи заңдылық, себебі әлемдегі барлық жаңалықтар ағылшын тілінде пайда болып, осы тілде әлемге тарайды. Жаңа сөздер тілдің тірі және икемді болуып қалуына мүмкіндік береді. Осы мақалада зерттелген неологизмдер онлайн сөздіктер, мерзімдік басылымдардың онлайн үлгілері, әлеуметтік желілер мен жаңалықтар порталдары сияқты ашық дереккөздерден алынды. Зерттерген мәліметтер негізінде короновирус тақырыбына байланысты пайда болған неологизмдер талданып, жинақталған коронеологизмдер мағыналарына қарай топтастырылды. Неологизмдердің тілдегі атқаратын негізгі қызметі жаңадан пайда болған заттар мен ұғымдарды атау қажеттілігі екені белгілі. Ал коронавирусқа байланысты пайда болған неологизмдер жаңа ұғымдарға атау беру қызметімен қатар, тілдік ойындар арқылы адамдардың қорқынышын сейілту, қоғамдағы стресс пен күйзелісті азайту сияқты қызметті де атқарады.

Түйін сөздер: лингвистика, неология, неологизмдер, сөзжасам, коронавирус, пандемия.

КОРОНАКОИНЫ, ПОЯВИВШИЕСЯ ВО ВРЕМЯ ПАНДЕМИИ КОРОНАВИРУСА

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Аннотация. Новая лексика пандемии коронавируса является наиболее ярким проявлением процесса устойчивого формирования новой лексики массовым сознанием, стремящимся преодолеть катастрофические последствия пандемии путем формулирования и понимания. В этой статье рассматривается понятие неологизма, новые лексические единицы, появившиеся в английском языке во время пандемии коронавирусной инфекции. Появление новых лексических единиц в английском языке закономерно, так как все новшества в мире появляются в английском языке и распространяются по всему миру на этом языке. Новые слова позволяют языку оставаться живым и гибким, развиваться согласно эпохе. Неологизмы, изученные в статье, были взяты из открытых источников, таких как онлайн-словари, онлайн-образцы периодических изданий, социальные сети и новостные порталы. На основе изученных данных были проанализированы неологизмы, возникшие в связи с пандемией коронавируса, а собранные коронеологизмы сгруппированы по значениям. Известно, что основной функцией неологизмов в языке является необходимость называть вновь возникшие предметы и понятия. Неологизмы, появившиеся в связи с коронавирусом, наряду с деятельностью по присвоению названий новым понятиям, выполняют и такие функции, как преодоление страхов людей посредством языковых игр, снижение стресса и стресса в обществе.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, неология, неологизмы, словообразование, коронавирус, пандемия.