

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
Educational and Scientific Institute of Philology
Department of English Philology and Intercultural Communication

Bachelor's Paper

**VERBALIZING A NEW LIFESTYLE: CORONAVIRUS
AND PANDEMIC-RELATED NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH**

Ilona Zhmendak

4th year student of the Education Program
'English Studies and Translation
and Two Western European Languages'
Field of science: 03 "Humanities"
Specialty: 035 "Philology"

Supervised by:

PhD., Iryna Oleksiivna Aliksieieva

Допущено до захисту»

Протокол засідання кафедри англійської філології

та міжкультурної комунікації

Протокол № 10 від 29.05.2023

Зав. кафедри _____ д. філол. н., проф. Алла БЄЛОВА

KYIV – 2023

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	3
CHAPTER 1. NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.....	5
1.1. Defining neologisms and their features	5
1.2. Classification of neologisms.....	8
CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 1.....	10
CHAPTER 2. WORD-BUILDING PATTERNS OF COVID-RELATED NEOLOGISMS.....	12
2.1. Compounding.....	12
2.2. Affixation.....	15
2.3. Blending.....	18
2.4. Abbreviations.....	22
CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 2.....	24
CHAPTER 3. COVID-RELATED NEOLOGISMS AS VERBALIZERS OF LIFESTYLE CHANGES.....	26
3.1. Neologisms elaborating vaccination issues.....	26
3.2. Covid-related neologisms elaborating new ways of greeting and communicating etiquette norms.....	28
3.3. Covid-related neologisms verbalizing virtualization of everyday interactions.....	32
3.4. Covid-related neologisms verbalizing a new dress code.....	34
CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 3.....	36
GENERAL CONCLUSION.....	38
SUMMARY.....	41
REFERENCES.....	43
SOURCES OF ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL.....	47
APPENDICES.....	51

INTRODUCTION

The English language never stops coining neologisms. The spread of the coronavirus has caused the appearance in the English language of more than 1,000 new words and expressions to denote phenomena from the chronicles of the pandemic [32]. In other words, Covid-related new coinages make up a significant group of neologisms that appeared within the period between 2019 and 2023. Tony Thorne, a Language Consultant in the King's College London Modern Language Centre, analyzes neologisms within the framework of lexicology [8]; Maryah Khalfan, Huma Batool, Wasima Shehzad explore neologisms related to Covid-19 in terms of linguistic relativity [10]. Although there exists a great amount of coronavirus neologisms, they are not fully explored and classified yet.

Numerous scientists have contributed to describing and classifying neologisms. To find the content of newly coined words, it is worth highlighting the differential features. Defining 'neologism' is challenging because neology is based on the figurative cognitive component of thinking and depends on the discursive situation. Among famous researchers, who investigated the concept of neologism and its peculiar features are V. Vynogradov [21], I. Andrusiak [17], O. Tkachyk [36], O. Selivanova [34], Budiu & Anderson [3], Enarsson [6], etc.

The purpose of the Bachelor's thesis is to research the phenomenon of neologisms, to detect word-building patterns of Covid-related neologisms and explore the usage of neologisms in different types of discourse.

The object of the research is Covid-related neologisms.

The subject of the study is structural-semantic characteristics of Covid-related neologisms as well as their ability to verbalize features of the new lifestyle enforced by governments in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

The objectives of the paper are the following:

1. to investigate the meaning of neologisms;
2. to analyse classifications of neologisms;

3. to determine word-building patterns of Covid-related neologisms;
4. the usage of neologisms in different types of discourse.

Research material:

The thesis consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions to the chapters, general conclusions, a list of used sources and literature, appendices. The full scope of the work is 54 pages.

The practical significance of the work is that its materials can be used later for a comprehensive analysis of coronavirus and pandemic-related neologisms in English within the course of lexicology, lexicography, Ethnolinguistics, Culture Studies, etc.

CHAPTER 1

NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1.1. Defining neologisms and their features

Since language is the main means of communication, certain processes in society are reflected in language. It is constantly changes to verbalize new concepts. "The new language vocabulary reflects developments in modern language culture because of such phenomena as digitalization, computerization, information, globalization, etc." [15, p. 18]. The recent decades of the development of the English language have been characterized by the process of active emergence of new words, which was called a "neological boom" [14, p. 165].

Although in linguistics, the concept of "neologism" is associated with a long tradition due to its active implementation and constant use in the language, it is still in the field of research for many scientists. In the English language, the term "neologism" was detected the first time in 1772. French, German and Italian already had their counterparts [22, p. 44]. Today, the issue of defining the term "neologism" is controversial.

Researchers agree that the time of appearance and disappearance of a word can be recorded objectively, but it is almost impossible to determine the period of a word's status as a neologism. It is important to note that the first appearance of the word "neologism" is attributed to the French language, from where it was borrowed into English in the sense of "the use or habit of using new words, innovations in the language as well as a new word or expression" [28, p. 5]. Since then, neologisms have begun to be used to denote new realities in the language

The appearance of neologisms can be traced in various spheres of life. It is everyday communication, socio-economic relations, political sphere, social networks, computer technologies, medicine, etc. In our opinion, neologisms not only appear in the language, but also indicate national specificity. They are able to reflect social processes specific to a certain nation, to present a specific cultural code.

Today, different definitions and classifications of neologisms are presented by many scientists. O. Styshov considers the term "neologisms" as lexical units that arose in society to denote new phenomena and concepts due to development in life as well as individual innovations that the authors spread in their texts [35, p. 291]. In the terminological encyclopedia "Modern linguistics", O. Selivanova presents a complete and comprehensive definition of a neologism. The researcher claims that it is a word or a word combination used in a language in a certain period to designate a new or already existing concept in a new meaning, which is realized by native speakers [34, p. 10]. One of the most famous definitions is the classification by V. Zobotkina where the neologisms are divided according to the means of creation into the following groups:

- 1) phonological neologisms;
- 2) borrowed neologisms;
- 3) semantic neologisms;
- 4) syntactic neologisms, formed by a combination of signs present in the language [29, p. 37].

Taking into account word-building patterns, French researcher of lexicology L. Gilbert distinguishes between phonological neologisms, borrowings, semantic and syntactic neologisms [25].

E. Horodetska emphasizes that the most distinctive feature of a neologism is the parameter of time. Relativity is also an important feature: a word remains a neologism as long as it is perceived as new. After the word passes into the sphere of general usage, it continues to retain a temporary connotation of novelty, which is still felt for a relatively long period of time [24, p. 55]. The more often a word is used, the faster it loses its novelty.

Thus, it is possible to single out four main features of a neologism:

- a neologism has a semantic novelty;

- a neologism is a word that denotes a new concept;
- a neologism may be a newly coined synonym of a word already existing in the language;
- a neologism is a word that is not specified or defined in dictionaries.

T. Popova defines six linguistic theories that reveal the essence of such a phenomenon as neologism [18, p. 101]. Among them, the researcher identifies stylistic theory, psycholinguistic theory, lexicographic theory, denotative theory, structural theory, specifically historical theory. The stylistic theory assumes the relation to neologisms of those words that have the effect of novelty for speakers. The psycholinguistic theory was previously developed in detail by S. Togoeva. The researcher emphasizes that in this case, it is worth talking about the system of identification strategies, which is used by the native speakers to learn words new for the individual consciousness and reference standards that are formed in people as a result of their development in society. The lexicographic theory considers a neologism as a unit not recorded in the dictionary. According to the denotative theory, a neologism should be understood as a word denoting a new phenomenon (denotation, reality) or concept. T. Popova emphasizes that neologisms that name new realities are the largest group of neologisms. Indeed, as a result of globalization, the active development of world processes, there are more and more neologisms denoting new realities. For example, 'Cyberspace', 'staycation' and 'skort' are some of the common neologisms in English. They have been formed by combining two separate concepts. These neologisms explain an idea that did not have its own word. The concept of 'cyberspace' is relatively new so a new word needed to be created to describe it. The structural theory takes into account the idea that only those words that have absolute structural novelty can be classified as neologisms. The specifically historical theory of neologisms considers a neologism as a new word in a specific time and language space. Thus, only these specific details may help researcher form the correct idea about the essence of neologism.

So, neologisms are new words or stable phrases that appear in a certain language space in a certain period of time. The reasons for the coining of neologisms may be the need to verbalize new realities or the need to find another word to refer to an already existing concept. Neologisms intensively enter the system of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, and after a certain period of time pass to the general corpus of words.

1.2. Classifications of neologisms

Like defining neologisms, the issue of their classification is also multifaceted. It is important to note that today there are four main classifications of neologisms: according to the type of linguistic units, according to the method of formation, according to the type of signified reality, and according to the degree of novelty of the linguistic unit.

I. Hrytsai claims that by type of language unit, neologisms should be divided into:

- neolexems – new words that are the result of borrowing;
- neophrases – new, stable combinations of words with idiomatic semantics;
- neosemes – new meanings of old words [25].

If one applies the word-building pattern, neologisms can also be divided into 3 subgroups:

- borrowed ones, which are divided into external and internal borrowings;
- word-forming, which are formed according to word-forming models;
- semantic, which imply new meanings of lexical units [25].

According to the type of the signified reality, neologisms are distinguished according to the designation of:

- a new reality;
- old reality;

- actualized reality;
- dying reality;
- hypothetical reality [25].

According to the degree of novelty of the linguistic unit, neologisms are divided into:

- absolute neologisms, which are new words that were absent in the language;
- relative neologisms, which are lexical units that once existed, but at the current stage of language development are presented in a different sense [25].

It can be noted that according to one or another feature, many scientists proposed their own classifications of neologisms. For example, V. Zobotkina distinguishes types of neologisms on the ground of their word-building patterns:

- Phonological neologisms or "artificial" are formed from separate sounds. Neologisms formed from exclamations should be included in this group. Many phonological neologisms can be traced precisely in American slang. So, an example can be the neologism "sis-boombah", which is a slang word that denotes football events or spectacles and is used by teenagers to express support for players during a match.
- Borrowings, which are divided into barbarisms – words that have synonyms in the recipient language, and xenisms – words denoting phenomena and objects that exist only in the source country and are absent in the recipient language.
- Morphological neologisms, which are formed as a result of the mechanism of action of various word-forming processes (prefix and suffix formation of new words, compounding, affixation, blending, abbreviations, etc.).
- Lexical neologisms, i.e., new words and phrases created by means of the same language. For example, "Ego surfer" is a person who boosts his ego by searching for his/her own name on Google and other search engines; "Crowdsourcing " – the activity of getting a large group of people to contribute to a project or task, especially by using a website where people can make contributions; for example, online proofreading services, etc.

It should be noted that according to the way of their formation, neologisms can be divided into semantic, lexical, and lexical-grammatical [29]. The semantic way is to change the meaning of the old word. Lexical neologisms are neologisms that have arisen from other borrowing languages. Lexico-grammatical neologisms are new words that have been coined on an existing basis by affixing, conversion, word-composition, and abbreviation.

So, neologisms can be classified according to different features. The most popular is the classification of neologisms that uses such criteria as the type of linguistic unit, the method of creation, the type of signified reality, and the degree of novelty of the linguistic unit. Each of the groups has distinctive characteristics and, therefore, requires a more detailed analysis to clarify its features and areas of application.

CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER I

Neologisms are new words or set phrases that appear and are used in a specific language space and in a specific time period. These are units that have just entered the lexical-semantic system of the language, the language sphere, and did not exist in the previous period in the language. It is neologisms that testify to the constant development of the language because the main reason for their emergence is the need to create a name for a new reality. Neologisms have formal semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic properties and are perceived by members of a given language society as new concepts.

Similar to the definition of neologisms, the question of their classification is also multifaceted. At present, there are four main classifications of neologisms: according to the type of linguistic unit (neolexems, neophrases and neosemes), according to the method of creation (borrowing, word-forming and semantic neologisms), according to the type of signified reality (designation of new, old, actualized, dying, hypothetical realities), according to the degree of novelty of the language unit (absolute and relative neologisms). Another approach suggests grouping neologisms into phonological neologisms, borrowings (barbarisms and xenisms), morphological neologisms (prefix

and suffix formation of new words, compounding, affixation, blending, abbreviations, etc.), and lexical neologisms.

CHAPTER 2. WORD-BUILDING PATTERNS OF COVID-RELATED NEOLOGISMS

2.1. Compounding

In modern English, there are many ways to form neologisms. Among the most popular schemes, compounding, affixation, blending, abbreviations, clipping, acronym, derivation, conversion, backformation, and multiple-process can be distinguished [16, p. 470].

According to the authors of the Dictionary of the modern English language in the XX-XXI centuries, compounding can be considered the most productive way of forming lexical neologisms in the modern English language [26, p. 105]. Compounding is the formation of a new (derivative) base by combining two already existing stems without changing their form. In the process of forming a compound word, the lexical meanings of the two components merge and form a new semantic unit with a new value that dominates the individual value of the stems and is characterized by an additional semantic component that is not found in any of the stems [73]. Compound words are formed from different parts of speech. The most productive models are Noun + Noun, Noun + Adjective, Adjective + Noun, Adverb + Verb, and Noun + Adverb.

It is important to notice that in our research we have investigated 12 Covid-related neologisms (22%) formed by the model of compounding. So, for example, the key term of the pandemic '*coronavirus*' was coined as a result of combining the words '*corona*' and '*virus*'. It already existed in the 20th century in the medical field discourse and was the general name for a series of viruses of a specific structure [32, p. 26]. Due to the pandemic of 2020, the word *coronavirus* has undergone the process of semantic narrowing: it has entered the layer of the commonly used everyday vocabulary and is predominantly used not as a generic designation, but mainly to refer to one type of virus - SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. It got its name due to the crown-shaped spikes on the virus molecules. The passage below contains the usage of neologism '*coronavirus*': *'Around 65% of people with coronavirus lose their sense of smell and taste and it's estimated that about 10% of those go on to develop a «qualitative olfactory*

dysfunction», meaning *parosmia* or a rarer condition, *phantosmia*, when you smell something that isn't there' [32].

Among other Covid-related neologisms, which were formed through compounding, we found:

- 'Contact tracing' is the process of identifying, assessing, and managing people who have been exposed to someone who has been infected with the COVID-19 virus. Contact tracing and quarantine of contacts identified through contact tracing interrupt transmission between people and are essential public health tools for controlling the virus. Contact tracing can also help people who are at a higher risk of developing severe diseases known earlier than they have been exposed so that they can get medical care quicker if they go on to develop symptoms. An example of usage in the context: *'The Sunday Mirror understands the contact tracing system run by Sitel and Serco will be wound up early over crippling costs'* [13].
- 'Coronaclosed' (*coronavirus+close*) – closed business due to the coronavirus: *'Wolfgang Tillmans enlists famous friends to help corona-closed clubland'* [57].
- 'Coronaphobia' (*corona+phobia*) – the fear of contracting COVID-19: *'Coronaphobia leaves Brits wanting to stay IN lockdown as they fear return to normality – and actually have MORE cash'*.
- 'Coronawashing' – sale for profit of ordinary goods as helping to prevent or cure Coronavirus infection: *'Coronawashing': How the tobacco industry is advancing its interests in the midst of the pandemic'* [69].
- 'Covidiot' – someone who ignores the warnings regarding public health or safety: *'Pathetic' TikTok Covidiot taunts Chris Whitty on the street chanting 'you're a liar''*.
- 'Mask-shaming' is an interesting contronym that has two opposite meanings: "it can refer either to the action of shaming someone for wearing a mask [44] or the action of shaming someone for not wearing a mask" [44]. An example of usage:

'As the country begins to open up, mask shaming has moved from social media to in-person confrontations' [65].

- *'QuaranTeam'*, also referred to as a 'social bubble', is a group of individuals who choose to socialize together and follow a mutually agreed upon set of rules or guidelines during the pandemic. QuaranTeams can limit the risk of spreading the virus as well as fight loneliness [67].
- *'Self-isolation'* – the word 'self' on a lexical level means *oneself* or *itself* or *of oneself* or *itself*. Meanwhile, the word 'isolation' means *the action of isolating* or *the condition of being isolated*. Furthermore, World Health Organization (WHO) defines 'self-isolation' as an act of separating people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and may be infectious to prevent the spread of the disease – *'Follow national guidance on self-isolation'* [11].
- *'Coronacoma'* – the neologism was formed as a result of combining two words – 'corona' and 'coma' and has got the meaning collapse or long sleep due to prolonged lockdown: *'Economy will struggle to escape coronacoma'*.
- *'Coronapocalypse'* – a neologism that means the Covid-19 pandemic and all the political, economic and social upheavals associated with it – *«Coronapocalypse: make sure you cite me when you use that word', wrote Jeffrey Hass (University of Richmond, VA) on his Facebook page»* [33]; *'Perhaps the most important public dimension of the Coronapocalypse concerns the world-wide official promulgation of new protectionism and localism through the actions of various states'* [33]; *'There is still a deeper and more emotional revelation delivered through the lenses of the Coronapocalypse'* [33].
- *'Coronavacation'* – stay in self-isolation due to Covid – *'A quick search of "coronavacation Hawaii" on Twitter yields an endless stream of users pining for a "coronavacation" to the islands because, as one visitor says, they would rather quarantine where they could "live it up" in luxury'* [71].

So, in our research 12 Covid-related neologisms (22%) formed by the model of compounding were analyzed. Of course, this list is not complete, and therefore there is a necessity to continue the analysis of newly coined lexemes.

2.2. Affixation

Affixation is a method of word formation by which new words are formed by adding word-forming affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes, to the stems of various parts of the language [37]. The process of affixation can be presented in three ways: suffixation, prefixation, and a mixed form of suffixation-prefixation. It should be noted that in the process of prefixation, a word changes only its meaning, that is, the original word is refined according to certain parameters; the suffix creates a new word and formalizes it as a certain part of speech.

Although the modern English uses a considerable arsenal of affixes, the replenishment of their composition does not stop. The position of the affix in the system cannot remain constant. The suffix must necessarily develop, and during development it is characterized by stages of productivity, low productivity, and non-productivity [27]. These word-forming formants have a heretical status, because they are on the border of basic composition and affixation, which is the reason for different approaches to the classification and interpretation of affixes.

Currently, in the English there are a large number of affixes that differ in meaning and purpose, and their distribution is as rich and diverse as it has ever been before. V. Zabotkina claims that over the past 25 years, 101 suffixes have been used in the formation of new words: ‘*-able, -ability, -ac, -acy, -ally, -(i)al, -(i)an, -ance, -age, -ar, -arium, -ant, -ase, -ate, -ary, -ation, -ative, -cade, -atic, -dom, -ed, -ectomy, -ee, -eer, -erne, -emia, -ers, -er/or, -est, -cry, -ese, -esque, -et, -ette, -eteria, -fest, -hood, -ic, -ica, -ia, -iasis, -ics, -ical, -idan, -ie, -idty, -idase, -ide, -ify, -ification, -igenic, -in, -ine, -ino, -ion, -ing, -ish, -ism, -ional, -ist, -ite, -ity, -ium, -ive, -ization, -ized, -less, -let(te), -ly, -metry, -mydn, -ness, -nik, -o, -old, -ol, -ola, -ologist, -ology, -oma, -on, -onium, -ory, -orium, -ose, -osis, -ous, -plex, -ry, -s (area of study), -s (plural of disease), -scape, -ship, -stcr, -sville*’ [29, p. 211].

In the process of analyzing the coronavirus sample, it was found that 8 words were formed by suffixing, 3 by prefixing, and 1 word is an example of the combination of suffixing and prefixing (22 %).

In the field of suffixation, we have examined 8 pandemic-related neologisms, which are formed with the help of suffixes, such as *-less*, *-ness*, *-ic*, *-er*, *-ator*, *-ial*, *-ity*, *-ism*:

- ‘*Maskless*’ / ‘*Masklessness*’ is a complex word in which the two suffixes *-less* and *-ness* are attached to the free morpheme *mask*. Here, the adjective-forming suffix *-less* changes the noun into the adjective *maskless*, describing individuals not wearing a face mask to protect themselves and others from the highly infectious coronavirus. Then, the noun-forming suffix *-ness* is attached, changing the adjective to the noun *masklessness*, describing the act of not wearing a mask itself – ‘*On Friday, we witnessed an unusually ugly spectacle at the US Supreme Court. Neil Gorsuch sat on the bench maskless (as he also has on other occasions), while his colleague Sonia Sotomayor – who as a diabetic is at higher risk of severe disease if she contracts Covid-19 – participated remotely from her chambers*’; ‘*What Justice Gorsuch’s masklessness says about society*’ [47].
- ‘*Coronic*’ – with the word, we can describe a person who has contracted the coronavirus and is now a carrier. Often this adjective is applied to a person from whom you should stay away so as not to get sick yourself.
- ‘*Lockdowner*’ – an individual, who is trying to cope with life in conditions of isolation – ‘*Ron DeSantis blasts ‘lockdowner’ Nikki Fried ahead of Cabinet meeting*’ [50].
- ‘*Coronator*’ – a person who overcame COVID.
- ‘*Coronial*’ – the generation born after December 2020 as a result of the enforced quarantining of their parents due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ‘*Covidity*’ – the amount of Covid circulating in a population is usually based on the percentage of positive test results [70] – ‘*Scancell announces positive response in COVIDITY trial*’.
- ‘*Covidism*’ – a person or place that uses the COVID-19 pandemic to justify their authoritarian practices [70].

Comparing the number of neologisms formed as a result of suffixation and prefixation, it is worth noting that the number of neologisms formed as a result of prefixation is much smaller. We define 3 prefixes used to indicate Covid time frames:

- *'Pre-corona'* – the neologism, which is used for talking about time periods before the COVID-19 pandemic. An example can be the following: *'Pre-corona international tourism growth in Europe outpaced domestic increases'* [61].
- *'Mid-Covid'* – the middle stage in which a person has been since the beginning of the Covid illness – *'Dr Muiris Houston: We need to acknowledge 'midCovid'. Many are suffering in silence'* [64].
- *'Post-Covid'* is defined as a wide range of new, returning, or ongoing health problems that people experience after being infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 – *'The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (the RACGP) has also created a guide for patients on managing mild post-COVID symptoms'* [52].

We can trace the examples of neologisms, formed by the combination of both suffixation and prefixation. For instance, the word *'super-spreader'* is formed as a result of the addition to the stem *'spread'* suffix *'er'* and prefix *'super'*. This neologism is used to indicate someone *'who infects many more people with a disease than most other infected people do'* [43] – *'Multi-scale modelling reveals that early super-spreader events are a likely contributor to novel variant predominance'* [66]; *'Scientists and public health experts have long known that certain individuals, termed "super-spreaders," can transmit COVID-19 with incredible efficiency and devastating consequences'*.

Therefore, the analysis carried out in the field of affixation shows that the largest number of coronavirus and pandemic-related neologisms were formed as a result of suffixation, and only a small part was formed in the process of prefixation. In our research 8 pandemic-related neologisms, which are formed with the help of suffixes, such as *-less, -ness, -ic, -er, -ator, -ial, -ity, -ism*, 3 pandemic-related neologisms with

the prefixes *pre-*, *mid-*, *post-*, and one neologism, formed by the combination of both suffixation and prefixation (suffix ‘*er*’ and prefix ‘*super*’) are explored.

2.3. Blending

According to Bauer, blending occurs when ‘two words simply merge where they overlap, so no information is lost, but repetition of letter combinations is avoided’ [2]; and Algeo defines a blend as “any combination of two (or more) etyma with the omission of part of at least one etymon” [1]. Blending has been considered to be one of the “non-grammatical” [9] or “non-morphemic” [7] word-formation processes. In general, we define blending as the process of joining two distinct forms by selecting only the initial or the ending of one word and combining it to create a new word, such as *motel* (*motor/hotel*). The parts used are the parts of syllables and letters that can make them attractive, easy to listen to, and easy to pronounce.

In our research, it is proved that blending is a very common mechanism in the formation of new non-specialized words related to the pandemic. The morphological structure of blends related to Covid-19 showed that the most common type of blending is combining the first source word in its entirety with the final splinter of the second source word. We have found 20 examples of blends (37 %), such as the following:

- ‘*Covidient*’ (Covid + Obedient) – a person who strictly follows the directives and orders of the government during the coronavirus outbreak – ‘*Are You Covidient Or Covidiot?*’ [41].
- ‘*Quarantini*’ (Quarantine + Martini) – this blending tends to be done by taking word elements anywhere such as in the first word “quarantine” is shorted into “quarant”. While the second-word “martini” is shorted into “tini”. The word „*Quarantini*” is a general term for any drink consumed during the lockdown in the home [53]. A quarantini is nothing more than a drink by cocktail people when they are at home under quarantine. An example of the usage can be the following: ‘*In the name of making your solo cocktail session special, we’ve rounded up some of the tastiest (and easiest) “quarantinis” to enjoy while standing at least six feet away from other people*’ [10].

- ‘*Infodemic*’ (Information + Epidemic) – the neologism is related to the distribution of information, some of it not so substantiated, contributes to anxiety or uncertainty associated with a crisis or controversy [5] – ‘*‘Infodemic’ of COVID-19 disinformation bad for Ukrainians health, study for UN finds*’ [39]; ‘*Everyone has a role in managing the infodemic, and this journey starts by understanding and identifying its key mechanisms and actors*’.
- ‘*Quaranteam*’ (Quarantine + Team) – referred to a small community of people forming their social network to quarantine together-and a good example of a technique for harm reduction. A quaranteam may be made of the people with whom one resides physically or the category may extend to include other trusted friends and family. Macmillan Dictionary defines ‘*quaranteam*’ as the group of friends and family you and your kids are quarantining with, traveling with, playing with, etc. – ‘*Building a Quaranteam is Helping People Deal With the Pandemic*’ [42].
- ‘*Coronials*’ (Corona + Millennials) – the new generation of children born during the Covid-19 pandemic – ‘*Moms are welcoming the first wave of coronial babies — but experts say to expect fewer births*’.
- ‘*Covexit*’ (Covid + Exit) – a gradual disengagement from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic – ‘*What is certain is that Covexit will not remain confined to the hospital setting. We should expect a long and exhausting fight that will involve all healthcare workers, citizens’ compliance, and international collaboration*’.
- ‘*Covidivorce*’ (Covid + Divorce) – a divorce happening during (and often as a result of) the lockdown – ‘*Parents have an important role to play to ensure a child’s mental health is not adversely affected by their parents’ covidivorce*’. <https://www.blakemorgan.co.uk/how-to-manage-a-covidivorce-whilst-living-under-the-same-roof/>; ‘*#Covidivorce: Why the pandemic is driving a wedge in marriages*’ [38].

- ‘*Quaranteen*’ (Quarantee + Teen) – a teenager who survived Covid-19 or a child who survived and became a teenager in this decade – *‘Moody quaranteen? What parents should watch for and do’*.
- ‘*Coronacation*’ (Corona + Vacation) – a prolonged period at home away from one’s normal place of work, study, etc. viewed as an obligatory holiday imposed by stringent COVID-19 restrictions; a holiday or vacation taken during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic – *‘We’re on coronacation’ while we wait for ‘lexit’: How coronavirus is changing our language’* [72].
- ‘*Quaranzine*’ (Quarantine + Magazine) – a collaborative, virtual magazine documenting people’s life and thoughts during Covid-19 – *‘Quaranzine’ is a perzine about trying to stay creative and sane throughout the pandemic, with photocopied diary entries, ephemera, lists, and collages’* [59].
- ‘*Quarantech*’ (Quarantine + Technology) – the new technologies that appeared during the lockdown.
- ‘*Pancession*’ (Pandemic + Recession) – waning of the world’s economies during the pandemic of Covid-19 – *‘The COVID-19 pancession’ (pandemic + recession) has rattled global economies, possibly accelerating the fossil fuel phaseout’*.
- ‘*Lockstalga*’ (Lockdown + Nostalgia) – a feeling of missing the lockdown when one goes back to work – *‘Mark Pittaccio, business consultant and behavioral economist at Quilter Financial Planning, discusses how to exit lockdown with a purpose and minimize feelings of lockstalga’*.
- ‘*Coronageddon*’ (Corona + Armageddon) – 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 – *‘CoronaGeddon 2020: Why Every Map You’ve Seen of the Outbreak is Wrong’* [48].
- ‘*Ronacoaster*’ (Corona + Coaster) – the ups and downs of a person’s mood, or life generally, during the coronavirus pandemic – *‘Nearing two months of lockdown — which is probably twice as long as most of us anticipated — many*

of us are on what's been called the "coronacoaster," experiencing sudden ups and downs as we read or hear things that either encourage us an end is in sight or make us think this could go on for years'.

- 'Quaranqueen' (Quarantine + Queen) – a woman who locks herself inside and obsessively cleans washes clothes, wipes all purchased items, and makes others follow strict hygiene rules during a global pandemic, including making her partner immediately strip and shower upon reentering the house – 'Therefore, for this post today, we are going to change you from a quarantine gal to a quaranqueen'.
- 'Twindemic' (Twin + Epidemic) – the situation in which influenza and a second Covid-19 spike could appear simultaneously, overwhelming hospitals – 'The Dreaded "Twindemic" of Influenza and COVID-19 Has Not Yet Materialized— Might This Be the Year?'
- 'Trumpdemic' (Trump + Pandemic) – criticizing Trump's late decision-making concerning the COVID-19 outbreak, many users blame Trump for the spread of the pandemic in the US – 'Second Run Cinemas, the First to Die off in the Trumpdemic?' [60].
- 'Coronopticon' (Corona + Panopticon) – the notion of a national or global system of surveillance and control [68] – 'We stand on the precipice of magnifying existing problems exponentially unless those responsible for education pause. We are already dangerously close to what The Economist has dubbed "the coronopticon" – a brave new age of surveillance and data control catalyzed by hasty tech decisions under COVID-19. Decisions about technology in the classroom need not move us even closer' [46].
- 'Coronasomnia' (Corona + Insomnia) – lack of sleep experienced due to the pandemic of COVID-19 – 'Now, we're all just home all the time,' says Angela Drake, a clinical health professor at the University of California, Davis who treats patients with sleep disorders and who's written about coronasomnia'.

Thus, blending is the process of merging parts of two or more separate words into one word. The sample contains 20 blend units, which is 37% of the overall amount

of the neologisms. The most common stems are ‘Covid’, ‘Quarantine’, ‘Corona’, ‘Pandemic’. The results revealed that is the most frequently employed process in creating COVID-19-related neologisms.

2.4. Abbreviations

Abbreviations have been used in writing by all nations since ancient times. The purpose of their use was to save space on the medium of text information and speed up the writing of frequently used words and expressions. For example, the Romans abbreviated their own names (G. – Galius, Q. – Quintius), and later also other words (v.c. – vir clarissimus – clear noble man) by means of similar writing. The repetition of the same letter indicated the plural, for example vv. cc. – vir clarissimi. Abbreviations were also used to shorten units of measure and weight. Roman lawyers so often referred to abbreviations in their written speech that eventually their compendiums (Notae iuris) and rules for writing abbreviations were compiled [9]. Abbreviations were also used later in written speech in various fields, in particular in medicine, art, science, and technology. However, the largest number of reductions appeared as a result of the scientific and technological revolution of the middle of the 20th century.

Abbreviations began to be actively studied by linguists in the 20th century. S. Volodkova defines abbreviations as a method of word formation, the essence of which consists in cutting off a part of the base that either coincides with the word or constitutes a word combination united by a common meaning [23.]. According to H. Marchand, abbreviations are complex shortened words formed from the first letters or from other parts of words that are part of a name or concept [9]. The main task of creating an abbreviation is the economy of language means, therefore, when pronounced, the abbreviation is approximately five times shorter in sound time than the corresponding concept, and when written, such an economy is even more significant.

We have found 10 abbreviations (19 %) used during COVID-19:

- *WFH – ‘Working from home’ –used to refer to a person doing their job in their home rather than traveling to an office, etc. in order to do it – ‘WFH During COVID-19: Is Virtual Reality (VR) a New Solution to New Problems?’[74].*
- *PPE – personal protective equipment – ‘Charity has now provided over 30 million pieces of PPE to frontline workers’ [67].*
- *ACTT – Adaptive COVID19 Treatment Trial.*
- *BCV – before Coronavirus – ‘The world BCV and ACV cannot be the same’.*
- *ACV – after Coronavirus – ‘The ACV sales metric enables businesses to track the value of individual customer contracts over a year’.*
- *CGR – Coronavirus Global Response – ‘The conference’s aims were to raise funds and strengthen political support for a coordinated Coronavirus Global Response (CGR)’.*
- *ECDC – European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control – ‘The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) is an EU agency with aim to strengthen Europe's defences against infectious diseases. It is seated in Stockholm, Sweden’.*
- *CFR – case-fatality rate noun – the proportion of all people with a disease who will die from it during a given period – ‘Case Fatality Rate (CFR) measures the severity of a particular disease by defining the total number of deaths as a proportion of reported cases of a specific disease at a specific time’.*
- *FFP mask – filtering face piece mask – ‘All single-use dust protection masks (FFP masks) are available in three EN protection classes: FFP1, FFP2 and FFP3. They can also be ordered with a special exhalation valve for reduced breathing resistance’.*
- *PPE — Personal Protection Equipment – ‘Personal protective equipment, commonly referred to as "PPE", is equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause serious workplace injuries and illnesses’.*

Thus, an abbreviation is a process of combining the first letters of a group of words to create a new word. Although the abbreviations are related to the current

situation of COVID-19, this type of creating Covid-related neologisms is the least popular among all investigated.

CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER II

The results revealed that blending (37 %), compounding (22 %), affixation (22 %), and abbreviation (19 %) are the four most frequently employed processes in creating COVID-19-related neologisms.

Compounding can be defined as the formation of a new (derivative) base by combining two already existing stems without changing their form. In the process of forming a compound word, the lexical meanings of the two components merge and form a new semantic unit with a new value that dominates the individual value of the stems and is characterized by an additional semantic component that is not found in any of the stems. We have investigated 12 Covid-related neologisms formed by the model of compounding – ‘*coronavirus*’, ‘*contact tracing*’, ‘*coronaclosed*’, ‘*coronaphobia*’, ‘*coronawashing*’, ‘*covidiot*’, ‘*mask-shaming*’, ‘*QuaranTeam*’, ‘*self-isolation*’, ‘*coronacoma*’, ‘*coronapocalypse*’, ‘*coronavacation*’.

Affixation is a method of word formation by which new words are formed by adding word-forming affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes, to the stems of various parts of the language. The process of affixation can be presented in three ways: suffixation, prefixation, and a mixed form of suffixation-prefixation. In the process of prefixation, a word changes only its meaning, that is, the original word is refined according to certain parameters; the suffix creates a new word and formalizes it as a certain part of speech. In the field of suffixation, we have examined 8 pandemic-related neologisms, which are formed with the help of suffixes, such as *-less* (‘*maskless*’), *-ness* (‘*masklessness*’), *-ic* (‘*coronic*’), *-er* (‘*lockdowner*’), *-ator* (‘*coronator*’), *-ial* (‘*coronial*’), *-ity* (‘*covidity*’), *-ism* (‘*covidism*’); 3 prefixes used to indicate Covid time frames – ‘*Pre-corona*’, ‘*Mid-Covid*’, ‘*Post-Covid*’, and a neologism, formed by the combination of both suffixation and prefixation (‘*super-spreader*’).

Blending is a very common mechanism in the formation of new non-specialized words related to the pandemic. The morphological structure of blends related to Covid-19 showed that the most common type of blending is combining the first source word in its entirety with the final splinter of the second source word. We have found 20 examples of blends – *'Iuaranteen'*, *'coronacation'*, *'coronageddon'*, *'coronasomnia'*, *'coronials'*, *'coronopticon'*, *'covexit'*, *'covidient'*, *'covidivorce'*, *'infodemic'*, *'lockstalgi a'*, *'pancession'*, *'quaranqueen'*, *'quaranteam'*, *'quarantech'*, *'quarantini'*, *'quaranzine'*, *'ronacoaster'*, *'trumpdemic'*, *'twindemic'*.

The abbreviation is a method of word formation, the essence of which consists in cutting off a part of the base that either coincides with the word or constitutes a word combination united by a common meaning. We have found out 10 related to COVID-19 abbreviations used during COVID-19 – *WFH*, *PPE*, *ACTT*, *BCV*, *ACV*, *CGR*, *ECDC*, *CFR*, *FFP mask*, *PPE*. Finally, abbreviations have the least number of occurrences in the data set.

CHAPTER 3. COVID-RELATED NEOLOGISMS AS VERBALIZERS OF LIFESTYLE CHANGES

3.1. Neologisms elaborating on vaccination issues

It is quite important to notice that after the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a shift in the way we perceive and approach social life. The pandemic has brought about a new perspective on social interactions and highlighted the importance of public health and safety.

Nowadays, there are a lot of neologisms elaborating on vaccination issues related to COVID-19. In our research, we define general neologisms:

- *Vaxhole* – term used to describe someone who flaunts their vaccinated status in an obnoxious or insensitive manner, often disregarding the concerns or circumstances of others who may not have been vaccinated yet.
- *Vaxxed out* – condition experienced by individuals who have received numerous vaccine doses or booster shots, leading to a sense of exhaustion or fatigue related to the vaccination process.
- *Immunapathy* – refers to the lack of empathy or understanding shown by certain individuals towards those who are hesitant or resistant to getting vaccinated, dismissing their concerns without trying to engage in a constructive conversation.
- *Needlestress* – the anxiety or fear experienced by individuals who have a fear of needles or injections, particularly when it comes to receiving the COVID-19 vaccine.
- *Inoculophobia* – a specific phobia characterized by an intense fear or aversion towards vaccines or the process of receiving vaccinations, often resulting in hesitancy or refusal to get vaccinated.

- *Jabgate* – term used to describe a controversy or scandal related to the distribution, administration, or access to COVID-19 vaccines, highlighting issues such as preferential treatment, corruption, or mismanagement.
- *Immunochoas* – refers to the confusion or disarray that can arise due to the rapid changes in vaccination policies, guidelines, or eligibility criteria, leading to a lack of clarity and difficulties in obtaining accurate information.
- *Dose disparity* – the unequal distribution of COVID-19 vaccine doses among different regions, communities, or socioeconomic groups, highlighting the inequities and disparities in access to vaccines.
- *Side-effect shaming* – the act of criticizing or stigmatizing individuals who experience side effects from the COVID-19 vaccine, discouraging others from getting vaccinated by emphasizing potential negative outcomes.

It is important to note that the usage of neologisms elaborating on vaccination issues can be found in various contexts, including online discussions and social media, public health discussions, informal conversations, etc. For example, neologisms related to COVID-19 vaccination issues are used in news articles, opinion pieces, and interviews to provide a catchy and concise way to discuss specific challenges or controversies surrounding vaccines. Journalists and media outlets may employ these terms to engage their audience and make complex topics more accessible. Moreover, people may use these types of neologisms in everyday conversations with friends, family, or colleagues to express their thoughts or experiences regarding COVID-19 vaccinations. They can serve as a way to discuss and debate various aspects of the vaccination process, including hesitancy, access, side effects, or social dynamics. In the sphere of public health discussions, Covid-neologisms may be used in public health campaigns, educational materials, or discussions among healthcare professionals to address vaccination hesitancy, access disparities, or other challenges related to COVID-19 vaccination. They can help facilitate conversations and highlight specific concerns in the field of public health.

In general, we define 5 main groups of Covid-related neologisms according to the spheres they are used. Among them, there are:

1) Communication:

- *Infodemic* – the rapid spread of misinformation or false information related to the pandemic.
- *Covidiots* – individuals who disregard safety guidelines or engage in reckless behavior during the pandemic.
- *Maskne* – acne or skin irritation caused by wearing face masks for extended periods.
- *Zoom-bombing* – intrusion into a Zoom meeting or online gathering by an unauthorized person.

2) Lifestyle sphere:

- *Isolation baking* – the trend of baking or cooking at home during periods of isolation or lockdown.
- *Pandemic pounds* – weight gained as a result of lifestyle changes or reduced physical activity during the pandemic.
- *Locktail hour* – virtual happy hours or cocktail hours conducted over video conferencing platforms.
- *Covideo party* – virtual gatherings or parties conducted over video conferencing platforms

3) Medical sphere:

- *Coronamania* – an excessive fear or obsession related to COVID-19.
- *Superspreader* – an individual who is highly contagious and spreads the virus to numerous people.
- *Asymptomatic carrier* – a person infected with the virus but displaying no symptoms.
- *Long-hauler* – someone experiences prolonged COVID-19 symptoms after the acute phase.

4) Work sphere:

- *Quaranteam* – a group of people who agree to socialize only with each other to minimize the risk of contracting COVID-19.

- *Zoom fatigue* – the feeling of exhaustion or burnout resulting from excessive video conferencing.
- *Pandemic pod* – a small group of individuals who socialize and interact exclusively with one another to reduce the risk of infection.
- *Social distancing* – the practice of maintaining physical distance to minimize the spread of the virus.
- *Bubble* – a social circle or group of individuals who have agreed to only interact with each other to minimize exposure to the virus.

5) Economic sphere:

- *Lockdown* – the imposition of restrictions and closures to limit the movement and activities of people during a pandemic
- *Furlough* – a temporary leave of absence from work, often without pay, due to COVID-19 related disruptions.
- *Essential worker* – a person employed in a critical industry or occupation that is necessary for the functioning of society during the pandemic.

It's important to note that the usage of neologisms can vary over time and across different communities. Some terms may gain more popularity and become widely used, while others may remain more niche or specific to certain groups.

3.2. Covid-related neologisms elaborating new ways of greeting and communicating etiquette norms

The spread of the pandemic caused a significant number of changes in society, among which a special place is occupied by Covid-related neologisms elaborating new ways of greeting. These neologisms emerged as a result of the need to adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic while maintaining social connections and adhering to safety measures. In our research we define the following reasons of the appearance of these neologisms:

- **Social Distancing.** To prevent the spread of the virus, social distancing became a crucial practice. Physical contacts, such as handshakes, hugs, or cheek kisses, became discouraged. Neologisms like "*elbump*" or "*airhug*" emerged as

alternative greetings that allowed people to maintain a safe distance while still expressing warmth and connection.

- Virtual Interactions. With the rise of remote work, online meetings, and virtual gatherings, new ways of greeting and communicating were needed to replace face-to-face interactions. Neologisms like *"wavetual"* or *"technodaps"* arose to describe the unique gestures and actions that became part of our digital communication repertoire.
- Non-Verbal Communication Challenges. Wearing masks became a common practice to reduce the spread of the virus. However, this posed challenges for reading facial expressions and non-verbal cues. Neologisms like *"masknod"* or *"vocalese"* reflect the need for alternative ways to express emotions and convey messages effectively while wearing masks.

Among interesting examples of this group can be the common neologism *'elbow bump'* which means a shoulder blow or on the shoulder and/or damage received as a result of this action. In terms of the COVID-19 pandemic, an elbow bump is an alternative to such gestures as a handshake or hug – *'In the new age of the coronavirus (COVID-19), the concept to keep in mind is "social distancing" — which should put a pause on the old-fashioned handshake and friendly hug. Instead, say hello with an elbow bump – the safer way to physically greet somebody who is healthy — for now'*. Instead of handshakes, many political leaders introduced the elbow bump as a possible alternative to avoid the coronavirus (Appentix 1).

Next to the elbow bumps, the neologism *'footshake'* appeared – *'The coronavirus is stopping the handshake ... but the 'footshake' is taking its place'*. An interesting example can be the greeting between Tanzanian President John Magufuli and opposition politician Maalim Seif Sharif Hamad (Appentix 2). In social media, in particular Instagram and the YouTube platform a lot of interesting videos related to footshake were presented. This has become a kind of trend in various spheres of human activity (Appentix 3).

Some more examples of neologisms that elaborate on new ways of greeting and communicating in the context of COVID-19 are:

- *Airhug* – a virtual or contactless form of hug where individuals mimic the action of hugging while maintaining a physical distance, often by extending their arms towards each other without making direct contact.
- *Chatflow* – referring to the smooth and uninterrupted exchange of messages or ideas during online conversations, emphasizing the importance of clear and concise communication to maintain engagement.
- *Chatiquette* – the set of guidelines or rules governing online communication and etiquette, emphasizing respectful and considerate behavior in virtual chats, video conferences, or messaging platforms.
- *Emotag* – combination of "emoji" and "tag," referring to the use of emojis or emoticons as a way to express emotions or convey tone during text-based communication, compensating for the lack of non-verbal cues in digital conversations.
- *Masknod* – a subtle nod of the head or slight bow used to acknowledge and greet others while wearing masks, indicating friendliness or recognition despite facial expressions being partially obscured.
- *Nods-up* – a gesture where individuals nod upwards, usually accompanied by a smile or eye contact, to acknowledge and greet others while maintaining a safe distance, signaling positivity and connection.
- *Remotetouch* – the act of providing emotional support, encouragement, or reassurance to others through virtual means, such as kind words, supportive messages, or even virtual hugs.
- *Spacetime* – the concept of creating dedicated time and space for physical distancing during face-to-face interactions, ensuring that individuals maintain a safe distance while still engaging in meaningful conversation or connection.
- *Vocalicious* – describing individuals who make an extra effort to enunciate and project their voice clearly while wearing masks, ensuring effective communication despite potential speech impediments caused by mask-wearing.

- *Waveform* – gesture where individuals wave their hand in a particular pattern or rhythm, often accompanied by a smile or nod, to greet or acknowledge others from a distance.
- *ZOOMbivalence* – the mixed feelings or ambivalence experienced when participating in video conferencing platforms like Zoom or other virtual communication tools. It highlights the simultaneous convenience and fatigue associated with remote interactions.

These neologisms can be used in various settings, including personal conversations, digital communication platforms, social media, or even in the development of guidelines for alternative greetings and communication practices during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3. Covid-related neologisms verbalizing virtualization of everyday interactions

Neologisms belonging to the analyzed group capture the linguistic innovation and adaptation that have arisen as online communication became prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the transformation of interpersonal interactions in the digital realm. Among the popular neologisms verbalizing the advent of online communication there are:

- *Chatosphere* – "Chatosphere" combines "chat" and "atmosphere" to describe the virtual space where online conversations and chats take place. It can be used to discuss the vibrant and interactive nature of online chat platforms and their role in facilitating communication.
- *Cyberpal* – a term used to refer to someone who has become a close friend or companion primarily through online communication, emphasizing the deep connections that can be formed in virtual spaces.
- *Digital Diaspora* – referring to the scattering or dispersion of individuals and communities across various online platforms and digital spaces, highlighting the diverse online ecosystems that have emerged during the pandemic.

- *Digitalk* – describing the shift towards digital forms of communication, such as video calls, instant messaging, or email, as the primary mode of interaction, replacing in-person or face-to-face conversations.
- *E-meet* – a verb coined to describe the act of meeting or gathering with others online, either through video calls, virtual conferences, or webinars, signifying the shift from physical meetings to digital ones.
- *Netiquette* – a blend of "internet" and "etiquette," referring to the rules and guidelines governing polite and respectful behavior in online communication, highlighting the importance of courtesy, empathy, and responsible digital interaction.
- *Screenversation* – combining "screen" and "conversation," this term captures the idea of engaging in conversations solely through screens or digital devices, highlighting the shift from face-to-face communication to virtual exchanges.
- *Telelink* – a verb that describes the act of establishing a connection or link between individuals or groups through telecommunications technology, emphasizing the role of online communication in bridging distances and enabling remote interaction.
- *Virtual Verbalism* – referring to the extensive use of verbal communication in online settings, whether through video calls, voice chats, or audio messages, highlighting the importance of spoken language to convey ideas, emotions, and maintain social connections.
- *Virtuosity* – term that combines "virtual" and "proficiency," describing the skill and expertise gained in navigating and utilizing various online communication tools and platforms.
- *Webolution* – the term "webolution" combines "web" and "evolution" to describe the rapid and transformative changes in communication brought about by the widespread adoption of online platforms. It can be used in discussions, articles, or presentations on the shift to virtual communication during the pandemic.
- *Zoomania* – referring to the widespread and rapid adoption of Zoom, or similar video conferencing platforms, as the primary means of online communication

during the pandemic. It highlights the surge in virtual meetings, webinars, and social gatherings conducted through these platforms.

Of course, the list can be widened as there are many neologisms that be used in various contexts, including written articles, blog posts, social media discussions, presentations, or informal conversations, to capture and express the changes in communication patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.4. Covid-related neologisms verbalizing a new dress code

An interesting and peculiar group for discussing is formed by Covid-related neologisms verbalizing a new dress code. Neologisms belonging to this group are used in discussions, fashion-related articles, social media posts, or even in personal conversations to express the evolving dress code trends and fashion choices influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, neologisms like *"maskcouture,"* *"casualuxe,"* or *"athleisurewear"* can be utilized in fashion and lifestyle articles or blogs that explore the evolving dress code and the incorporation of comfort, style, and safety measures in clothing choices. Platforms like Twitter, Instagram, or fashion-focused forums provide spaces for people to discuss and share their thoughts on the new dress code. Covid-related neologisms verbalizing a new dress code are used in hashtags, captions, or comments to express and describe fashion trends during the pandemic. Fashion influencers and content creators can incorporate these neologisms into their posts, videos, or IGTVs to highlight the changing fashion landscape and provide insights on how to embrace the new dress code with style and creativity. Moreover, neologisms related to the new dress code can be incorporated into fashion industry events, runway shows, or presentations to discuss emerging trends and the impact of the pandemic on fashion design and consumer preferences. These new lexemes can also find their way into everyday conversations among friends, colleagues, or family members, as people discuss and share their experiences with the new dress code and the influence of the pandemic on their fashion choices.

Here are some neologisms that verbalize a new dress code in the context of COVID-19:

- *Maskcouture* – combining "mask" and "couture," this term refers to the fashionable and stylish masks that have become an essential accessory in the new dress code during the pandemic. It emphasizes the idea of incorporating masks as a fashion statement.
- *Casualuxe* – a blend of "casual" and "luxe," this term represents a dress code that combines comfort and relaxation with a touch of luxury. It describes the shift towards more relaxed and comfortable attire while maintaining an element of sophistication.
- *Athleisurewear* – referring to the fusion of athletic wear and leisurewear, this term captures the trend of wearing comfortable and sporty clothing in everyday settings. It emphasizes the importance of comfort and flexibility in the new dress code.
- *Zoomformal* – this term combines "Zoom" and "formal" and refers to dressing up in formal or professional attire from the waist up while participating in video conferences or virtual meetings. It acknowledges the shift towards a more relaxed dress code for remote work while maintaining a polished appearance on camera.
- *Loungewearchic* – combining "loungewear" and "chic," this term represents a dress code that combines comfort and style in a home or casual setting. It highlights the trend of wearing stylish and elevated loungewear as everyday attire.
- *Cosmofunctional* – a blend of "cosmo" and "functional," this term signifies a dress code that prioritizes both style and practicality. It encompasses clothing choices that are versatile, adaptable, and suitable for various situations and environments.
- *Hybridstyle* – referring to a combination of traditional and casual elements, this term represents a dress code that blends formal or professional attire with more

relaxed and comfortable pieces. It acknowledges the hybrid nature of work settings and social events in the current context.

- *Sanistyle* – combining "sanitize" and "style," this term refers to incorporating hygiene-conscious elements into the dress code. It highlights the importance of clothing choices that are easy to clean and maintain, as well as incorporating accessories like hand sanitizer holders or antimicrobial fabrics.
- *Distancedapper* – this term combines "distance" and "dapper" to describe a dress code that emphasizes elegance and sophistication while adhering to physical distancing guidelines. It signifies dressing up in a refined and polished manner while maintaining a safe distance from others.
- *Staycationwear* – referring to clothing choices suitable for staycations or home-based leisure activities, this term represents a relaxed and comfortable dress code that aligns with the new normal of spending more time at home. It emphasizes clothing that is cozy, versatile, and suitable for indoor activities.

These neologisms are not limited to a specific platform or setting. Their usage can vary depending on the context and the purpose of the conversation or communication, allowing individuals and industries to articulate and describe the changes in the dress code during the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 3

After the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a shift in the way we perceive and approach social life. The pandemic has brought about a new perspective on social interactions and highlighted the importance of public health and safety. Nowadays, there are a lot of neologisms elaborating on vaccination issues related to COVID-19. The usage of neologisms elaborating on vaccination issues can be found in various contexts, including online discussions and social media, public health discussions, and informal conversations.

Communication, lifestyle sphere, medical sphere, work sphere, and economic sphere are the main spheres of neologisms usage.

The spread of the pandemic caused a significant number of changes in society, among which a special place is occupied by Covid-related neologisms elaborating new ways of greeting. These neologisms emerged as a result of the need to adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic while maintaining social connections and adhering to safety measures.

Covid-related neologisms verbalizing the advent of online communication capture the linguistic innovation and adaptation that have arisen as online communication became prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the transformation of interpersonal interactions in the digital realm.

Covid-related neologisms verbalizing a new dress code are used in discussions, fashion-related articles, social media posts, or even in personal conversations to express the evolving dress code trends and fashion choices influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSIONS

Neologisms are new words or set phrases that appear and are used in a specific language space and in a specific time period. These are units that have just entered the lexical-semantic system of the language, the language sphere, and did not exist in the previous period in the language. It is neologisms that testify to the constant development of the language because the main reason for their emergence is the need to create a name for a new reality. Neologisms have formal semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic properties and are perceived by members of a given language society as new concepts.

Similar to the definition of neologisms, the question of their classification is also multifaceted. At present, there are four main classifications of neologisms: according to the type of linguistic unit (neolexemes, neophrases and neosemes), according to the method of creation (borrowing, word-forming and semantic neologisms), according to the type of signified reality (designation of new, old, actualized, dying, hypothetical realities), according to the degree of novelty of the language unit (absolute and relative neologisms). Another approach suggests grouping neologisms into phonological neologisms, borrowings (barbarisms and xenisms), morphological neologisms (compounding, affixation, blending, abbreviations, etc.), and lexical neologisms.

The results revealed that blending (37 %), compounding (22 %), affixation (22 %), and abbreviation (19 %) are the four most frequently employed processes in creating COVID-19-related neologisms.

Compounding can be defined as the formation of a new (derivative) base by combining two already existing stems without changing their form. In the process of forming a compound word, the lexical meanings of the two components merge and form a new lexical unit with a new value that dominates the individual value of the stems and is characterized by an additional semantic component that is not found in any of the stems. The sample of the research contains 12 Covid-related neologisms formed by the model of compounding – ‘coronavirus’, ‘contact tracing’,

‘coronaclosed’, ‘coronaphobia’, ‘coronawashing’, ‘covidiot’, ‘mask-shaming’, ‘QuaranTeam’, ‘self-isolation’, ‘coronacoma’, ‘coronapocalypse’, ‘coronavacation’.

Affixation is a method of word formation by which new words are formed by adding word-forming affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes, to the stems of various parts of the language. The process of affixation can be presented in three ways: suffixation, prefixation, and a mixed form of suffixation-prefixation. In the process of prefixation, a word changes only its meaning, that is, the original word is refined according to certain parameters; the suffix creates a new word and formalizes it as a certain part of speech. The research studies 8 pandemic-related neologisms, which are formed with the help of suffixes, such as -less (‘maskless’), -ness (‘masklessness’), -ic (‘coronic’), -er (‘lockdowner’, -ator (‘coronator’), -ial (‘coronial’), -ity (‘covidity’), -ism (‘covidism’); 3 prefixes used to indicate Covid time frames – ‘Pre-corona’, ‘Mid-Covid’, ‘Post-Covid’, and a neologism, formed by the combination of both suffixation and prefixation (‘super-spreader’).

Blending is a very common mechanism in the formation of new non-specialized words related to the pandemic. The morphological structure of blends related to Covid-19 showed that the most common type of blending is combining the first source word in its entirety with the final splinter of the second source word. In the sample, there are 20 examples of blends – ‘luaranteen’, ‘coronacation’, ‘coronageddon’, ‘coronasomnia’, ‘coronials’, ‘coronopticon’, ‘covexit’, ‘covidient’, ‘covidivorce’, ‘infodemic’, ‘lockstalgi a’, ‘pancession’, ‘quaranqueen’, ‘quaranteam’, ‘quarantech’, ‘quarantini’, ‘quaranzine’, ‘ronacoaster’, ‘trumpdemic’, ‘twindemic’.

The abbreviation is a method of word formation, the essence of which consists in cutting off a part of the base that either coincides with the word or constitutes a word combination united by a common meaning. The research focuses on 10 abbreviations used during COVID-19 – WFH, PPE, ACTT, BCV, ACV, CGR, ECDC, CFR, FFP mask, PPE. Finally, abbreviations have the least number of occurrences in the data set.

After the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a shift in the way we perceive and approach social life. The pandemic has brought about a new perspective on social

interactions and highlighted the importance of public health and safety. Nowadays, there are a lot of neologisms elaborating on vaccination issues related to COVID-19. The usage of neologisms elaborating on vaccination issues can be found in various contexts, including online discussions and social media, public health discussions, and informal conversations.

Communication, lifestyle sphere, medical sphere, work sphere, and economic sphere are the main spheres of neologisms usage.

The spread of the pandemic caused a significant number of changes in society, among which a special place is occupied by Covid-related neologisms elaborating new ways of greeting. These neologisms emerged as a result of the need to adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic while maintaining social connections and adhering to safety measures.

Covid-related neologisms verbalizing the advent of online communication capture the linguistic innovation and adaptation that have arisen as online communication became prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the transformation of interpersonal interactions in the digital realm.

Covid-related neologisms verbalizing a new dress code are used in discussions, fashion-related articles, social media posts, or even in personal conversations to express the evolving dress code trends and fashion choices influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

SUMMARY

The bachelor paper focuses on the research of Covid-related neologisms. The topicality is explained by the fact that The English language never stops coining neologisms. Neologisms imply new concepts, and new behaviors, i.e., changes in everyday life of people. So studying new words inevitably highlights social changes from words to novelty in lifestyle, the ‘new normal’.

The spread of the coronavirus has caused the appearance in the English language of more than 1,000 new words and expressions to denote phenomena from the chronicles of the pandemic. In other words, Covid-related new coinages make up a significant group of neologisms that appeared within the period between 2019 and 2023. Although there exists a great number of coronavirus neologisms, they are not fully explored and classified yet.

Numerous scientists have contributed to describing and classifying neologisms. To find the content of newly coined words, it is worth highlighting the differential features. Defining ‘neologism’ is challenging because neology is based on the figurative cognitive component of thinking and depends on the discursive situation.

The purpose of the Bachelor’s thesis is to research the phenomenon of neologisms, to detect word-building patterns of Covid-related neologisms, and explore the usage of neologisms in different types of discourse.

The object of the research is Covid-related neologisms.

The subject of the study is structural-semantic characteristics of Covid-related neologisms, as well as their ability to verbalize features of the new lifestyle enforced by governments in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

The objectives of the paper are to investigate the meaning of neologisms, analyze classifications of neologisms, determine word-building patterns of Covid-related neologisms, and the usage of neologisms in different types of discourse.

The thesis consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions to the chapters, general conclusions, a list of used sources and literature, and 3 appendices. The full scope of the work is 52 pages.

The practical significance of the work is that its materials can be used later for a comprehensive analysis of coronavirus and pandemic-related neologisms in English within the course of lexicology, etc.

REFERENCES

1. Algeo J. Vocabulary / J. Algeo // The Cambridge History of the English Language. Ed. by. S. Romaine– Cambridge: CUP. – 1999. – Pp. 57-91
2. Bauer, L. Introducing linguistic morphology / L. Bauer. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. – 1988. – 366
3. Budiu, R., & Anderson, J. R. (2001). Word learning in context: Metaphors and neologisms. School of Computer Science, Carnegie Mellon University
4. DeGroot, D. (2020, July 20). Creating a “Quaranteam” May Help Reduce Isolation While Keeping COVID-19 at Bay. Our Community Now. <https://ourcommunitynow.com/wellness/creating-a-quaranteam-may-help-reduceisolation-while-keeping-COVID-19-at-bay>
5. Dupont, K. (2020, May 12). Do you speak Covid? Heidi News. [/genevasolutions/covid-slanglet-s-check-if-you-re-up-to-coronapace](https://genevasolutions.com/covid-slanglet-s-check-if-you-re-up-to-coronapace)
6. Enarsson, A. (2006). New Blends in the English Language. Karlstads University.
7. Fandrych, Ingrid Mina (2004) Non-morphematic word-formation processes: A multi-level approach to acronyms, blends, clippings and onomatopoeia. Diss. University of the Free State, Bloemfontein. scholar.ufs.ac.za:8080/xmlui/handle/11660/2696. Accessed on August 15, 2020
8. King’s College of London. (2020). CORONASPEAK – the language of Covid-19 goes viral. Retrieved from <https://www.kcl.ac.uk/news/coronaspeak-the-language-of-covid-19-goesvira>
9. Marchand H. The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation / H. Marchand. – Wiesbaden: Otto Harassowitz, 1969. – 379 p
10. Maryah Khalfan, Huma Batool, and Wasima Shehzad (2020). Covid-19 Neologisms and their Social Use: An Analysis from the Perspective of Linguistic Relativism, *Linguistics and Literature Review* 6(2): 117- 129
11. Oxford Languages. 2020. “Words of an Unprecedented Year report”. Oxford University Press. Oxford University. Accessed November 2020. Oxford Languages Word of the Year (oup.com).

12. Should schools be allowed to ban slang words like 'peng'? BBC [posted by Paige Neal-Holder]. 2020, Jan. 20. URL : <https://www.bbc.com/news/education51064279> (дата звернення: 29.11.2021)
13. Symptoms of coronavirus (WHO) URL: <https://cayscam.com/symptoms-of-coronavirus-who/>
14. Zobotkina V.I., Stepanov G.I. “Neologisms in the modern English”. Leningrad: Nauka, 1982. P. 165.
15. Zaraiskiy A.A. Morfemnaya struktura neologizmov v sovremennom anglijskom yazyke [Morphemic structure of neologisms in modern English] / Zaraiskiy A.A. // Language and cultural identity in the digital era: monograph. – Saratov: Publishing house “Amirit”, 2019. – 162 p.
16. Александрук І. В. Когнітивні та мовні механізми утворення неологізмів у творах жанру фентезі [Текст] / І. В. Александрук // науковий вісник. – 2007. – с. 469–475.
17. Андрусак І.В. Спосіб життя та дозвілля: фрагмент концептуального аналізу англійських неологізмів кінця ХХ століття // Мовні і концептуальні картини світу. -- К., 2000. -- С.8-18.
18. Антюфеева Ю.Н. Английские новообразования в развитии: потенциальное слово, окказионализм, неологизм: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04 / Антюфеева Юлиана Николаевна. – Тула, 2004. – 184 с.
19. Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка / И.В. Арнольд. – М.: Высшая школа, 1986. – 295 с.
20. Бортничук Е. Н., Василенко И. В., Пастушенко Л. П. Словообразование в современном английском языке. Київ: Вища школа, 1988. 263 с (перенести вгору)
21. Виноградов В. С. Введение в переводоведение (общие и лексические вопросы) / Виноградов В. С. – М.: Издательство института общего среднего образования РАО, 2001. – 224 с.

22. Волков С.С. Неологизмы и внутренние стимулы языкового развития / С.С. Волков, Е.В. Сенько // Новые слова и словари новых слов. – Л. : Наука, 1983. – С. 43–57.
23. Володькова С. И. Проблемы сокращений терминологических единиц в подязыке информатики английского языка : дис. ... канд. филол. наук : 10.02.04 / С. И. Володькова. – Омск, 2011. – 182 с
24. Городецкая Е.Я. К вопросу о путях образования неологизмов в английском языке (на материале анализа неологизмов в терминосистеме компьютерных технологий) / Р.Г. Гатауллин // Научные труды ДВГТУ. – Владивосток, 2001. – Вып. 128. – С. 52–61
25. Грицай І.С. Сучасні підходи до вивчення неологізмів [Електронний ресурс] / І.С. Грицай. – Режим доступу: <http://www.kamts1.kpi.ua/node/1010>.
26. Дзюбіна О. І. Диференціальні ознаки неологізмів і okazіоналізмів. Мови професійної комунікації: лінгвокультурний, когнітивно-дискурсивний, 96 перекладознавчий та методичний аспекти: матер. міжнар. наук.-практ. конфер. (17 квітня 2014 р.). Київ: Вид. Кафедра, НТУУ «КПІ», 2014. С. 105–106
27. Дудок Р.І. Роль термінологічної деривації в системі англійського словотвору / Р.І. Дудок // Наукові праці Чорноморського державного університету імені Петра Могили комплексу «Києво-Могилянська академія». Сер.: Філологія. Мовознавство. - 2013. - Т. 216, Вип. 204. - С. 36-39. [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу : http://nbuv.gov.ua/j-pdf/Npchdufm_2013_216_204_9.pdf.
28. Жовтобрюх М.А. Мова української преси (до сер. 90- х рр.. ХІХ ст.) / М.А. Жовтобрюх. – К.: Вид- во АН УРСР, 1963. – 413 с. 31
29. Заботкина Н. И. Новая лексика современного английского языка / Н. И. Заботкина. – Москва: Высш. шк., 1989. – 124 с.; Zabotkina N. I. Novaya

- leksika sovremennogo angliyskogo yazyka / N. I Zabolkina. – Moskva : Vyssh. shk., 1989. – 124 s.
30. Зацний Ю.А., Федоренко О.О. Демографічні неологізми англійської мови : стат. зб. / за ред.: Толок В.О. Запоріжжя : Вісник Запорізького державного університету, 2005. 156 с.
31. Зацний Ю.А., Янков А.В. Інновації у словниковому складі англійської мови початку ХХІ століття : англоукраїнський словник. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2008. 359 с.
32. Карасик В. И. Эпидемия в зеркале медийного дискурса: факты, оценки, позиции // Политическая лингвистика. 2020. № 2 (80). С. 25-34.
33. Коваленко К. Продуктивні способи утворення нових слів у сучасній англійській мові. Актуальні проблеми сучасної медицини. 2013. № 4. С. 211–214
34. Селіванова О. О. Сучасна лінгвістика: термінологічна енциклопедія. Полтава: Довкілля, 2006. 716 с.
35. Стишов О. А. Українська лексика кінця ХХ століття (на матеріалі мови засобів масової інформації): монографія / О. А. Стишов. К.: Вид. центр КНЛУ, 2003. 392 с
36. Ткачик О.В. Номінативні процеси в англійській мові політичного дискурсу (скорочення, усічення, злиття, реверсія, конверсія). Мова і культура. 2013. Вип. 16, т. 4. С. 224–230
37. Царев П.В. Продуктивное именное словообразование в современном ише фрукты, 0. ло зафіксова- січення афік- ном англійском языке / П.В. Царев. - М.: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, 1984 р. 13

SOURCE OF ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

38. #Covidivorce: Why the pandemic is driving a wedge in marriages [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/relationships/love-sex/covidivorce-why-the-pandemic-is-driving-a-wedge-in-marriages/articleshow/77843206.cms>
39. Infodemic' of COVID-19 disinformation bad for Ukrainians health, study for UN finds [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/press-releases/infodemic-covid-19-disinformation-bad-ukrainians-health-study-un-finds>
40. 10 "Quarantinis" to Drink While Social Distancing [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.townandcountrymag.com/leisure/drinks/g31900654/quarantini-cocktail-recipes/>
41. Are You Covidient Or Covidiot? [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://jeltl.org/index.php/jeltl/article/view/554>
42. Building a 'Quaranteam' is Helping People Deal With the Pandemic [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.shondaland.com/live/a33460249/building-a-quaranteam-is-helping-people-deal-with-the-pandemic/>
43. Cambridge Dictionary [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/super-spreader>
44. CBC [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.cbc.ca/>
45. Challenges for NHS hospitals during covid-19 epidemic [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.bmj.com/content/368/bmj.m1117/rr-7>
46. Children's privacy is at risk with rapid shifts to online schooling under coronavirus [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://theconversation.com/childrens-privacy-is-at-risk-with-rapid-shifts-to-online-schooling-under-coronavirus-135787>

47. CNN Style [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://edition.cnn.com/2022/01/18/opinions/gorsuch-youngkin-maskless-alaimo/index.html>
48. CoronaGeddon 2020: Why Every Map You've Seen of the Outbreak is Wrong [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.futurehealth.live/blog/2020/2/17/all-the-coronavirus-maps-are-wrong>
49. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19): Contact tracing. [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/coronavirus-disease-covid-19-contact-tracing>
50. Florida Politics [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://floridapolitics.com/archives/550254-ron-desantis-drags-lockdowner-nikki-fried-ahead-of-cabinet-meeting/>
51. Fossil fuels, stranded assets and COVID-19: Imagining an inclusive & transformative recovery [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://ideas.repec.org/a/eee/wdevel/v146y2021ics0305750x21002230.html>
52. Healthdirect [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid-19/post-covid-symptoms-long-covid>
53. Jain, S. (2020, April 20). Covidiot To Zumping: A Guide To Coronavirus Slang Terms. NDTV.Com. [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.ndtv.com/offbeat/covidiot-tozumping-a-guide-to-coronavirus-slangterms-2215014>
54. Kiss Quarantine Brassiness Goodbye [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.glamberly.com/post/kiss-quarantine-brassiness-goodbye>
55. Macmillan dictionary [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mask-shaming>
56. Moms are welcoming the first wave of 'coronial' babies — but experts say to expect fewer births' [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/coronials-covid-babies-isolation-pregnancies-1.5837295>

57. Phaidon: Home [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.phaidon.com/agenda/photography/articles/2020/april/23/wolfgang-tillmans-enlists-famous-friends-to-help-corona-closed-clubland/>
58. QuarQueen [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=QuarQueen>
59. quarazine: a lockdown-themed zine [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://catherineelms.co.uk/product/quarazine-a-lockdown-themed-zine/>
60. Second Run Cinemas, the First to Die off in the Trumpdemic? [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://rogersmovienation.com/2020/08/23/second-run-cinemas-the-first-to-die-off-in-the-trumpdemic/>
61. Statista [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.statista.com/chart/28472/pre-corona-international-tourism-growth-in-europe-outpaced-domestic-increases/>
62. The 'coronasomnia' phenomenon keeping you from getting sleep [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20210121-the-coronasomnia-phenomenon-keeping-us-from-getting-sleep>
63. The Dreaded “Twindemic” of Influenza and COVID-19 Has Not Yet Materialized— Might This Be the Year? [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2796806>
64. The Irish Times [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.irishtimes.com/health/your-wellness/2022/08/08/weve-talked-about-long-covid-but-do-we-need-to-discuss-mid-covid/>
65. The New Yorker [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.newyorker.com>
66. The Royal Society [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsif.2021.0811>
67. The Sun [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/11692397/brits-lockdown-fears-return-normal-life-money-coronavirus/>

68. Thorne T. Coronaspeak – the language of COVID-19 goes viral [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://languageandinnovation.com/2020/04/15/coronaspeak-part-2-the-language-of-COVID-19goes-viral> 21
69. UICC [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.uicc.org/blog/%E2%80%98corona-washing%E2%80%99-how-tobacco-industry-advancing-its-interests-midst-pandemic>
70. Urban dictionary [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Covidable>
71. Vox [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://www.vox.com/2020/3/30/21198011/hawaii-coronavirus-vacation-crisis-tourism>
72. We're on 'coronacation' while we wait for 'lexit': How coronavirus is changing our language [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://scroll.in/article/961666/were-on-coronacation-while-we-wait-for-lexit-how-coronavirus-is-changing-our-language>
73. What's a quaranteam [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://wellkentucky.uky.edu/sites/default/files/2020-11/Quaranteam%20Brochure%20.pdf>
74. Work From Home (WFH) During COVID-19: Is Virtual Reality (VR) a New Solution to New Problems? [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: https://journals.lww.com/joem/Fulltext/2021/10000/Work_From_Home_WFH_During_COVID_19_Is_Virtual.28.aspx
75. World Health Organization [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: <https://openwho.org/courses/infodemic-management-101>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Joe Biden and Mike Pence meet and elbow bump at 9/11 Memorial at Ground Zero in New York City, reflecting coronavirus concern



APPENDIX 2

(Tanzanian President John Magufuli (right) greets opposition politician Maalim Seif Sharif Hamad (left) by tapping their feet together in Zanzibar, Tanzania on March 03, 2020. Tanzanian Presidency/Handout/Anadolu Agency via Getty Images)



APPENDIX 3

These nurses showed off their version of the 'Footshake' TikTok challenge

