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WORD-BUILDING ANALYSIS OF NEOLOGISMS
OF THE PANDEMIC ERA

Abstract: *the article highlights the topic of the formation of new words in the period of Covid-19. The authors note that neologisms with the meaning of covid were formed by means of prefixing and suffixing methods.*

Keywords: *pandemic era, Covid-19, neologisms.*

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СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ
В ПЕРИОД ПАНДЕМИИ

Аннотация: *в статье освещается тема образования новых слов в период Covid-19. Авторами отмечается, что неологизмы со значением covid были образованы посредством приставочного и суффиксального способов.*

Ключевые слова: *пандемия, Covid-19, неологизмы.*

There were two key concepts during the pandemic: coronavirus infection COVID-19 and quarantine for coronavirus infection COVID-19. As noted by E.A. Zemskaya: "The key words should be considered to denote phenomena and concepts that are in the focus of social attention» and «basic foundations of word production" [1].

Let's highlight several ways of the word formation of "COVID" vocabulary. The most active and productive way of analyzing a covid dictionary is the way of adding words, increasing the number of options for varying the combined and hyphenated spelling: with covid basis covi- (covi-, COVID-19-,covido-, covidno-), corona(virus)-, (corona-, coronavirus-, coronavirus no-), which makes up about 2/3 of the entire covid lexicon. For example, covid – clinic, covid – hospital, COVID – hospital, coronobservator, covid – negative/ covidnegative, covid – panicker/ covidopanicker/ covido – panicker,covid – patient/ covidnolous/ coronabolous, covid – sicker, COVID – sicker, coronacrisis, coronasceptic, etc.

It should be noted that new words with covid meaning were formed with the use of traditional prefixes and suffixes for the Russian language.

Thus, the following prefixes were actively used in the word formation of the covid epoch (*anti-, with-/without-, to-/need-/not-, about-, from-, over-, after-, post-, pre-, counter-, pseudo-, time*). For example: Anticoronavirus, Anticovid, Anticoronavirus, Contactless, Maskless, Arcuateness, Precoronavirus, Non-coronavirus, Postcoronavirus, postcoronavirus, postcoronavirus, POSTcoronavirus, POST-coronavirus, Anti-covid, Over-COVID, pseudocovid, PSEUDOepidemia, non-isolated. Except for synonyms and antonyms there were prefixes with temporal

meaning: *before-, pre-, after-, post-*, to distinguish time between BEFORE and AFTER the coronavirus pandemic, prefixes with the meaning of negative, negative semantics of a sign, an object (*anti-, without-/ without-, not-, counter-*), its incompleteness, insufficiency (*under-, pseudo-*), or the desire for completion, completeness of the action (*before-, from-, re-, time-*).

The suffixing method is traditional, numerous adjectives are formed using traditional suffixes: *-ist(y)-less,ed/ic.*

For example: anticoronavirus, anticoronavirus, antimassage, coronavirus-free, coronamic, corona panic, anti-specic, coronavirus, covid, corona.

The most commonly used suffixes are suffixes describing individuals, it is natural, as a person has become both an object, a target of infection, and the main fighter against it, its opponent at different levels Ed: quarantined, Covidoried, Remoted:

– IST: covidIST, COVIST, CoronIST, idealist,Self-isolationist;

– ic: Antistatic;

– nick: anticovedniCk, anti-vaccination, antiperspirant, CoronavirusNICK, coronashlichnick

– er: remote worker, home worker, quarantiner.

Suffixes with the meaning of abstraction, denoting the property of a concept, feature, for example:

– less: Anticovidless, mask less, corona less

– ing: antimasking,masking;

– ENCE/ ION: covidence, dissendence, covid – dissendence, corona-virus, dissension- the significance of the ideological, political direction

– ISM,: covidISM, coronISM, corona – idiOTISM, coronascepticISM, coronacinISM.

Borrowed words

During the pandemic,many coronavirus-related neologisms turned out to be borrowed, as people all over the world were in the same conditions. In 2020, international neologisms of English origin were introduced by WHO (World Health

Organization). For example, infodemic ↔ infodemic: "informational" and "pandemia", "epidemia". Negat. "Spreading disinformation in order to create a stressful situation", lockdown ↔ lockdown, qurantine, the suspension of the work of enterprises and the introduction of a strict regime of self-isolation, covidiot ↔ covidiot: COVID – 19+idiot, a person who does not respond adequately to the COVID pandemic – 19, a person is excessively afraid of the consequences of the epidemic or neglects precautions. Thus, many neologisms came into the Russian language in this case from the English language through direct borrowing. Examples are the following words: steripod ↔ sanitizer, super spreader ↔ super spreader, covid ↔ Covid, covidiver ↔ covidivorce, quarantine ↔ quarantine team, zoom ↔ zoom bombing, descaling ↔ doom scrolling, quarantine-shaming ↔ quarantine-shaming, covidol ↔ covidol, Observatory ↔ observator, Zoom ↔ zoomer, antivaxxer ↔ anti-vaxer, super user ↔ super user.

Semantic neologisms

Semantic neologisms are represented by one common group of words, the meaning of which has changed or expanded during the pandemic: handcuffs (the metaphorical name for gloves), plat bands and muzzles (medical masks), hoot and crown (get sick with coronavirus), postmen (zoom communication with a postmen), be amazed and distraught (spend time in zoom), crowner (a person who has fallen ill with coronavirus), mask show (new rules for wearing masks in public places), wave (a new peak of coronavirus), mask (namely a medical mask), contactless (without direct physical contact) and contact (a person who has had contact with an infected coronavirus). The highlighting of semantic neologisms implies that the corresponding forms of words existed earlier in the language, which means that they have been reinterpreted and expanded their meanings. That is why they have already undergone linguistic «transformations».

Statistics show that a total of 186 words of the same root were included in our file, 94 of them are nouns, 56 are adjectives, 23 are verbs, 13 are adverbs. This list is constantly being updated.

Thus, as a result of the collection and analysis of the material, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. The most commonly used words and phrases were those that previously existed in the language, but changed their lexical meaning during the pandemic.

2. The meanings of words with the first components corona-, covid-, quarantine- are easily recognized, but they are rarely used in speech due to the loss of their relevance.

3. The survey of respondents showed that people more often heard the words from the day of the appearance of this virus: "pandemic", "coronavirus", "self-isolation", "asymptomatic", "remote", "lockdown", "saturation", "quarantine", "sanitizer", "social distance". Since then, these words have entered the active vocabulary of residents not only of our country, but of the whole world.

4. The main way neologisms appear during the epidemic is through borrowing. The most productive way to form new words is addition, many words are formed with the traditional word-formation form. The coronavirus epidemic has not only created many new words and expressions, but has also changed the meaning of long-existing ones.

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