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ТВОРЕННЯ КОРОНАВІРУСНОГО ВОКАБУЛЯРУ ЯК ТЕНДЕНЦІЯ РОЗВИТКУ НЕОЛОГІЇ CREATION OF CORONAVIRUS VOCABULARY AS A NEOLOGY DEVELOPMENT TENDENCY

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Abstract. Introduction. The development of society, new historical conditions of existence and social relations lead to the emergence of new words, words and meanings that record new phenomena of social life. The social conditioning of changes is mainly related to the communicative function of language, designed to meet the needs of people in communication, which determines the search for the most rational means of nomination.

Methods. To achieve the goal, the method of analysis of linguistic literature and the method of generalization were used. The material of the scientific work was served by lexemes of the concept sphere "pandemic COVID-19", obtained with the help of a random sample from Ukrainian- and English-language sites and web pages of printed and online mass media.

Research results and their discussion. Several linguistic approaches to the study of neologisms that indicate their essence are analyzed: stylistic, psycholinguistic, lexicographic, and denotative. It was determined that linguistics responded to new requests for the language of social practice with dictionaries of a new type for Ukrainian lexicography - neological, or dictionaries of linguistic innovations. We understand neologisms within the scope of our research as structurally, semantically, or stylistically new words that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Extralingual (external) and intralingual (internal) factors contributing to the emergence of new words in the language during the last decades are considered; different approaches to the systematization of neologisms. It has been established that at the current stage, we observe a significant interest in a thorough study of neologisms for the designation of the phenomena of COVID-19, the determination of the linguistic parameters of such innovations, in particular, the methods of their creation, structural and semantic characteristics, which justifies the need for their practical use and study. We consider the research of the outlined layer of vocabulary in the lexicographic aspect to be promising.

Keywords: lexical innovations, neologisms, neology, coronavirus vocabulary, COVID innovations.

Introduction. The continuous progress of society, changes in various spheres of human life, new historical conditions of existence and social relations lead to the emergence of new words and meanings that capture new phenomena of society. The social determination of changes is mainly related to the communicative function of language, designed to meet the needs of people in communication, which leads to the search for the most rational means of nomination. The neologisms of a certain historical period encode extensive information about the economic, political, and cultural system of their time. And the more saturated the era is with large-scale events, the more

vividly the language reacts by creating new words.

Neologisms are a complex and heterogeneous layer of vocabulary; the category is variable. Over time, a phenomenon that was perceived as new becomes familiar, and the word that names it becomes a common word.

Today, there are many terms denoting linguistic innovations, including innovation, neologism, neolexeme, new word, neoborrowing, and neosemantism. It should be noted at once that the above-mentioned lexemes differ in meaning and are in relations of interchangeability or subordination. Usually, the generic term for all types of linguistic innovations is innovation. The

authors of the monograph "Dynamic Processes in the Modern Ukrainian Lexicon" advise using the terms lexical innovation, neologism and neolexeme as absolute synonyms, since they denote new units of nomination, respectively, and belong to new units of communication [5].

The purpose of the study is to highlight current trends in the formation of coronavirus vocabulary.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Coronavirus nelexemes and their social significance have been studied by M. Zhulinska, using the term "corona-neologisms", I. Lysychkina, O. Kosovych, T. Vesna, T. Telecka, S. Maclellan-Tobert, T. Thorne, K. Maryah, B. Huma, S. Wasima, A. Roig-Marín, A. Zrigue.

The researchers study the content, features of new works, their structural and semantic types, and methods of creation and translation.

Materials and methods of research. A comprehensive approach to the study of neolexicon during the pandemic is based on a variety of research methods. To achieve this goal, the method of analyzing linguistic literature and the method of generalization were used, which made it possible to highlight the essential theoretical provisions of lexicology, neology, and word formation, in particular, to define the main concepts and their place in the language system; the method of structural and semantic analysis to study the characteristic features of the word formation of the pandemic dictionary.

The material of the scientific work was the lexemes of the conceptsphere "COVID-19 pandemic" obtained through a random sample from Ukrainian and English-language sites and web pages of print and online media.

Results of the research and their discussion. Modern linguists interpret the concept of "lexical innovation" in different ways. The most successful, in our opinion, is the interpretation of O. Stishov: "words, phrases, phraseologisms, their individual meanings that appeared at a certain stage of language development to denote new realities and concepts, peripheral nominations, the actualization of which is due to social and territorial factors of the functioning of the literary language, as well as

occasionalisms (individual authorial innovations) used once in the language practice of a particular author, publication, editorial office or in a particular text. Speakers are aware of the novelty of these nominations" [10, p. 46]. In turn, the structure of lexical innovations includes neologisms (new derivatives created in the language system according to their own word-formation patterns), neo-borrowings (new borrowings) and neosemantisms (new meanings of words).

Neologisms are interpreted as words (phrases) that indicate changes in the surrounding reality, or words (phrases) that are perceived by native speakers of a literary language of a particular national variant as new in form and/or content).

Neologisms are divided into general linguistic ones (this word, as well as its separate meaning, phrases that have arisen in the language at the current stage of its development and their novelty is realized by speakers) and stylistic or individual-author's ones that were used only in a certain act of speech, a text by a particular author. He considers the extra-linguistic conditionality of lexical enrichment to be a characteristic feature of neologisms. A significant number of neologisms are "potentially present" in the language itself, although they are rarely used. These innovations, which serve to rename already known concepts, are the result of the generative function of the language system.

New words appear in the language at a certain stage, they did not exist before, so they are perceived as new in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers. Indeed, it is difficult to disagree with the above: a word has the status of a neologism as long as people feel novelty in it, and in the case of active word use, it loses the features of novelty and gradually passes into the category of common vocabulary.

Scholars studying neologisms have identified several linguistic approaches to the study of new words that indicate their essence: According to the stylistic theory, neologisms include stylistically marked words, word meanings, and phraseological units with a connotation of novelty felt by the speaker; the psycholinguistic theory interprets a neologism as a linguistic unit that a native speaker has not encountered before; the lexicographic theory defines neologisms as

words that are not included in dictionaries; the denotative theory suggests that a neologism is a word that denotes a new phenomenon (denotation), concept, etc.

The difference between these terms in the linguistic literature is that potential and occasional words refer to facts of speech, while neologisms refer to linguistic phenomena. Neologisms, within which we consider lexical innovations, are one of the ways of development of the modern English lexicon.

It is worth noting that linguistics has responded to new demands on the language of social practice with dictionaries of a new type for Ukrainian lexicography – neologisms, or dictionaries of linguistic innovations, which differ in the composition of their registers and in the purpose, method of description and explanation of innovations. Today, according to the most well-known English lexicographical sources such as the Oxford English Dictionary, Longman English Dictionary, Collins Dictionary, MerriamWebster Dictionary, the coronavirus lexicon has been included in dictionaries as part of the English language lexical system.

Recently, numerous neology centers have been created to record and research new words and their meanings, analyze the reasons for the emergence of new words, and determine models of their formation. At the present stage, linguists have increased their attention to both theoretical understanding and practical component of the processing of neological language material: the study of the process of new words emergence has been intensified, the system of their classification and evaluation has been improved, and a methodology for recording new words and new meanings has been developed.

It is reasonable to believe that neologisms are a complex process of nomination, in which the semantic structure of new words and their pragmatics, classification and methods of recording in dictionaries have been in the focus of many linguists. It is in modern linguistic research that there is an interest in the study of neologisms in connection with the development of scientific and technological progress in the early twenty-first century [12].

The vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English languages is constantly growing. The

lexicon instantly reacts to any social changes and transformations. The multifaceted and complex process of transforming a lexical unit into a unit with a new meaning and a new form is called a change of lexical paradigms.

For the purposes of our study, neologisms are structurally, semantically, or stylistically new words that have emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. Given that the coronavirus infection spread instantly and affected all spheres of public life, some words and phrases related to the pandemic are products of neologization, while others are used in a redefined meaning, formed by semantic derivation.

The emergence of any neologism requires a number of factors, "since language develops as a result of the interaction of external (social) and internal (systemic, linguistic) laws. Accordingly, the factors that determine its development are also divided into internal and external" [2, p. 6].

The first factor, extra-linguistic (extralinguistic), is the emergence of new phenomena and new concepts in life. Under the influence of the second factor, intralinguistic, the already known names of certain objects or phenomena are updated for greater accuracy, economy or expressiveness. The extralinguistic (external) influences that have contributed to the emergence of new words in the language in recent decades include the following: modern globalization processes; democratization of all spheres of society; significant weakening of censorship; changes in the social structure of Ukrainian society; meeting the practical needs of native speakers; fashion for certain language forms; search for new expressive means of expression [10]. the Covid-19 pandemic, military operations, etc. Among the intralinguistic (internal) factors that cause the emergence of new words are traditionally distinguished the following: denotative (the need to name a new object); stylistic (the need for expressiveness of speech); influence of the language system (emergence of potential words based on existing models); saving of linguistic energy; the effect of analogy [8; 17–18].

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, interesting scientific works were published that outline various aspects of neology, in particular: derivational, stylistic,

sociolinguistic, lexico-grammatical, pragmatic, discursive, cognitive, cultural, and psycholinguistic.

In modern linguistics, there are various approaches to the systematization of neologisms. Some of them are considered traditional. This is the distinction of neologisms by the way they are created, by stylistic shades. Others are based on features that are specific to these units of speech.

One of the most well-known is the classification based on the way neologisms are created. According to this classification, the following groups of neologisms are distinguished: 1) borrowed neologisms; 2) semantic neologisms; 3) syntactic neologisms formed by a combination of signs available in the language; 4) phonological neologisms. French lexicologist L. Gilbert, based on the above approach, also distinguishes phonological, semantic and syntactic neologisms, as well as borrowings.

Phonological neologisms are understood as words formed from individual sounds by combining them in a peculiar way. Semantic neologisms are words that exist in the language, but in a certain historical period they acquired a new meaning. This process usually takes place in two ways: 1) words acquire a new meaning due to the loss of the traditional one; 2) the semantic structure of the word is replenished with another variant, in addition to the already known ones. The syntactic way of creating neologisms involves a combination of signs available in the language (word formation and phrase formation). This type of neologisms is defined as morphological, since such neologisms are formed from existing morphemes according to certain models.

There is a well-known division of neologisms into the following groups: lexical (new words); phraseological (new established phrases); semantic (new lexical and semantic varieties of words or semantic variants of established phrases); word-formation innovations (materially realized in new word-formation elements, in the "intangible" form they are presented by new word-formation models).

German lexicologist D. Herberg distinguishes among modern neologisms: actual neologisms – words that have a touch of novelty in terms of form and content; – new

words – words that are characterized by a novelty of form; transformations – words in which the new form correlates with the meaning previously expressed by other lexical means; semantic neologisms – words in which the new meaning is expressed by a form existing in the language. That is, novelty is related either only to the semantics of the word, or only to its material form, or simultaneously concerns both the content of the word and its form [20]. O. Dziubina provides four types of neologisms division [4]:

By the type of language unit: 1) neolexemes – new lexemes borrowed from other languages; 2) neophrasemes – new stable combinations of words with idiomatic semantics; 3) neosemes – acquisition of new meanings of previously known words.

II. According to the degree of novelty of the linguistic unit: 1) absolute neologisms - lexemes that did not exist in the language before; 2) relative neologisms - lexemes that exist in the language but have acquired a new meaning at the present time. This group also includes the so-called "internal borrowings" that have arisen as a result of redistribution in styles and genres of speech.

III. By the type of reality denoted: 1) indicate a new reality; 2) an old reality; 3) an actualized reality; 4) a dying reality; 5) a reality that does not exist.

IV. By the method of formation: 1) borrowed (divided into external and internal borrowings); 2) word-formation (formed on the basis of word-formation models); 3) semantic (new meanings of lexical units).

Thus, the classification of neologisms can be based on different characteristics. Some approaches, distinguishing neologisms by the way they are created, by stylistic shades, are traditional, while others are based on properties characteristic of these units of speech only. The language system is open to the creation of such units, since scientific and technological progress contributes to the emergence of new technologies, raises the level of general cultural awareness of native speakers, and develops the need for people to name new objects and phenomena in concise and understandable words.

A significant number of new words in Ukrainian and English appeared during the

COVID-19 epidemic. Some words and phrases are completely new to speakers; others were previously known but have acquired a new meaning; yet another category consists of highly specialized terms that have expanded their scope of use to everyday life. The lexical innovations of this time reflect the processes of rapid development of the language system to the fullest extent possible, and therefore require a multifaceted linguistic interpretation.

Since 2020, the use of words and phrases related to the global coronavirus pandemic has been quite common in the speech of modern Ukrainians. This is confirmed by a survey conducted on social media: participants were asked to name one to three new popular words of 2020, the most common in their speech. An analysis of the respondents' answers showed that most of them were words related to the coronavirus [9]. In addition, the researchers conducted a lexical, word-formation, and syntactic analysis of the COVID-19 lexeme.

The widespread spread of the disease has affected the lexical composition of many languages, including Ukrainian and English. Numerous scholarly works have been published focusing on the emergence, enrichment, and updating of the vocabulary of modern Ukrainian and English during the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic. In particular, based on scientific research published since the beginning of the outbreak in China, the main semantic characteristics of neologisms of the COVID-19 pandemic period are presented [13].

The first reports of reported cases of unidentified disease led to the emergence of lexemes in the global information space that denoted the causative agent of the infectious disease, in particular: pneumonia of unknown origin; 2019-nCoV; acute respiratory disease COVID-19. It is worth noting that the term "coronavirus," which was used in 2020, is not an innovation. The coronavirus pandemic has only actualized the use of this name. In particular, such lexemes as coronavirus infection, coronaviruses, and coronavirus strain were used in the article "Coronavirus infections: Middle East respiratory syndrome caused by MERS-CoV" published in 2015 in the professional medical journal "The Art of Treatment" [9].

The corpus of lexical innovations of the pandemic period, which constitutes the Ukrainian coronavirus vocabulary, is quite diverse (the online dictionary Myslovo lists 27 coronals), but it cannot be considered complete, as it is constantly being replenished with new lexemes, mainly through borrowing from other languages. Speaking of other languages, according to the Institute of the German Language, there are 850 coronal lexemes in German, and more than 3,000 in English [17].

In a thorough study by O. Babeliukh and L. Didukh "Ways of creating neologisms to denote Covid-19 phenomena in English-language epidemiological discourse" [1], the authors identify and characterize productive word-formation models of neologisms to denote COVID-19 phenomena, identify the key features of the studied discourse, and reveal the reasons for the emergence of COVID-19 neologisms. The authors conclude that among the ways of creating COVID-19 neologisms, the most productive are telescopic models and medical metaphor.

A similar opinion is shared by M. Zhulinska. Based on the analysis of coronavirus-related lexical items, it is proved that one of the most common ways of word formation is to combine the truncated bases of several lexical items. The use of this technique is due to the high efficiency of the principle of saving language effort: the conciseness of the wording is combined with a high level of informativeness of the statements.

The models by which linguistic innovations of the modern English language are created during the COVID-19 pandemic are distinguished, their structure, semantics, and origin are characterized [7].

The researchers also study the morphological aspect of creating neologisms to denote COVID-19 phenomena and their place among lexical units [14]. According to the authors, there is a tendency in modern English to replenish the vocabulary. A morphological study of new words for COVID-19 phenomena has shown that the newly created words are independent parts of speech, and the most frequent morphological models of neologisms for COVID-19 phenomena are affixation, word formation, abbreviation, and contamination. Thus, the

lexical composition of the English language is constantly being updated and replenished with innovations.

As media discourse actively responds to the current challenges of society, a number of publications have appeared that highlight neologisms for COVID-19 in the media space. Noteworthy are the scientific studies that characterize the process of emergence of new complex units related to the spread of the coronavirus disease, the development of their semantics; the lexemes most used among complex innovations in media discourse are identified. According to C. Kharchenko, the words coronavirus and Covid-19 / covid, quarantine are the most used in the media space, which served as the motivational basis for new creations. The author provides a list of recorded new covid neologisms, emphasizing that this register is not exhaustive, as long as the coronavirus topic remains the leading world news, new lexemes will appear [15].

Scientists have not ignored the issue of the impact of the social environment associated with the pandemic on the linguistic situation - the emergence of new elements of form, content, and functioning in media discourse. In this way, it is possible to confirm the correlation between social and linguistic factors in the study of the historical development of society by analyzing changes in the dictionary [3].

Linguist L. Tereshchenko, studying the new words generated by the COVID-19 virus epidemic in the world, identified the means of language play involved in its creation; she characterized possible approaches to the translation of this vocabulary [16].

The foregoing allows us to conclude that at the present stage there is considerable interest in a thorough study of neologisms to denote COVID-19 phenomena, determining the linguistic parameters of such innovations, in particular, the ways of their creation, structural and semantic characteristics, which justifies the need for their practical use and study.

As a result of systematizing the coronavirus vocabulary widespread in the Ukrainian information space, in particular on news sites, forums, social networks, and blogs, eight thematic groups have been

identified: 1) names of Covid-19: coronavirus, covid, corona, etc.; 2) time periods of Covid-19 appearance: corona year, corona pause, etc.; 3) Covid-19 and human: covidnik, anti-covidnik, coronial, etc.; 4) Covid-19 and society: lockdown, quarantine; 5) Covid-19 and economy: covidonomics, corona fund, corona discounts, corona marketing, corona losses, etc. 6) Covid-19 and politics: ze-covid, fopomaydan, covidians, etc.) Covid-19 and education: distance learning, zoom classes, etc.) Covid-19 and medicine: PCR test, rapid test, ventilator, etc. Among the numerous coronavirus lexical items, we have identified lexemes that reflect Ukrainian realities (velor quarantine, fop lockdown, clowndown), as well as words that are actually Ukrainian new words (kovidko, kovidnytsia, kovidnytsia). However, the above list of coronavirus vocabulary is not static and exhaustive, given that the pandemic is not over, and neologisms appear in the language to denote new concepts, processes, and phenomena related to the manifestations of coronavirus disease [17].

The study of the modern coronavirus dictionary of the English language within the framework of the system-functional approach has made it possible to establish that as a result of the use of pandemic vocabulary in the Internet discourse, lexical and semantic groups have been formed that indicate familiar events and activities, changes in the routine of educational and work activities; activate vocabulary for overweight; alcohol and verbal aggression. The most common word-formation means in the English pandemic dictionary are derivation, borrowing, stemming, contraction, telescoping, and substitution. In addition, the results of the study showed that the accumulated English coronal capitalization performs such functions as nominative (naming new concepts, phenomena, objects at a certain stage of society's development); emotive (many lexemes of the pandemic period are the product of folk art and reflect the mood of people during this period); compressive and informative (a significant amount of information is "placed" in short word forms).

Linguists point to the current trends inherent in linguistic creative processes

among COVID novelties: 1) the interdisciplinary status of COVID neologisms, widespread in both medical and other types of discourse; 2) the hyperonym COVID in discourse is the most frequent and productive; 3) a shift in emphasis from COVID-related to vaccine-related vocabulary, i.e., the priority is not the problem but its solution; 4) active use of colloquial, abbreviated parts (vax, jab) with high derivational and expressive potential; 5) prevalence of such ways of word formation as suffix-prefix, word compounding and contraction; 6) emergence of ironic names for psychological self-defense; 7) semantic diversity of COVID-new words [11].

In modern neology, such fundamental concepts as factors and branches of neologization are not quite clearly differentiated. Ideology and social structure of the society are the extra-linguistic reasons for the process of vocabulary neologization in the modern language. It is obvious that by "causes" and "factors" we should understand what is called the branches of neologization. Unfortunately, the identification of these two terms has become typical and traditional.

Lexemes for the coronavirus pandemic have filled the pages of many publications, including online ones, around the world, and this process is still ongoing. The language of the media is being enriched

every day by numerous innovative derivational processes and is an effective means of communication. The reasons for this phenomenon are extralinguistic (the emergence of the coronavirus disease in China and its further spread in the world, interlingual interaction) and intralinguistic (the tendency to linguistic economy).

In the context of our research, the main factors that led to the emergence of coronavirus neologisms are: 1) the significant impact of the pandemic on the economic, political, social, tourism, and everyday life, which required individuals to master new concepts; 2) language gaps to denote new concepts; 3) "epidemiologization" and "politicization" of the language, as a result of which epidemiological and political terms have expanded their meaning and scope.

Conclusions and future perspectives. The foregoing allows us to conclude that at the present stage there is considerable interest in an in-depth study of neologisms to denote COVID-19 phenomena, determining the linguistic parameters of such innovations, in particular, the ways of their creation, structural and semantic characteristics, which justifies the need for their practical use and study. We consider the study of this layer of vocabulary in the lexicographic aspect to be promising.

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Анотація. Актуальність. Розвиток суспільства, нові історичні умови буття та соціальні відносини зумовлюють появу нових слів і значень, що фіксують нові явища життя соціуму. Соціальна зумовленість змін пов'язана переважно з комунікативною функцією мови, покликаною забезпечити потреби людей у спілкуванні, що обумовлює пошук найбільш раціональних засобів номінації.

Методи. Для досягнення поставленої мети використано метод аналізу мовознавчої літератури і метод узагальнення. Матеріалом наукової роботи слугували лексеми концептосфери «пандемія COVID-19», отримані з допомогою довільної вибірки з україно- і англomовних сайтів та вебсторінок друкованих й онлайн-ових засобів масової інформації.

Результати дослідження та їх обговорення. Проаналізовано кілька лінгвістичних підходів до вивчення неологізмів, що вказують на їхню сутність: стилістичний, психолінгвістичний, лексикографічний, денотативний. Визначено, що мовознавство відреагувало на нові запити до мови суспільної практики, словниками нового для української лексикографії типу – неологічними, або словниками мовних інновацій. Ми розуміємо неологізми у межах нашого дослідження, як структурно, семантично або стилістично нові слова, що виникли в період пандемії COVID-19.

Розглянуто екстралінгвальні (зовнішні) й інтралінгвальні (внутрішні) чинники, що сприяють виникненню нових слів у мові протягом останніх десятиліть; різні підходи до систематизації неологізмів. Установлено, що на сучасному етапі спостерігаємо значний інтерес до ґрунтовного дослідження неологізмів на позначення явищ COVID-19, визначення лінгвальних параметрів таких нововведень, зокрема способів їхнього творення, структурно-семантичних характеристик, що обґрунтовує потребу у їхньому практичному використанні та вивченні. Перспективними вважаємо дослідження окресленого прошарку лексики у лексикографічному аспекті.

Ключові слова: лексичні інновації, неологізми, неологія, коронавірусний вокабуляр, COVID-новотвори.