

S.A. Sadykova*, A.A. Sagidanova

Aktobe Regional University named after K. Zhubanov, Aktobe, Kazakhstan

*Corresponding author: sauleda@mail.ru

Changes in english, kazakh and russian languages during the coronavirus pandemic

Annotation. *It is evident that any language is constantly developing and changing. Neologisms are one of the tools for the development of the word-stock and modernization of the language. The emergence of neologisms in the language is an indicator of language development. Coronacrisis, which covers the entire modern world, also shows a huge impact on all languages. English is the first language to perceive world changes, as it is the language of globalization and development. One of the aspects of the pandemic are English neologisms related to the coronavirus, named coronacoins, which appeared in Kazakh and Russian languages during this pandemic. This article discusses the definition and ways to create neologisms. The authors represented a list of neologisms that emerged during the pandemic and trends in their development in the language. Any crisis in the country will certainly stimulate the development of the language of that country, and the absorption of these coronacoins into the language is still unknown, although it is clear that many of them will stay with us.*

Key words: *neologisms, vocabulary, coronacrisis, pandemic, language development.*

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Introduction

The purpose of this article is to define the processes of modern Kazakh word-formation and to highlight the most productive word-formative neologism types. A huge amount of information about word-formation in Kazakh is available now, but much less is known about Kazakh neologisms and the ways of their restoring. The criteria of neologisms and modern word-formative trends remain an important unsettled issue. The tendencies of word-formative types can be changing due to the changes of technical, social and political sides of human life.

It is a natural phenomenon that languages change, develop, update their vocabulary, and undergo semantic changes. Languages, first of all, as means of communication are influenced by different changes in society. Many of these alternations are caused by globalization processes, which inevitably leave their traces in lexicon. Different aspects are discussed in the respective studies dedicated to new terms and words appearing as a result of special planning activities, and those appearing as a result of the work of individuals: interpreters, translators, etc. Nowadays the coronavirus pandemic is influencing all branches of life including linguistics.

Of course, the crisis of "corona" enriched with new terms all the languages of the world. Some neologisms, such as "social distance" and "self-isolation", were even included in the largest English dictionary — Oxford. With the pandemic, new words have also come into the lexicon of Kazakhstan: "remote", "social distance", "crown", "artificial lung ventilation" and, of course, "covid".

Despite the demand for coronavirus-related terms, the fashion for them can change at lightning speed.

Methodology

The authors used works of important linguists, such as A. Rey, M. Janssen, I. Arnold, N. Kotelova, O. Zobotkina, R. Ginzburg as a methodological basis of the article. As we see from the work neologisms are rapidly changing field of linguistics. Methods of description and analysis were held to give general information about language changes during the coronavirus pandemic, and classification and comparison methods helped to depict the development of coronacoins in three languages and classify neologisms in sub-themes.

Discussion

Neologisms are one of the most valuable linguistic concepts that contribute to the development and change of languages. Neologisms are an indicator of the language change. The new words can be neologisms until they enter everyday life and take place in dictionaries. For this reason, neologisms significantly interfere with computer analysis, showing an effective morphology in the language. There are many research organizations that study neologisms, including OBNEO in Barcelona, ONP in Lisbon, ONLI in Rome, CGTN in France, APRIL in Liverpool, etc.. [1]

The study of neologisms has two main tasks. First, the modernization of the existing vocabulary and dictionaries, and secondly, the study and description of the neologisms themselves taking into account the class of words, methods of word formation, the penetration and nature of words into the language. This second task is concerned with counting of all neologisms. However, studying and counting of neologisms is not an easy task, so there is still no clear definition of neologisms. [2]

As for the definitions of neologisms in various dictionaries, according to the large encyclopedic dictionary "Yazyikoznanie", neologisms are "words that appeared in a language at a certain time, the meaning of words, phrases or words that were used once in a text or conversation ("occasional words")". According to this dictionary, it is stated that the property of words to be a neologism is relative and historical. The definition of neologisms only due to their denotative meaning, that is, the property of depicting new realities, or only due to their stylistic, yes, lexicographic properties, cannot define all the properties of neologisms. [3].

In English-language linguistics, A. Ray, who achieved great success in defining the concept of neologism in his work "Le Grand Robert". In his opinion, there are no specific criteria for defining neologisms, so any of its definitions will be vague. According to A. Ray, to identify neologisms, you need to answer three main questions:

- What language unit does it belong to?
- What's new about it?
- Which definition of this unit or system is acceptable, and what is the relationship

between the neologism and the system in which it occurs? [4].

Concerning the time of occurrence, neologisms are divided into two types. The first is words that appeared in the past, but have recently become relevant due to changes in political and economic systems. The second type can be attributed to neologisms that appeared relatively recently. The first group can include the word "oligarch". This word, familiar only from history textbooks and works of classics of Marxism-Leninism, has been heard in newspapers and magazines and on television in recent years in a new meaning. Similarly, the word "legitimate", previously known only to specialists and registered in dictionaries. Is also widely used in the sense of "legal". With the development of the country's economy and international economic relations, widely recognized, large-scale companies with strong economies help start-up firms by using their name, technologies and equipment, innovations and offer the opportunity to develop for a fee. This type

of relationship is denoted by the term "franchise". This word is one of the most recent neologisms. [5]

The language composition is constantly evolving and changing. About 20,000 to 30,000 new words appear in each language per year. Depending on the method of origin, neologisms are divided into universal and author's, i.e. individual stylistic. Common language neologisms include words newly developed and newly introduced from another language. Author's neologisms, also called "occasionalisms" or individual stylistic neologisms, are new words created specifically for one purpose. They are usually used in a specific context and do not go beyond the scope of the same meaning, so their novelty and relevance remain for a long time. Nevertheless, in some cases author's neologisms are included in the general vocabulary. For example, the word "Utopia" was formed on the basis of the utopian ideas of Thomas More, brothers Karl and Josef Chapek invented the word "robot" in their works to depict people created artificially, and M. V. Lomonosov is the author of the words "atmosphere", "diameter", "square", "minus". If we talk about the input words from other languages, for example, "stereotype" - таптаурын, "innovation" - жаңалық, "marketing" - сауда, "internet" - ғаламтор, "bicycle" - шайтан-арба, and "balcony" - қылтама. With the collapse of the Soviet government and the independence of the countries within it, the word "sovereignty" became particularly used and became one of the most important words. Until 1991, there were few people in Kazakhstan who knew this word, but now there are no people who do not know it.

The ways in which neologisms are created are divided into effective and ineffective. There is no consensus among linguists on the exact number of these ways, but the main ways of creating neologisms in English can be called the following three: affixation, word fusion, and conversion. Affixations are words created by adding an affix to the root, such as *enjoyable*, *dangerous*. Words created by combining words include the words *penfriend*, *handmade*, and conversion are words that have been transferred from one word class to another word class: *to insult – an insult*, *to play – a play*. Besides, there is lexicalization, reduction, reverse derivation, and so on. [6]

Neologisms in each language are created according to the laws of that language itself. If we focus on the ways of creating neologisms in the Kazakh language, we can note four main ones: renewal of the meaning of words, affixic neologisms, neologisms created by combining words, and neologisms that come from another language. Many used or obsolete words in the language have acquired a new meaning and have found their place in the vocabulary of the Kazakh language. For example, the word "талқылау" was used before the Soviet era in the sense of softening the blinders, and later this word was used in the sense of discussing a problem, considering it comprehensively. Currently, the affix form of word formation is less used, but there are words created by this way: *басқарма*, *серіпте*, *құрам*, *қолжазба*, etc. As a result of the merger of two existing words in the language, a third word with a new meaning will appear – this will be a neologism created by combining the words. For example, the word "қолөнер" is derived from the combination of the words "қол" and "өнер", and the word "орамжапырақ" is derived from the words "орам" and "жапырақ". Neologisms of the fourth group are neologisms that have come from other languages. The words *телефон*, *телевизор*, *автомобиль*, *вагон* are neologisms from Russian, the words *чемпион*, *вокзал*, *клуб* are from English, *мектеп*, *қалам*, *кітап* are from Arabic, and the word *нұр* is from Persian.

With the development of humanity, the languages of the world are also changing. Currently, there are about 7,000 known languages on earth. Some of them are on the verge of extinction, others are developing and improving. When a significant event occurs in the history of a state, it also leads to a change in the language composition. At this situation, new words appear, and through language, people can ease a difficult situation, convey their thoughts, and share a heavy burden. For example, in 2016, when the UK decided to leave the European Union, but delayed the division, a new word "brexit" appeared in English, which came from a combination of the words "Britain" and

"exit". The word Brexit has now become a world-famous word, the word is now known for the meaning of saying goodbye, but not leaving. On the basis of this situation, the word "Mexit" appeared with this principle when Prince Harry and his wife Meghan Markle abandoned their royal duties and left the UK. In addition, the verb "To Meghan Markle" or "to meghanmarkle" as a result of this situation not only took its place in the English vocabulary, but also spread around the world. The meaning of this new verb is to leave a psychologically negative environment with ease.

When a proposal was made to the Constitution in the neighboring Russian state in 2020 "to nullify" – "обнуление" the presidential term to zero, many new words related to this word came out: *обнулеть, обнулец, обнулевые, обнулятина, обнуличка, обнулень, обнулидер, обнулиссимус, обнуленинец*, etc.. These words are one of the words that will not last long in history, lying in a series of occasional words.

Depending on the way of life of each people, each language has its own peculiarities. Phenomena that exist in Kazakhstan do not exist in Australia, and phenomena in Australia do not exist in China. However, in the modern era of globalization, many neologisms are becoming common to all languages, and the main driving force behind this phenomenon is, of course, the internet. Some newly released film is distributed all over the world, the famous book is read all over the world, and the share of social networks in this trend is huge. This phenomenon contributes greatly to the introduction of many English-American words into Kazakh and Russian. For example, one of the words I now hear most often among the students I teach is the word "easy". When they have a task that is familiar or easy to perform, it means "easy task" or "easy task". Now one of the most commonly used words is "go", a word in English that means walk, move forward, get to the next place. When teenagers support each other, when they wish each other good luck, "go" means wishing each other success. In addition, I hear that the word "old" is often used to denote people who are older than themselves, who do not follow fashion or their "crazes".

It is known that neologisms are introduced into the Kazakh and Russian languages mainly from English, but before using neologisms in our language, it is better to study and analyze the roots of the word. For example, if we take the word "image", according to the Oxford Russian dictionary (1999), this word has many meanings: *кәрініс, мүсін, портрет, кескін, бейне, сурет; имидж, бейнелеу, елестету, суреттеу, кескіндеу*. And in our language, only the meaning of "образ" or "кәрініс" is used. Therefore, using a word based only on its translation, without taking into account the specifics of its use in the language, can lead to an error [7].

Scientific and technological progress does not stand still. The technologies and things that we now use regularly in our daily lives were not even included in our dreams many years ago. Now that we all have a mobile phone and computer display in our hands, since there was no display in the past, the word "display" did not even exist. And as soon as the novelty appears, a new neologism will also appear, which will call it.

Results

There is no doubt that such a large-scale pandemic, as it is now, has affected almost all languages in the world. The Kazakh and Russian languages are filled with many English neologisms. And the English language itself was also replenished with new words. According to scientists, neologisms do not exist long in life, and neologisms that have emerged due to the pandemic can disappear as quickly as they appeared. About 800-1000 new words and phrases appear in English every year. Certainly, the influence of the "coronavirus" will be felt in neologisms that have emerged in 2020. It is clear that these lexical innovations not only expand the vocabulary, but also help people to overcome the difficulties by sharing and supporting each other. These new words are also given a special name, they are called "coronacoimages" or "coronacoins". These new words have somewhat

relieved the stress and anxiety associated with the pandemic and helped us reflect on what is happening.

It has never been before that a single word can make so many changes and affect the entire world discourse. "Covid-19" (Oxford English Dictionary. <https://oed.com/>) this is a short name for the 2019 Coronavirus outbreak [8]. The word "Coronavirus" was first published in the magazine "Nature" in 1968. The article suggested that a group of previously unknown viruses be named this way because of their similarity to the crown of the sun. However, until 2020, ordinary people did not hear this message. As the spread of the disease began to change the lives of millions of people, new words and abbreviations began to appear in the field of Medicine and epidemiology, including special terms, isolation and distance. On the basis of this concept of "coronavirus" in the Russian language, many new words have appeared, among which we can name: *коронапроявления, коронафейки, коронапаника, коронаскептики, коронадиссиденты, коронованные*. This phenomenon once again proved that the phrase "great social changes lead to great linguistic changes" is true.

One of the terms, which is currently used in newspapers and magazines, and not on television, "self-isolation" has been known since 1834 and "self-isolating" has been used since 1841. The term "self-isolation" or "өздігінен оқшаулану" is a word that many people did not know before the coronavirus pandemic. In accordance with the requirements of the time, it became widely used and denotes one of the precautionary measures. Used in the 1800s against states that maintained political and economic isolation from the rest of the world, it is now one of the most important measures to prevent infection or spread.

The word accompanying "self-isolation" is "quarantine". The previous quarantine was different. For example, when it was clear that someone in the kindergarten had chickenpox, that kindergarten was closed for quarantine, and the child was isolated for 21 days. The hospital department was closed for quarantine, and no new people were added until all the patients were cured. Now the quarantine has spread all over the world, all visits, entertainment and shopping centres have been stopped. This is also one of the main precautions.

"Social distancing" or "әлеуметтік оқшаулану" was first introduced in 1957. At first, this word meant social communication, that is, an attempt to deliberately distance yourself from others. Now, in order to avoid infection, we understand ourselves as maintaining a physical distance from the people around us.

The phrase "Elbow bump" means "шынтақ соққысы". In its very first appearance, an elbow kick, a palm kick, or a "Bring five" gesture demonstrated the kindness and support of team members to each other at sporting events. Now the purpose of these actions is to greet without touching the hands.

Among the newly emerging neologisms, we can name the English phrase "doom scrolling" or "қауіпті айналдыру". This means turning around and watching negative news for a long time. As a result, a person's mood may deteriorate, become depressed, and fall into an uncomfortable state. Not a good situation, of course. Another new word associated with this term can be called, it is the word "innfodemic". The word, which appeared on the basis of the combination of the words "information" and "epidemic", means the rapid and uncontrolled dissemination of unproved information about the crisis in the media and on the internet, and the growing anxiety in society based on this information. The term originated in relation to the 2003 SARS epidemic, but is also used to describe the spread of news related to the coronavirus epidemic.

Especially common during a pandemic is the word "mask", which is in the mouth of every person. This word, which comes from the English word "mask", is used in many languages around the world, including Russian, as "mask". Although this word has existed in the Kazakh language for a long time, it is currently in special demand and is one of the most widely spoken words. At first,

many people were surprised that it is necessary to translate an interethnic word, but now this word is completely absorbed in our blood.

Another special place is occupied by the word "удаленка" or "remote work". According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the abbreviation "WFH" means "work from home", which has been used since 2001 to describe freelance work. Previously, it was a way for only a small group to work, and during the pandemic, the population had to work massively remotely, that is, from their own home. The pros and cons of such a way of working go hand in hand. An employee who works remotely is required to fully provide the workplace with the internet, a computer or laptop needed for work, and the cost of electricity. While there is a good thing about being at home 24 hours a day when you work remotely, sometimes sitting at home for those 24 hours becomes a disadvantage.

It is also said that it is difficult to stay at home with the whole family during the quarantine, but it is even more difficult to sit alone in quarantine. Now, as a result of the quarantine, a "Covid-boom" is expected, which is a word created using the model "baby-boom". And children born as a result of this covid-boom will now be called "covidial" by combining the words "covid" and "millennial".

One of the words formed by the merger of the two words is "quaranteam", which is a combination of "quarantine" and "team". In the Russian and Kazakh languages, there are also the words «карантикул», «карантинка», «карантиндер», made according to this pattern. The word "карантикул" comes from the words quarantine and vacation and describes forced leave due to quarantine. "Карантинка" is a photo about quarantine that people send to each other, that is, in Russian "картинка". The popular online dating app "Tinder" received a new name "quarantinder" because it became the only chance to meet during quarantine.

Conclusion

Learning languages is a very interesting and cognitive process. Mastering languages provides many advantages. Through language, we can share our thoughts, communicate with other people, get information, and read literature in other languages in the original. Any language is constantly undergoing changes. Language is a mirror of one's own society, and everything that happens in that country is reflected in the language of that country. As a result of such changes, neologisms appear, and the vocabulary of the language is enriched. The coronavirus pandemic, which is currently experiencing the whole world, has undoubtedly affected any language and caused the emergence of new neologisms in the language. In the course of this work, English neologisms that appeared during the pandemic and entered the Kazakh and Russian languages were considered. The fact that neologisms take their place in the language or remain out of use depends on various factors, neologisms formed in connection with a particular situation may cease to be relevant and become out of use in the language with the end of this situation. However, the vast scale of the current pandemic is undoubtedly the basis for some neologisms to find a clear place in the language.

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С.А. Садыкова, А.А. Сагиданова

Қ. Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе өңірлік университеті, Ақтөбе, Қазақстан

Ағылшын, қазақ және орыс тілдеріндегі коронавирус пандемиясына қатысты өзгерістер

Аңдатпа. Әрбір тілдің үнемі дамып, өзгеріс үстінде болатыны белгілі. Неологизмдер – тілдің сөздік қорын дамытып, тілді жаңғырту құралдарының бірі. Тілде неологизмдердің пайда болуы – тілдің дамуының көрсеткіші болып табылады. Қазіргі бүкіл әлемді қамтыған коронакризистің де барлық тілдерге тигізген әсері зор. Ағылшын тілі – жаһандану мен даму тілі болғандықтан әлемдік өзгерістерді бірінші болып қабылдайды. Коронавирустың бір қыры ретінде осы пандемияға байланысты қазақ және орыс тілдерінде пайда болған ағылшын неологизмдерін - коронакоиндерді атауға болады. Бұл мақалада неологизмдердің анықтамасы және жасалу жолдары талқыланды. Пандемия уақытында пайда болған неологизмдер тізбесі және олардың тілдегі даму тенденциясы көрсетілді. Елдегі кез-келген кризис сол елдің тілінің дамуына түрткі болары сөзсіз, ал бұл коронакоиндардың тілге сіңуі әлі белгісіз, дегенмен олардың көпшілігі бізбен қалары анық.

Кілт сөздер: неологизмдер, сөзжасам, коронакризис, пандемия, тіл дамуы.

С.А. Садыкова, А.А. Сагиданова

Актюбинский региональный университет им. К.Жубанова, Актөбе, Казахстан

Языковые изменения в английском, казахском и русском языках, связанные с пандемией коронавируса

Аннотация. Как известно, любой язык постоянно развивается и меняется. Неологизмы - одно из средств развития словарного запаса и модернизации языка. Появление неологизмов в языке - показатель развития языка. Коронакризис, охвативший весь современный мир, также оказывает огромное влияние на все языки. Английский язык одним из первых принимает мировые изменения, так как является языком глобализации и развития. Одним из аспектов коронавируса можно назвать английские неологизмы, появившиеся на казахском и русском языках в связи с пандемией, так называемые коронакоины. В данной статье рассмотрены определение и способы создания неологизмов. Авторами выявлен перечень неологизмов, появившихся во время пандемии, и проанализированы тенденции их развития в языке. Любой кризис в стране, безусловно, стимулирует развитие языка этой страны, и коронакризис не исключение. Тем не менее, пока неясно, приживутся ли в дальнейшем эти коронакоины или нет, хотя многие из них, очевидно, останутся с нами.

Ключевые слова: неологизмы, словообразование, коронакризис, пандемия, развитие языка.

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Information about authors

Садыкова Сауле Алтынбаевна - PhD, шетел филологиясы және аударма ісі кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, Қ.Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе өңірлік университеті, Ақтөбе, Қазақстан.

Сәгиданова Асель Адилхановна - шетел филологиясы мамандығының 1 курс магистранты, Қ.Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе өңірлік университеті, Ақтөбе, Қазақстан.

Sadykova Saule Altynbaevna - PhD, senior lecturer of “Foreign philology and translation” department of Aktobe Regional University named after K.Zhubanov, Aktobe, Kazakhstan.

Sagidanova Asel Adilkhanovna - 1st year master's degree student of speciality “Foreign Philology”, Aktobe Regional University named after K.Zhubanov Aktobe, Kazakhstan.