Use of Coronavirus Infection Neologisms in Teaching English to Students of the Pedagogical Institute

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this investigation is to analyze the neologisms of the 2019 coronavirus infection period and to consider language markers as a reflection of the linguistic picture of the world of native English speakers. The authors of the article pay special attention to the field of application of covid vocabulary and the circumstances of coronavirus infection that have affected the entire world community. The scientific novelty of the research lies in the systematization of neologisms during the pandemic and in identifying its influence on the expansion of the lexical stock of the English-speaking community. The result of the investigation is the creation of an educational module for students of pedagogical institutes, aimed at studying neologisms that refer to language markers and in turns reflect the linguistic picture of the world of native English speakers during the pandemic period.

Keywords: language picture of the world1 • teaching a foreign language2 • teaching English 3 • coronavirus infection 4 • coronavirus pandemic 5 • language markers 6

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of this research lies in the constantly changing linguistic picture of the world, which is a reflection of human existence and the relationship of people with the outside world as a whole. Thus, there is a need to study neologisms in order to increase linguistic competence and the quality of communication with a native speaker and the inclusion of neologisms of a particular period of time in the methodological program of students of pedagogical institutes.

To achieve these goals, the following research tasks were formulated: first, to analyze the necessary conditions for the emergence of neologisms and the scope of their active use. The second task is to investigate the quality of the influence of neologisms on active vocabulary used by people who speak English. The third task, which is also the practical significance of the research, is to create a methodological complex aimed at mastering the neologisms of the period of coronavirus infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To solve these problems, such theoretical research methods were used as the deduction method, content analysis, the method of generalizing the positive advanced teaching experience and the systematic approach to studying theoretical sources. The theoretical basis of the research was the publications of Z.M. Volotskaya, V.V. Mayer and I.F. Pogrebnoy, in which the covid neologisms and their place in the linguistic picture of the world are considered. The inexhaustible interest in the problem of the relationship between man, thinking and reality was the reason that the concept of a picture of the world has firmly entered modern science. The picture of the world is one of the fundamental concepts of modern philosophy and - more broadly - humanitarian research in general and expresses the specifics of a person's being and his relationship with the world. The picture of the world appears as a kind of integral image, which is the result of all human activity, its conscious and unconscious components. Z.D. Popova and I.A.Sternin suggest to understand the picture of the world for linguistics in its most general form - an ordered body of knowledge about reality, formed in the public, group and individual consciousness (Popova et al., 2007).

DISCUSSION & RESULTS

The picture of the world is interpreted as representations of the world in the mind of a person, and if a person is

present, then there is also a language with the help of which these representations are formulated. Accordingly, the understanding of the surrounding world, cultural experience and a person's attitude to all of the above, which is manifested in language, should be understood as a linguistic picture of the world (LPW).

In linguistics there are many concepts of the linguistic picture of the world. This feature is explained by the fact that many authors interpret this concept in their own way, for example:

1. The totality of the people's ideas about reality at a certain stage in the development of the people recorded in language units (Popova et al., 2007);

2. Reflection in the language of ideas about the world, carried out by the human mentality of a given language community (Volockaya et al., 1995);

3. The result of the reflection of the objective world by the ordinary (linguistic) consciousness of a particular linguistic community (Kornilov, 1999).

Thus, LPW is an everyday idea of the world in the consciousness of the linguistic community, which is reflected in the language. LPW assumes simultaneous coverage of the entire content side of the described language. At the same time, the linguistic picture of the world can be represented as a system of linguistic fields, the dominant of which is the lexical one.

During the pandemic, which began in December 2019 and affected absolutely the entire population on the planet, it is impossible not to notice the changes that have taken place in the consciousness of people and their ideas. Changes in society inevitably entail changes in the picture of the world, and, consequently, in the language, since a certain period presupposes the appearance of new words, their meanings or word combinations - neologisms, to describe a particular period.

The term "neologism" is closely related to such an expression as "marker of modernity", which means lexical units reflecting current events and phenomena occurring in the world around a person (Mayer, 2020). In a short period of time for the development of the language since the end of 2019, new words have appeared in people's speech, describing events that are markers of the present, reflecting the realities inherent in the period of the coronavirus pandemic. This article attempts to isolate the vocabulary used during the coronavirus period, describe it and introduce new lexical / grammatical forms into the content of the English language training program.

Neologisms are usually considered words, terms or phrases that appeared in speech, but have not yet become stable and familiar names for any objects or concepts, and are also not fixed in dictionaries.

Initially, neologisms were unchangeable words related mainly to professional terminology. The phenomenon of "untouchability" of these words is determined by the novelty of words, however, in the modern world, where information is disseminated at the speed of light or, more precisely, the Internet, neolexics appears and is tested in the language very quickly. The emergence of new words - neologisms is considered to be a natural phenomenon, which is caused by the emergence of new realities, phenomena or any discoveries (Pogrebnaya, 2020).

Thus, the coronavirus pandemic has given rise to a large number of new marker words, which represent, to a greater extent, medical terminology or vocabulary related to the pandemic, as well as, in the future, to everyday life during the period of self-isolation and quarantine (Pogrebnaya, 2020).

A significant part of neologisms appeared on social networks, where communicants tried to describe the events that happen to them in a given difficult period of time as accessible and vividly as possible. Thus, during the period of active spread of coronavirus and self-isolation, the following groups of words appeared:

1 Expressing fear and despair: coronapocalypse= corona + apocalypse, coronageddon = corona + Armageddon, Coronaphobia = coronavirus+phobia;

2. Naming personalities born and growing in a given period: Coronallennial (coronial) = coronavirus + millenial, quaranteen = quarantine + teenager;

3. Ridiculous individuals who neglect to comply with the requirements of the pandemic: Covidiot = Covid-19 + idiot, Coronaroamers = coronavirus + roamers, Quarantrolls = quarantine + trolls, Corona-uber = coronavirus + Uber.;

4. Alcohol: quarantini = quarantine + martini, coronarita = corona + margarita (Shukunda, 2020).

5. Processes characteristic of society during a pandemic: Covidivorce = covid + divorce, Covexit = covid + exit, Coronortunity = coronavirus + opportunity; Quarantine shaming (аналог body shaming).

As can be seen from the above groups of words, the neolexics characteristic of the covid pandemic are occasionalisms formed with the help of substantive phrases and ingot words used in their original meaning (Pogrebnaya, 2020).

It should be noted that the name COVID-19 itself consists of the acronym for the phrase Corona Virus Disease and the date of fixation of the virus, that is, 2019. Later, this item became the name for a whole family of viruses and the meaning of this word was revised. A distinctive feature of the COVID-19 crisis is the incredibly fast rate of spread and the escalation of the impact on the entire human society. Such a feature lies in the uniqueness and scale of such a phenomenon, the impact of which on the whole world cannot be denied.

Thus, many sociologists compare the coronavirus crisis with a large-scale catalyst, which, in turn, based on the strong influence of the entire world community, could not help but leave its markers in the political, economic and social spheres of public life (Mayer, 2020).

Thus, several criteria can be distinguished that characterize the belonging of neologisms to markers of modernity. The most important characteristics are:

1. The novelty and uniqueness of a word or phrase;

2. Frequency of use;

3. Relevance (Mayer, 2020).

Despite the fact that many words that can be attributed to the period of the coronavirus pandemic, namely: isolation, self-quarantine, self-isolation, lockdown, were recorded in dictionaries back in the 19th century, they found their wide and massive use not so long ago (Pogrebnaya, 2020).

It is important to note that the relevance of a particular word within the framework of this investigation was identified through the use of social networks and an Internet application Google Trends. According to the results of the investigation it was revealed that a large number of accounts appeared on the Instagram social network, the main purpose of which is to inform the population about the pandemic: @Coronakrise2020, @Coronakrise_Deutschland, @Corona-Krisenberater (Mayer, 2020).

In turn, in the Google service, the search query "Corona-Krise" was recorded in more than 5 countries of the world with the most frequent hits at the end of March 2020 (Mayer, 2020). Also during the COVID-19 crisis, there was a process of rethinking of many words and their use. Such words as epidemic, outbreak, pandemic, due to the current situation in the world, have become almost complete synonyms, which in turn gave them new ways of using (Pogrebnaya, 2020).

Thus, anepidemic - a rapidly developing disease affecting most of the people, anoutbreak - a progressive increase in the incidence, and apandemic - a disease spreading over a wide area, have become characteristic words of the prevailing linguistic reality for many people (Pogrebnaya, 2020).

It is also worth noting that in addition to the introduction of rarely used words into the active lexicon of a large number of people, many words were rethought and adopted new meanings that correspond to the current picture of the world.

For example, the phrase Social distance, which had the meaning of the quality of social activity and interaction between representatives of different social groups, began to be used in the meaning of the physical distance between people. Thus, the term has become widely used to express measures aimed at preventing the spread of the disease (Pogrebnaya, 2020).

Also an important component of the lexical markers of the coronavirus period are groups of words of complex spelling, formed using the composite word formation model. Examples of this group of words are: Corona-Bonds: Bonds from EU members that are leveraged to fight coronavirus infection. Corona-Etikette: measures to prevent the development and spread of coronavirus (Mayer, 2020).

A separate group of neologisms can be divided into words formed by conversion, that is, the transition of one part of speech to another: Coronavirusing - stay at home due to the fear of illness; to self-quarantine - avoiding interaction with people and to be coroned - being infected with the virus.

Another source of neolexic integration into the active vocabulary of people living in a particular territory is the borrowing mechanism. Due to the digitalization of public life and the massive spread of the Internet, a number of foreign words are regularly integrated into the modern language dictionary.

The analysis of the material showed that the borrowed covid vocabulary in the Russian language is 70%. This etymological situation is primarily due to the fact that the coronavirus infection did not originate in Russia. As a result, the coronavirus realities are, as a rule, of English-speaking origin (Redkozubova, 2020).

In the process of studying the neologisms of the period of the coronavirus pandemic, it was revealed that 85% of this vocabulary is registered with modern slang dictionaries, such as the Urban Dictionary (Redkozubova, 2020).

Thus, the neologisms of this period of time are often vocabulary related to the daily life of people and expressing the linguistic realities inherent in the coronavirus pandemic and the biosphere of that time period as a whole.

However, it is still necessary to focus on the fact that, despite the fact that the neologisms of the period of coronavirus infection are mainly words of the spoken language and slang, there are a large number of linguistic markers related to both political and financial phenomena.

At the same time, the Oxford Cambridge dictionary could not single out one word of the year, explaining that it is extremely difficult to describe such an eventful year in one word.

According to experts, the most common words for 2020 are: COVID-19, lockdown, facemask. bubbles, impeachment, tiktoker, abbreviation "BLM" and other words related to various spheres of public life of society (Yandexzen, 2020).

Основываясь на вышесказанном, авторы считают возможным отметить, что языковые маркеры,

представленные неологизмами того или иного промежутка времени, отражают языковые реалии, свойственные языковой культуре конкретной страны. По нашему мнению, для качественного изучения иностранного языка, представляется необходимым разбираться в социальных явлениях, свойственных языковому обществу страны изучаемого языка. Подготовка высококлассного специалиста требует от преподавателя иностранного языка отслеживания языковых изменений, в частности неологизмов, внесения новых лексических и грамматических форм в содержание программы обучения английскому языку.

Thus, the authors of the article consider it possible to offer the following educational module on the topic "Lifetime" for students of pedagogical universities, the main goal of which is to master the vocabulary characteristic of the period of the coronavirus crisis.

In our opinion, the most effective exercises that include vocabulary during a pandemic are the following:

I. Exercises for vocabulary training.

1. Explain the meaning of neologisms:
- Coronaphobia   - Quaranteam
- Coronaclosed   - WuhanClan
- Covidol

2. Choose from the proposed range of words that are suitable in meaning and insert them into sentences: Coronaclosed, quarantech, quarantips, coronavacation, coronotunity, quarantrends.

During the … I have to stay at home with the family because my business is …. I have a remarkable … to make everything what there wasn't enough time earlier for: to clean up the house, to read many books and to practice yoga. However, anyway there is a lot of free time, so I use my …. I want to follow … so, as well as everybody, I'm taking the online courses in which many … about fashion and to lifestyle is given.

Answers in keys: During the coronavacation; my business is coronaclosed; a remarkable coronotunity; I use my quarantech; to follow quarantrends; many quarantips

II. Writing exercises

1. Learning to write.

1.1. Spell words and phrases:
Shelter-in-place; face masks; zoombombing; quaranteam; covideo party; blursrday.

1.2. Make words from the suggested letters. Example: ODCIV – COVID
MITEGX (megxit); ARTIQUANAE (quarantine); MOLLSCROONIGD (doomscrolling); MOTERE (remote).

2. Exercises to train grammar

2.1 Insert neologistic verbs in the correct grammatical form in sentences.

1. Yesterday I … all day long, but today I went outside to get some fresh air. (to self-quarantine)
2. Mark … from passers-by for six months already, to be on the safe side,. (to physically distance)
3. John's behavior is unbearable, that's why Julie … probably … him. (to covidivorce)
4. Because of the pandemic, she has a lot of free time, and now she … using Instagram. (to doomscroll)
5. The cashier did not self-isolate, but he … because his work was important to society. (quarantine shame – negative, passive voice)
6. No one of the friends wanted to visit the young man because he …. (to be coroned)
7. The student wished he … the conference. (to zoombomb - negative)

Ответы в ключах: 1. Was self-quarantining 2. has been physically distanced 3. will covidivorce 4. is doomscrolling 5. was not quarantine shamed 6. was coroned 7. had not zoombombed.

2.2. Translate sentences from Russian into English using neologisms instead of underlined words.

1. В связи с отменой мероприятий по причине пандемии коронавируса, мы вынуждены устраивать свадебный ужин дома.
2. Период эпидемии коронавируса является отличной возможностью для того, чтобы проводить больше времени с семьей.
3. Когда я узнал, что мой отец инфицирован коронавирусом, я привез ему лекарства и витамины.
4. Перестав выходить из дома, мой учитель начал отращивать бороду.
5. Небольшой бизнес Джейка по продаже спортивной одежды закрылся на время соблюдения режима самоизоляции.
6. Моя старшая сестра ведет личный блог в Интернете, поэтому во время самоизоляции следовала всем актуальным трендам.

Answers in keys: 1. Coroncellations 2. Quarantime 3. Had been coroned 4. Isobeard 5. Was Coronaclosed 6. Quarantrends.

CONCLUSION

Having considered and analyzed a large number of different neologisms related to the period of the coronavirus pandemic, which to this day are marker words that characterize the everyday life of the English-speaking community, we can conclude that it is necessary to use these neologisms in teaching English to students of

pedagogical institutes.

This need is explained by the fact that the language is a living and constantly developing system, over which it is necessary to conduct constant monitoring in order to preserve and improve intercultural competence and the level of proficiency in the modern language in general.

The methodological block proposed by the authors is a set of exercises aimed at developing both oral and written speech in the English language. The set of tasks consists of exercises divided into several groups. The assignments are ranked from easier to more difficult. The first group of exercises is aimed at training the learned vocabulary. The second block of exercises represents tasks aimed at teaching writing, the pedagogical goal of which is to consolidate neologisms not only in oral, but also in writing.

Thus, subject to successful mastering of neologisms, the student will be able not only to expand the active vocabulary, but also to adequately translate and interpret the speech of a native speaker of a foreign language, which in turn will increase the quality of intercultural communication.

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