

Types of Covid-Protologisms Formed in the Language Content of Kazakhstanis During the Pandemic

Aigul Amirbekova*

The Lexicology Department, Institute of Linguistics Named After A. Baitursynov, 050000 Almaty, Kazakhstan

Kalbike Essenova

Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, 050000 Almaty, Kazakhstan

Fariza Ismailova

Almaty University of Humanities and Economics, 050000 Almaty, Kazakhstan

Zhanalik Baltabayeva

Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, 050000 Almaty, Kazakhstan

Bibaisha Nurdauletova

Department of Kazakh Philology, Yessenov University, 130000, 32 Md., Aktau, Kazakhstan

Zhanatbek Ishpekbayev

Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical, 050000 Almaty, Kazakhstan

Sarzhan Takirov

Faculty of Philology, E.A. Buketov Karaganda University, 100028 Karaganda, Kazakhstan

Abstract—Recently, the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic swept the globe. As a result, the epidemiological situation and restrictive measures in the country brought significant changes to the public life of the whole world including Kazakhstan – changes that even affected the language. Indeed, COVID-19 was an impetus to the formation of new names through the internal resources of the Kazakh language, the productivity of some word-building tools, and the rapid flow of language processes. In fact, the crisis brought on by the pandemic has replenished the vocabulary of all languages of the world with new terms. Although it has, of course, increased medical and IT terms, it has also expanded the range of both aggressive vocabulary, jargon and slang words. Furthermore, the stock of lexemes of phobias and agonies has increased. The vocabulary of fear would not be given much importance. Now in world linguistics, the vocabulary of phobias began to form. Along with the newer pandemic vocabulary, foreign words began to enter the lexicon of Kazakhstanis through the Russian language. The article analyzes protologisms that have appeared in the Kazakh language or have updated their meaning regarding the coronavirus pandemic. The study aims to systematize the covid-protologisms of the "coronavirus era" of 2020-2022 spread in the language of the media and through language content on social networks. At this point, the concept of protologism is defined. Additionally, covid-lexemes are organized according to word-forming methods, into semantic, term, and thematic groups, and are distinguished into types.

Index Terms—coronavirus, pandemic, protologism, COVID-19, covid-vocabulary

I. INTRODUCTION

Just as quickly as the COVID-19 pandemic spread throughout the countries of the world, it also seemed to very quickly be reflected in all of the languages of the world. Of course, the Kazakh language was not bypassed. For example, words and phrases such as *локдаун* ('lockdown'), *қашықтықтан оқыту* ('distance learning'), *корона* ('corona'), *шектеу шаралары* ('restrictive measures'), and *бетперде* ('mask'), among others, quickly became the most frequently used words used in Kazakh in a relatively short amount time.

The academic vocabularies of other countries of the world also did not escape the lexiconic phenomenon of "coronavirus neology". In 2020, UK lexicographers recognized the word 'lockdown', and Germans recognized the phrase *Corona-Pandemie* ('corona pandemic') as their "word of the year" (Löbbeke, 2020). The Czech Language

* Corresponding Author. Email: marghan01@mail.ru

Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences officially included the words *izolace* ('isolation'), *koronavirus* ('coronavirus'), *pandemie* ('pandemic'), *rouška* ('mask'), and *smrtnost* ('morality') in its academic dictionaries on May 4, 2020. The neography of the Russian language also did not lag behind the European and worldwide trend in defining and categorizing neologisms that appeared during the pandemic. A.V. Zelenin and T.N. Butzeva's "Lexicography in the Situation of Neology Extreme (Based On The New Coronavirus Lexicon)", E.N. Gekkina and A. Yu. Kozhevnikov's "Lexical Trends in the Depiction of Words Related to Coronavirus", along with conference lecturers L. A. Araeva, M. I. Fedoseev, C., Berardi, L.M. Buglakova, I.T. Vepreva, A.V. Karluccio, T.I. Tikhonovich, L.V. Ratsiburskaya, L. N. Tretyakova, and others all spoke on the topic. Of course, in the Kazakh media, this topic was also raised in detail. From March to April 2020, COVID-19 was the first lexeme from a foreign language to enter into the Kazakh language in relation to the pandemic. COVID-19 is considered the eighteenth pandemic in the history of mankind (tengrinews.kz, April 27, 2020). Over time, the Kazakh language has already assimilated the abbreviation COVID (English. Corona Virus Disease) for itself.

The term "coronavirus" came into general use in 2020 and has undergone various semantic changes from a special vocabulary since. The term "COVID-19" has been written into Yandex resources, media and press publications since the day the World Health Organization (WHO) officially announced the name of the coronavirus infection on February 11, 2020. Its special meaning was given as the name of the type of coronavirus infection that caused the SARS – CoV-2 epidemic. By March, about 190 reports of this infection were published in the Kazakh-language media. Thus, the process of the emergence of the foreign language COVID-19, and its adaptation to the system of the Kazakh language began. In addition to the definitions of coronavirus infection, the words "coronavirus", "COVID-19", "covid," and "corona" are often found in colloquial speech. Moreover, there are two meanings to the word that are used among the population: 1) in the sense related to coronavirus infection COVID-19 (passing a PCR test); 2) about the virus transmitted by coronavirus infection COVID-19 (symptoms of Corona, infection with Corona, getting sick with Corona, being Corona).

The second version of the appearance of the corona lexeme in the Kazakh language is from the influence of a foreign language; that is, it is a common thematic segment related to the COVID-19 pandemic in the information and language sectors. This is because a common language context is especially necessary when a universally relevant problem arises where conditions call for a high word-forming activity of society.

The article analyzes new linguistic innovations in Kazakhstan. Thus, its purpose is to present and inform those interested about new words related to the pandemic which are often utilized in the media of Kazakhstan and have become popular among the masses. The main sources of the study are published in press publications, on popular Internet sites (tengrinews.kz, massaget.kz, nur.kz, sputnik.kz, rus.azattyq-ruhy.kz, rus.azattyq.org and so on), in published articles, in messages distributed through the WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger, and in posts and comments on the social networking sites Instagram and Facebook. Finally, the study used methods of content analysis, collection and processing of materials.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The main source of the article was periodical and electronic media and language content on social networks. During the scientific research, the following became the basis for the study of our work: A. Abramov's work "Dictionary of the Coronavirus Era: Covidiot's on Self-Isolation Conceived Coronals, Zoomed and Issued Covidivores" (interview with M. Krongauz); O. Severskaya's article "How Does the Virus Infect Our Language? About Coronavts, Kovigists and Karanticuls"; E.S. Gromenko, A.S. Pavlova, M.N. Priemysheva's article "About 'Covid-Coronavirus' Processes in the Russian Language in 2020"; S. Babkin and S. Sobyenin's article "Coronavirus Will Remain in the Immediate Future"; A. Astakhov's article "Covidiot's, Lemon Course and Quarantine: Coronavirus Gave Russians New Words"; S.V. Ilyasova's article "Language Training Game: Aspects Of Research"; L. F. Absalyamova and H.B. Nurgalina's article (2022) "Covid-Vocabulary as an Explicator: The Author's Modality in the Texts of Russian Literature"; O.S. Babinyuk's "Foreign Vocabulary Among the Words of the Epochs of the Pandemic and School Education"; and O.R. Alevizaki, L.T. Kaspersky, and V.V. Slavkin's article "Neologisms in the Quality Press of 2020" among others (Adilova et al., 2023; Khassenov et al., 2022).

In the study, we were guided by the following statement of Redkozubova (2020): "According to the entire history of the study of neologisms, the most successful stages of the formation of a new vocabulary are the greatest social upheavals, when the processes of language development in the lexical layer accelerate, language changes accumulate and do not have time to adapt to life" (p. 194).

Also, S.V. Ilyasova's explained the emergence of protologisms as a spontaneous process based on his assumption that "the avalanche-like word creation" caused by the coronavirus infection pandemic, the emergence of new words and meanings, the activation of several words and combinations, and the dynamics of various language processes occurring in the lexical and semantic system of the language contributed to the intensive process of replenishing its vocabulary." Since new words that enter the Kazakh language are formed through the Russian language, we used the "Dictionary of the Russian Language of the Coronavirus Era" (Walrter & Gromenko, 2021). A collection of articles such as "Kazakhstan and COVID-19: Media, Culture, Politics" (Temirbekova & Ergobek, 2021) was also used to identify the

main factors that contributed to the emergence of covid-lexemes in Kazakhstan and to discover in which areas covid-terms and covid-slang were formed.

After COVID-19, it is a necessity for schools and universities to reposition themselves in the education system and recognize their new roles in the new normal, as well as the roles of teachers and learners in all dimensions of education in general, especially in the field of language (Yessenova et al., 2023).

In the study by Amirbekova et al. (2013) a scientist who studies the problem of the picture of the world in linguistics, it is said "The nationally-cultural element usually has no formal indicators in linguistic sign and is determined implicitly on the basis of association with the inner form and content of the aggregate value of one or another linguistic unit" (p. 780).

Therefore, in order to determine the ethnographicism that makes up the ethnic picture of the world, it is necessary to collect it in the cells of the subcorpus and organize it in the national corpus. Because the Kazakh diaspora around the world needs to deeply preserve the Kazakh culture and spread information about the ethnic knowledge of the Kazakhs in the world culture as well. As Baimurzina et al. (2019) suggests "As a multi-ethnic country, Kazakhstan is committed to creating conditions for tolerant communication" (p. 801).

During the pandemic, the social situation of the people worsened in the media space. In this regard, it is known that along with bloggers, activists, and private entrepreneurs, businesswomen also actively participated in the delivery of ventilators and other medicines to the people. In such a difficult socio-political, historical and economic situation, Bakhtyarova and Yesenova (2021) concluded that "the emergence and formation of a new "type" of women in society - businesswomen is directly related to extralinguistic factors".

The content of the article is based on the Belhaj (2020) classification. In the study, all classifications are built on the basis of the theoretical matrix of technolect where the author searches for linguistic gaps in the lingomedia and usual spaces and fills them.

Other types of classification of the coronavirus vocabulary based on semantic fields are found in other foreign works. For example, the following is the thematic classification presented on the material of the Polish language (Cierpich-Kozieł, 2020):

1. social reality: *coronaściema, koronabzdura, koronachaos, koronamit, koronamitologia, koronaśmieci, koronaproblem*
2. time of social isolation: *koronaczas(y), koronaferie, koronamajówka, koronawakacje*
3. meetings: *koronagrill, koronaparty, koronaparty weekend, koronaspotkanie* or 'crown meeting; crown date', *koronaurlap* or 'corona vacation; crown vacation'
4. person or group of people: *koronacelebryta, koronamenel, koronaoszust1, koronasceptyczka2, koronateam, koronahiena*
5. education system: *koronalekcja, koronamatura;*
6. policy: *koronademokracja, koronadyktura, koronaustawa, koronapolityka, koronawybory;*
7. economy: *koronacena, koronakryzys, koronaobligacje, koronarecesja;*
8. services: *koronaalert, koronabot, koronainfo, koronamarketing, koronanewsletter, coronaraport;*
9. religion: *koronamsza* or 'corona mass', *koronakomunia* or 'crown communion';
10. emotions: *koronadepresja, koronanuda, koronahejt* or 'coronagate', *koronapanika, koronaszaleństwo* or 'corona madness', *koronaświrus1;*
11. creativity: *koronabajka* or 'crown-fairy tale', *koronasłownik, koronasong.*

The researchers recognize this classification as the beginning of covid-protologisms.

III. METHODOLOGY

First, the lexical-semantic method was used. In 2020-2022, it was systematized by providing a semantic description of covid-lexemes published in the language of the media, as follows:

- A. The synonymic series has expanded: quarantine, self-isolation, lockdown, isolation, covid-isolation, alcoisolation, dachaisolation, sofavirus (*дивановирус*), home isolation, (*домоизоляция*), *zakwartiriere* (*заквартирье*), quarantine, quarantikules (*карантикулы*), *izolyant* (*изолянт*), *domosek* (*домосек*), *domosidelets* (*домосиделец*), *karantets* (*карантец*).
- B. The homonymic line has expanded: British-British (a type of vaccine produced in the UK); yellow-yellow (characterized by an average level of spread of the incidence of coronavirus infection (about a country or region); corona-corona (type of virus); ventilator-ventilator (an artificial lung ventilation device).
- C. The range of neologisms has expanded: covid, Corona, lockdown, light, pandemic, zoom, masker, mutant, post-covid, vaccinophobia, virusocrysis
- D. The number of protologisms has expanded: a pandemic (about the pandemic as it refers to the implementation of the plan of the interested business elites as a result of a global conspiracy); a walkabout (*погулянец* meaning about a person who violates quarantine); chin man (*подбородочник* meaning one who wears a mask on his chin); to zoom (*позумиться* meaning to talk through the Zoom communications platform), sheepvirus (*барановирус* meaning looking at the coronavirus infection as a fictional phenomenon); virus carrier and virus jurisprudence (on legislation during the pandemic).

Secondly, a word-forming analysis was carried out, as follows:

- A. anti: anti-covid, anti-quarantine, anti-corona, anti-masker, anti-glove, antibodies;
- B. vaccines: vaccinocracy, vaccinodepression, vaccine crisis, vaccine nationalism, vaccine skeptic, vaccine tourism, vaccinophil.
- C. virus: virus isolation, virus carrier, virus skeptic, virus circulation
- D. buckwheat (as an essential product): buckwheat virus, buckwheat mania, buckwheat hype, buckwheat.
- E. sofa (about being at home): sofa virus, sofastration
- F. Zoom (from the name of the communications platform): zoom, zoom bombing, zoomitsya, zoombaritsya, zoomization, zooming, zoom conference, zoom lecture, zoom mermaid, zoom series, zoom performance
- G. karan: karanteyl, karantets, karantigolik, karantikul, karantim.
- H. quarantine: quarantineager, quarantiniad, quarantinetz, quarantini, quarantinist, quarantinka, quarantine apocalypse, quarantinovirus, quarantinosaurus, quarantinoid, quarantinokost, quarantinomania, quarantine skeptic.
- I. pseudo-: pseudo-isolation, pseudo-covid, pseudo-coronavirus, pseudo-pandemic, pseudo-self-isolation, pseudo-epidemic;
- J. pandemic: buckwheat, infodemia, panicodemia, plandemia, pseudophaecodemia, phaecodemia, fuflodemia.

Third, a psycholinguistic analysis was carried out, as follows:

Many of these units line up in figurative rows; for example, in the image of a non-personalized hostile force as in coronation evil, corona threat; as absolute evil - the devil crown, various fantastic, fabulous creatures of enormous size; and/or as portmanteaus: corona scavenger, crown monster, coronastein (crown + Frankenstein), coronazyabra (crown + krokozyabra), coronasaurus (crown-...+ dinosaur), crown-creature and many others.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Modern media text is becoming the main source of the propaganda of incoming words. Society has an ambiguous and contradictory opinion about the introduction of foreign language terms. One of them is the opposition to the adoption of non-entry terms, and supporters of such an opinion support the adoption of all non-entry words into the Kazakh language, bringing them under the language rules and inventing an alternative. The second is for the inclusion of international terms in the language without any changes. Both of these processes are carried out directly with the participation of the media. In our opinion, the language does not suffer from loanwords. Speech can be impaired, but the language is not disturbed.

In 2020, international neologisms and protologisms began to appear, and they began to spread rapidly to the languages of the world. Most of them have been put into use by the World Health Organization (WHO). Neologisms help to explain, name, and describe situations and phenomena that arise spontaneously and become part of our daily lives. Below, we present several neologisms and protologisms that have emerged regarding the pandemic where protologism (<protologism> Greek. *protos*, “the first; original” and *logos* “word”) is a new word that was first introduced by a certain author or group members but has not yet become a neologism. Protologisms are created to name a new phenomenon as a lexical unit of the language and to fill gaps in the lexical and conceptual system of the language. The main difference between protologisms and neologisms is that new words entered as a new name (which, however, did not come into public use) did not last long enough to turn into neologisms. Protologisms gradually turn into neologisms in a natural way over time, and as soon as they become widespread in both the media and social media. This term was first coined in the early 2000s by the American literary critic-theorist M. Epstein. Simply put, protologism is a new word that was invented recently, and neologism is a new word that is in use in the language.

Protologisms that came into use in 2020 and then became neologisms include:

Tazhtajal (Kazakh: *Тәжтажал*) COVID-19 is the name of a virus transmitted by coronavirus infection that has spread among the population. *Tazhtajal* is the arrival of an infected person due to the negligence of airlines and the negligence of customs officers at the airport (<https://sn.kz/sn-aleumet/66777-zhurnalst-koronavirus-zhuk-tyrgan-adamnyn-keluine-ue-kompaniialarynyn-salgyrttygy-men-uezhaidagy-keden-kyzmetkerlerinin-nemku-railygyn-kin-lap-otyр>).

Corona virus (Kazakh: *Тәжді вирус*): This is the Kazakh name for a coronavirus that has spread throughout the country. “The number of patients with corona virus and pneumonia in Shymkent is increasing every day.” (*Шымкентте тәжді вирус және пневмония ауруымен науқастанғандардың қарасы күн сайын артып барады.*) “From March 24 to June 24, 2,559 patients were hooked by the epidemic. Unfortunately, half of them are asymptomatic. That is, patients whose symptoms are not known can become a focus of disease transmission. Experts are worried about this. The number of people quarantined and isolated reached 3440” (https://shymkenttv.kz/kz/news/society_public/kaladagy-kazirgi-ahual-2).

Masks (Kazakh: *Бетнепде*): These are medical protective equipment. “Wearing masks and gloves, washing hands and using an antiseptic are the main precautions to protect yourself from the coronavirus. (*Бетнепде мен қолғантар кию, қолды жуу және антисептик пайдалану – коронавирустан қорғану үшін негізгі сақтық шаралары.*) In Kazakhstan, the state of emergency has been abolished, but quarantine remains. The epidemiological situation does not allow completely eliminating restrictions. The disease report is updated daily and the risk remains high”

(<https://ortalyq.kz/betperde-kiip-ol-alyspaj-zh-ne-bir-birinen-ara-ashy-ty-sa-tap-kezdesu-sanepidrezhim-erezheleri-turaly/>).

Infodemia (English: a portmanteau of “information” and “pandemic” or “epidemic”). It means an unpleasant spreading of rumors, fake information, or misinformation, thereby aggravating the situation by exaggerating or distorting information and creating a stressful situation by denying the truth. It is known that the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic hurt all sectors of society. This includes the media and communications field. This epidemic did not bypass Kazakhstan. In fact, the community of journalists experienced unprecedented difficulties in broadcasting and obtaining truthful information. Understanding this forced us to reconsider key issues in this area. Now, everything has been set up taking into account the new requirements during the pandemic period and the infodemia that accompanied it. Infodemia has harmed states even more than the pandemic has. To overcome it, we must all act together” (<https://jasqazaq.kz/2020/10/02/infodemiya-virustan-da-khauipti/>).

Lockdown (Kazakh: *Локдаун*): This means quarantine and the temporary suspension of work and business and gathering at places of public services, public service centers, centers of entertainment, sports, culture, and so on. This was an introduction to a strict regime of self-isolation. It is reported that, in six cities of the Kostanay region, it was decided to introduce a lockdown regime (mass closure of educational, state, trade and entertainment organizations due to the epidemic) (KAZ.NUR.KZ with reference to the official page of the regional communications service of Kostanay region on Facebook. <https://kaz.nur.kz/society/1861594-kazakstanny-alty-kalasynda-lokdaun-rezimi-engizildi/>).

This is a loanword from the English language. Due to the pandemic, when the world's population introduced enhanced quarantine measures to combat the disease, the term spread throughout the world. In the Collins English Dictionary of English, the term *lockdown* was originally used as prison slang. Moreover, the Collins Dictionary named this word “word of the year” in 2020 (Collins English Dictionary).

Coronaskeptiks and coronadissidents (portmanteaus of crown + skeptic and crown+ dissident): These are people who do not believe in the existence of coronavirus. “When it comes to life and health, he is suspicious of everything new. This is also a person who is afraid of an untested substance and does not want to be among the first to test the drug himself. This group is combined with the category of coronasceptics who do not believe that the virus is dangerous. Additionally, some people’s conviction is that a particular vaccination has a certain danger. Therefore, they are suspicious of it believing that it is a direct deception to create harm. When openly asked about the reasons for refusing to vaccinate, they answer: ‘This is [micro]chipping’ and ‘I don't know what is done in the form of vaccination’, and so on” (Facebook page of the Center for Public Communication, Mangystau region).

Coronavirus panic: This is the emergence of a feeling of fear. The coronavirus pandemic has been raging around the world for several months, during which time many studies have been conducted and even more materials and news have been published. Ukrainian doctor Natalya Nikolaeva spoke on her Facebook page about what is worth believing and why you should not panic in these difficult times (<https://www.forumdaily.com/kk/smotrite-kino-i-chitajte-knigi-ukrainskaya-vrach-rasskazala-pochemu-ne-stoit-panikovat-iz-za-koronavirusa/>).

Working remotely (Kazakh: *Қашықтан жұмыс істеу* or *udalenka*): Working remotely means working from home instead of in the office. “Will we go back to the office after the pandemic is over? Was *udalenka* a temporary regime for us? Which order is best for business? Looking for answers to these questions, the Nege.kz reporter met with domestic HR specialists” (https://nege.kz/news/world/ofis_vs_udalenka_koronavirus_ketkennen_keiin_kalai_zhumis_isteimiz_20200913130651).

The topic of remote work has been relevant since March 18, 2020, when many businesses, educational institutions, research institutes, and public places had to transfer their employees to remote work due to the strengthening of quarantine measures. Thus, over time, this term leaves the colloquial style, moves to a neutral position, and begins to be actively used in informational publications and official contexts.

Antivaxxer (Kazakh: *антиваксерлер*) These are people who oppose vaccination. “Ever since the world was invaded by the coronavirus infection, rumors spread against it. Popular singers, athletes, and poets in Kazakhstan were used to warn people on social networks that airplanes and helicopters were “spreading a pandemic in the air”. Now, anti-vaxxers who are against the so-called vaccination are trying to convince people that ‘the vaccine contains chips, heavy metals and liquid crystals’ (AIQYN information portal <https://aikyn.kz/144373/antivakser-bilgennin-tilin-almaytyndar/>).

Artificial lung ventilation is a device for artificial ventilation of the lungs. “A medical device used to saturate the blood with oxygen and remove carbon dioxide from the lungs. Similarly, 180 ambulances, 12 mobile medical complexes, three digital and 15 mobile X-ray machines, as well as three computer tomography machines, 150 ventilators and other necessary equipment were purchased for the region” (<https://egemen.kz/article/252800-taldyqorghanda-koronavirusty-erte-anyqtaugha-mumkindik-beretin-dguye-iske-qosyld>).

Self-isolation is the temporary self-isolation of people from society. The concept of self-isolation was introduced by the Japanese before the outbreak. In Japanese, it is called “hikomori”, or the quick change of skills, lifestyle, personal behavior, and voluntary isolation from society. Self-isolation was an urgent action announced by the government of the country to citizens due to the outbreak of the epidemic and temporary home quarantine regardless of age (<https://adyrna.kz/post/36384>).

Coronavirus concert: A “coronavirus” concert was held in Germany. All spectators were required to wear FFP2 masks during the performance. Also, they conducted a preliminary test for COVID-19 (<https://baq.kz/news/othernews/germaniyada-koronavirusty-kontsert-tti/>).

Corona news: These are the events and news happening in the country and the world during the era of coronavirus infection. An example of Corona news is “Zidane goes to the Algerian national team, Icardi moves to Juve, Olympiakos played an agreed match” (<https://aladop.kz/post/korona-zhanalyqtar-zidan-alzhir-quramasyna-barady-ikardi-yuvege-ausady-olimpiakos-kelisligen-match-oinapty-38275/>).

Social distancing is a set of measures to prevent and stop the spread of the coronavirus infection COVID-19. Chancellor Angela Merkel said at a press conference that no medicine or vaccine against the coronavirus has yet been found, and reiterated that the epidemic is not over yet. Merkel said that many people who attended a religious gathering in a church in Frankfurt last week were infected with the coronavirus: “In some cases, we can see how quickly the virus spreads. That's why we have to be careful”. In addition, in accordance with the agreement between the federal government and the provinces, with the aim of preventing the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic, the rule of maintaining a social distance of 1.5 meters until June 5 was extended until June 29 (<https://www.trt.net.tr/kazakh/liem/2020/05/28/lieumiettik-k-ashyk-tyk-ty-sak-tau-kieriek-1424720>).

Bed-place (Kazakh: *төсек-орын/койкоорын*; Russian: *koikomesto*): Bed-place is the increase of allocation of additional beds in hospitals due to the spread of the epidemic and the construction of new emergency wards. “This was announced by the akim of the region, Serikbai Trumov, at an online briefing on measures to combat the coronavirus in Mangystau. A total of 1,766 beds were prepared in healthcare organizations. Among them, 230 beds in the infectious hospital, 1346 beds in the temporary hospital and 190 beds in the quarantine hospital were created” (<https://openalmaty.kz/kk/surak-zhauap-koronaviruska-karsy-vakcinalau-turaly>).

Corona crisis is the generalized name of the political, economic and social crisis that occurred in several countries due to the worldwide pandemic caused by the increase in the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus infection. “The National Development Plan of Kazakhstan until 2025: strategic tasks, overcoming the consequences of the Corona crisis measures” (Strategy 2050 analytical review portal <https://strategy2050.kz/amp/news/aza-stanny-2025-zhyl-a-deyingi-ltty-zhospary-strategiyaly-mindetter-koronada-darys-saldaryn-e-seru-sh/>).

Red, yellow, and green zones: Also known as the coronavirus traffic light, “[a] ‘red zone’ level is given if more than 50 cases of infection are detected per 100 people and R units are exceeded. The city of Nur-Sultan is in the ‘red zone’, and six regions are in the ‘yellow zone’ - the Almaty, Atyrau, Pavlodar, West Kazakhstan, Akmola and Karaganda regions. The remaining 10 regions are in the ‘green zone’” (<https://primeminister.kz/kz/news/kazakstan-covid-19-auruy-boynynsha-zhasyl-aymakka-otti-1054846>).

The coronavirus strain is a mutated form of the coronavirus COVID-19 infection. “In addition to the new strain of the coronavirus among Japanese people that has spread to more than 40 countries of the world, another type of mutated COVID appeared” (<https://egemen.kz/article/260823-covid-19-dynh-quaipti-dganha-shtammy>).

Saturation is the level of saturation of blood with oxygen. “When measuring saturation, we play steam train: the pulse oximeter has a moving scale, and we ask the child to tell us where the train has reached”, says Ordina” (<https://www.azattyq.org/a/russia-covid-children-hospital/31561975.html>).

Quarantine: “The quarantine service of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a system of state-wide measures aimed at preventing highly dangerous (quarantine) infectious diseases brought from outside and preventing their spread” (https://adilet.zan.kz/kaz/docs/P940000579_).

Coronavirus pneumonia is an inflammation of the lungs. “In Kazakhstan, the majority of patients with pneumonia in the last two months have not been diagnosed with coronavirus. However, experts do not deny that the outbreak of pneumonia in the summer was affected by the coronavirus, but they consider bacterial and coronavirus pneumonia as two separate diseases. Yesterday, Michael Ryan, Director of the WHO's Health Emergencies Programme, suggested that this type of pneumonia could be misdiagnosed as Covid-19. Currently, WHO has established a close relationship with the Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan and started to check the quality of the test” (<https://informburo.kz/kaz/koronavirusty-pnevmoniya-ony-belgler-anday-zhne-alay-emplu-kerek-.html>).

A **PCR test** is an experimental method in molecular biology that provides significant amplification of low-concentration fragments in detectable nucleic acids (DNA) in biological material. “PCR - polymerase chain reaction - is a method that helps to determine whether there is an infection in the human body, including the RNA of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. But everything is not so easy. In Kazakhstan, there are many times when PCR test results are incorrect. On social networks, people often complain that the PCR test they repassed in another laboratory showed a different result just within an hour” (<https://www.azattyq.org/a/kazakhstan-i-passed-the-pcr-test-in-two-places-the-results-are-different-why-is-this-happening/30967967.html>).

Collective immunity is an immunological process occurring in the group. It is reaching a certain “critical” number of people that slows down the spread of the disease. “Collective immunity is the only way to fight the epidemic. That's why we need to get vaccinated. Today, free vaccinations are organized in all clinics of the city,” said deputy mayors of the city A. Sadubayev calling the residents to get vaccinated” (<https://www.elana.kz/uzhymdyq-immunitet-qana-indetpen-kuyresuge-komektesedi/>).

Coronaenthusiast is a group of people against coronaskeptics and coronadissidents. “Corona-enthusiasts fully adhere to measures to protect themselves from coronavirus: they always wear masks and call people to strictly observe quarantine measures” (<https://massaget.kz/layfstayl/alemтанu/62729/>).

Coronachallenge is various Internet relays that are widespread in the country and the world. The word “challenge” means “invitation” in English. Through social networks, the Internet user is encouraged not to stay behind global trends. A song by Kazakhstani composer and singer Marat Omarov has lyrics that are “Corona virus go, go, go! International Challenge!” The song instantly became viral during the COVID-19 pandemic (https://www.instagram.com/p/B9qBabJFBAZ/?utm_source=ig_embed&ig_rid=9932a0e6-5497-4993-87fd-0241d37fcf36 and <http://knews.kg/2020/03/17/pesnya-pro-koronavirus-novyi-chellendzh/>).

Coronafakes are false, baseless messages about the COVID-19 coronavirus infection that are spread on social media networks and messengers with the aim of creating panic among the population. “*Weekly Review: Fact check on Platonov's statement, fake monster video, coronafake and more*” (<https://knews.kg/2020/03/17/pesnya-pro-koronavirus-novyi-chellendzh/>).

Due to the prolonged quarantine, various fictional stories have spread among the population related to the infection of the COVID-19 coronavirus.

In addition, as a result of the content analysis, we observed the productivity of the formation of new names through the internal resources of the language and some word-making tools, including the word “corona” during the research. We have also seen that the new linguistic trends in our language have gained momentum. From this point of view, we decided to divide the new words that appeared related to the pandemic into several thematic groups based on the ways of creation.

A. Group 1: Updated Words

The first group includes words that were previously in the language but have been updated since 2020. Most of these lexemes have been in common use for a long time, and we have divided them into two categories. The first lexemes whose semantics have changed: Examples include mask, coronavirus, bed (*koiko-mesto*) and *ақ халатты абзал жан* or “a good person in a white robe”, and so on. The second category consists of lexemes that retain their original meaning and have been re-actualized: quarantine, self-isolation, remote work, PCR test, respiratory tract infection (RTI), antibody, saturation, coronavirus strain, vaccination, pneumonia, and so on.

For example, if we analyze only one *mask* lexeme, we can see that its semantics have changed. In the fifteen-volume dictionary of the Kazakh literary language, the semantics of the word *бемперде* (“veil; mask”) is indicated in the registry with five meanings. Its original meaning was an artificial face covering worn in theatrical games and comic roles, carnivals, and parties to hide oneself (Dictionary of the Kazakh Literary Language. Fifteen volumes. Vol. 3. 2011: 744). Moreover, in *The Encyclopedia of the Traditional System of Ethnographic Categories: Concepts and Names of the Kazakh*, it is given as the name of the ritual scarf or cloth that covered the face of a corpse in the ancient tradition of sending the dead to the Hereafter. (*Traditional System of Ethnographic Categories, Concepts and Names of the Kazakh*. Encyclopedia. Vol. 1. 2011: 738). The last meaning is given in online dictionaries of the Kazakh language as a special label describing it as that which “hides the face or a part of the face to protect a person from the harmful effects of something” (Slovopedia, online dictionary). In 2020, this last definition became relevant again.

B. Group 2: Words With Increased Frequency of Use and Activity

In the second group, we included words with increased frequency of use and activity in the language. This group also includes words that have been in use for a long time but have undergone a slight semantic change and increase in frequency. The words *жеңіл түр* or ‘light form’, *екінші толқын* or ‘second wave’, and *қызыл аймақ* or ‘red zone’. If we take the expression of the *second wave* here, in the past this bigram - two words connected in a text or corpus of texts. - used to mean the second stage of admission of applicants to higher educational institutions. In 2020, the meaning has changed a little. Nowadays, it is used to describe what happened after a lull in infection rates and then a sudden increase again during a “second wave” of infections. Words that first appeared, then became more active and finally increased in frequency due to the corona virus pandemic include *karonademalis* (*каронадемалыс*), *zum* (*зум*), *karonanews* (*каронажаңалық*), *fine* (*айыппұл*), *koronabox* (*коронабокс*), among others.

C. Group 3: Portmanteaus

The third group includes new terms created by combining two words (otherwise known as “portmanteaus”). Some of these words, for example, are: *karena crisis*, *caronasceptic*, *coronadissident*, *coronaenthusiast*, *tajtajal* (corona monster), *coronakor* (corona fund), *caronastatistics*, *coronafake*, *coronamif*, *coronachallenge*, and *coronabusiness*.

D. Group 4: Combined Words

These are terms generated by combining words such as distance learning/working, coronavirus panic, coronavirus concert, corona economic analysis, corona shock, *tajtajal* disaster, coronavirus era, collective immunity, social distance, sanitary requirements, control commission, epidemiological situation, precautionary measures, coronavirus symptoms, virus prevention, and mask mode, among others. It is worth noting here that although the Kazakh equivalent of the word

"mask" is "a veil", as found in social networks, Internet resources, information portals, news, and official information, the bigram "mask regime" in the Russian language is presented without any change as the phrase *маска режими*.

E. Group 5: Acronyms

Acronyms that appear with high frequency include WHO (World Health Organization), PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction), MRT (Magnetic Resonance Therapy), ALVD (Artificial Lung Ventilation Device), and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), among others. Here, the Russian versions of the abbreviations" and PCR, are often used among Kazakhstanis in everyday life and in the field of health care.

F. Group 6: Prefixoid, Affixoid Word Formation Terms

These include pulse oximeter, vacuum chamber, VIP chamber, online study, and offline work, among others.

G. Group 7: Borrowed Words

Borrowed words include coronatime, lockdown, pandemic, COVID-19, infodemic, strain, pandemic, among others.

Summing up the covid-protologisms formed in 2020-22, we divided them into the following groups:

1. Figurative protologisms made from the root word "Corona - crown" include demon crown, Hitler crown, joker crown, devil crown, coronasaurus, crown infection, crown snake, crown zombie, crown zebra, crown monster, crown attack, crown destroyer, coronasvintus, crown creature, crown crap, crown monster, corona plague, crown jaw, foot-and-mouth disease crown. Many of these units line up in figurative rows; for example, in the image of a non-personalized hostile force, these words and phrases include the crown evil, the crown threat, and the crown of absolute evil is the crown-devil. Coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, coronavirus disease, and COVID-19 are understood as active enemies with whom humanity is at war with. The militaristic vocabulary includes crown-attack, crown-strike, crown-struggle, crown-war, crown-front, hot crown, crown-victims, crown-victory, crown-winner, short-tipping, corona chronicle.
2. A vocabulary group is drawn up that reflects statistical data on the spread of coronavirus infection and the increase in newly detected cases of COVID-19 along with the recovered and the deceased which include corona diary, corona map, corona index, corona statistics, corona numbers, corona arithmetic, corona data, corona summary, and crownlist.
3. Of particular relevance is the vocabulary united by the meaning "about the COVID-19 pandemic". In this thematic block, images are used:
 - natural phenomena with destructive power: corona iceberg, corona sea, corona hurricane, corona storm, corona disaster, corona tsunami;
 - isolations: crown - blockade, crown-blocking, crown-curtain;
 - break: corona-intermission, corona-break, coronapause;
 - long-term work: crown-series, crown epic;
 - troubles, disasters, from which there is no escape: coronation, corona plague, corona wind, corona disaster, corona catastrophe;
 - biblical doomsday: coronaarmageddon, coronaapocalypse;
 - spaces: corona-globalization, corona world, corona kingdom, crown-centric world;
 - period: corona-time, corona-epoch, coronatime;
 - reality: coronareality, coronaexistence, coronalife.
4. In addition to word creation, in the coronavirus era, forms of linguistic self-expression on the theme of the pandemic are developing. To designate this activity, the names "crown-creation" and "crown-culture" are used and various ways of their implementation are represented by lexemes which include crown-cycle, crown-anecdote, crown-song, crown-play, crown-rap, crown-verses, crown-trek, crown-chastushkas, crown-chanson, crown-exposure, crown-graffiti, crown-drama, crown-pantomime, crown-film.
5. The pandemic that has swept the world is becoming an unprecedented event, at least due to the instantaneous synchronous reaction of developed countries to the spread of coronavirus infection. In the current circumstances, new hierarchical structures are being formed in which the following participants, tools, and ways of exercising executive and administrative power are represented:
 - higher authority: corona cabinet;
 - decisions of a higher authority: corona ban, corona measures, corona restriction, corona easing, corona law, corona instruction;
 - representatives of control: crown commission, crown policeman, crown sheriff, crown inspector;
 - unofficial assistant: crown-snitch;
 - penalty for violation: coronation fine.

V. CONCLUSION

Recently, the researchers have noticed that the pandemic that swept the world and the epidemiological situation in the country have taken an active form in the culture of society at the social, cultural, and economic levels and in

language innovations in various fields. As a result of collective stress, we see an increase in the number of new words that were first used by individual authors or various social groups and later added to the number of neologisms. This is a legitimate phenomenon because language never stands still. It is constantly changing, developing and replenishing. The current main source of spreading and promoting new words is the mass media, the Internet, and domestic and foreign blogs and social networks. Through these tools, new vocabulary moves beyond individual use and spreads to wider sources.

1. Thus, as a result of the analysis of research materials, we came to the following conclusions:
2. In 2020, the frequency of the use of lexemes with changed semantics and lexemes that have retained their original meaning and been re-actualized in 2020 is very high.
3. The meanings of new words created by the combination of two words (including the word *corona*) are clear to the public, and the informants recognize them easily. However, they do not use them much in the speech process. The reason for this may be related to the fact that such words are long and rambling.
4. Although the frequency of use is not very high regarding productive word-making tools and lexemes created by prefixoids and affixoids, they are easily understood. It was found that it does not cause any problems in use.
5. The scope of use of the terms created by combination is wide and the frequency is high
6. It was found that most of the informants do not recognize words made by abbreviations (like WHO, for example) although the frequency of use is high.

At the same time, we realized that it is ambiguous to call them complex words according to the grammatical structure of the *corona* element. The reason for this is that, on the one hand, the *corona* component, which cannot be used as a single word when standing alone, fully corresponds to the character of an affixoid as a productive tool of word formation rather than a grammatical meaning. On the other hand, in 95% of the cases, the first component combined with nouns represents the name of the object and performs an attributive function in relation to the noun in the postposition.

By studying the structure, construction, function, semantics, and the way of emergence of neologisms, it is possible not only to answer the actual problems and questions of separate branches of language science - lexicology, grammar, and stylistics but also to observe new trends taking place in the life of society. It is clear that every self-respecting country needs to monitor the changes that are taking place in the vocabulary of its language.

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By studying the structure, construction, function, semantics, and way of emergence of neologisms, it is possible not only to answer the actual problems and questions of separate branches of language science - that is, lexicology, grammar, and stylistics - but also to observe new trends taking place in society. Clearly, every self-respecting country needs to monitor the changes that are taking place in the vocabulary of its language.

Covid-protologisms with supporting components are easily formed at the request of the context, they are also borrowed (traced, semi-traced). Recognition and reproducibility of covid-protologisms among native speakers is an important factor. The considered protologisms of COVID-19 present mostly non-usual lexical units and products of speech creation. Still, they are already formed in the usual way. Moreover, the pragmatic and connotative factors of covid-protologisms contribute to the emergence of new meanings and functions for words already existing in the language. An evaluative component appears in the “non-new” word-building elements, and in the prevailing majority, it is pejorative which does not exclude cases of reclamation.

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Aigul Amirbekova is Candidate of philological sciences. Head of the lexicology department Institute of Linguistics named after A. Baitursynov in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Explores lexicology, lexicography, semasiology, protologisms. Studies the problem of registration and automation of neologisms in a lexicographic database.

Kalbike Esenova is Doctor of Philology, Professor of Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Teacher in the discipline "Language Theory", "Media Linguistics". Explores the pragmatic aspect of print and electronic media.

Fariza Ismailova is PhD of Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University in Almaty, Kazakhstan. English teacher Almaty University of Humanities and Economics. Comparatively studies Covid-Protologisms and automates them in the national corpus of the Kazakh language.

Zhanalik Baltabayeva is Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences of Professor Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University in Almaty Kazakhstan. Examines the methodology of online lessons and communicative competence on the virtual space platform during the covid pandemic.

Bibaisha Nurdauletova is Doctor of Philology, Professor. Head of the Department of Kazakh Philology Yessenov University in Aktau, Kazakhstan. Examines cognitive semantics and the formation of neologisms in the content of the language.

Zhanatbek Ishpekbayev is Candidate of Political Sciences, Professor of the Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Vice-Rector for Educational Work and Social Development. Studies the socio-cultural impact of COVID-19, self-isolation and digitalization of services during the pandemic.

Sarzhan Takirov is Candidate of philological sciences. Head of the Department of Kazakh Literature, E.A.Buketov Karaganda University.