A Morphological-Analysis of Covid-19 Terminology in Selected Mass Media

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Abstract

The current Covid-19 crisis has caused a lot of effects in our everyday life including language which is one of the first that reflects the events taking place throughout the world.

Due to the fact that the majority of Covid-19 linguistic effects are achieved through language used in media discourse. The current study is devoted to recognize the morphological levels of stylistic analysis of Covid-19 terminology in the English mass media content. The study is based on the hypotheses that Covid-19 pandemic is a fertile environment for linguistic innovation. In order to achieve this task, this study has employed the descriptive method of research and has used the stylistic analysis as a research instrument. Findings of this study reveals that there are several new English words created during Covid-19 crisis through different word-formation processes.

Introduction :

On December 2019, the news of the Coronavirus outbreak spread   worldwide for the first time. On March 11, 2020, Covid-19 has been declared as a public health emergency of global concern by the World Health Organisation (WHO). This consecutive event has had a serious impact on all aspects of human life, from public health to economy, education, language and media.

Covid-19 impact has also found its reverberations in the language and previously uncommon terms quickly entered the word-stock to mirror the new changes. The pandemic has also led to the emergence of new relevance and meaning to words already existing in the lexicon. Some of the new words and definitions are already fixed in the dictionaries, while others are too informal and haven't found their manifestation in the literal language yet.

Most of Covid-19 effects are achieved through language systems used in media communication. The media all over the world have been flooded with news releases concerning the health conditions of populations in countries in all corners of the world.

Hence, a study of terminology used in the pandemic discourse and in different types of media can help investigate, and understand how language has responded to the virus, and how it can be used by journalists, politicians, and health professionals, not only to share information, but also to make recommendations, explain the decisions being made in times of the pandemic, that is, what makes its style special.

2. Literature review
2.1 morphological level

Morphology is a branch of linguistic dealing the study of the form and structure of words. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010:1), 'morphology' is the study of word structures. However, there is a different definition of 'morphology' provided by Aronoff and Fudeman (2011:1), according to them morphology is a branch of linguistics that is related to words, internal structure and how they are created. They consider it as a mental system involved in word formation.

Grammatical level according to Crystal and Davy (1969) covers the both syntactic and morphological levels. Morphological level of analysis is concerned with word formation processes subjected to specific conditions and rules of the processes. Crystal and Davy (1969:55), the major ways of forming words are:

1- Compounding: Is a word formation process based on the combination of lexical elements (words or stems). Booij (2005:75).

2- Blending: Blending is the process of combining two distinct forms into a single new word, typically by joining the beginning of one word to the end of another. Hamawand (2011:11)

3- Clipping: Clipping or truncation is the process of shortening certain parts of polysyllabic words to form new words. Marchand (1969:441).

4- Acronym: Is the process of creating a new word by combining the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts of a set of words. Lieber (2009:53)

5- Back-formation is the process of removing real or supposed affixes in order to create a new word (more accurately, a new lexeme). Back-formation can be considered a subtype of clipping because shortened word or lexeme are made from longer words. Plag (2002:48)

6- Reduplication, in morphology, is the process whereby the root or stem of a given word (or part of it) is repeated entirely or with a slight modification. Spencer & Zwicky (2001:130)

7- Borrowing is a common morphological process by which words are transferred from one language to another. These words are referred to as loanwords. Hock & Joseph(2009:241).

8- Coinage: In morphology, the process of coining refers to the creation of totally new, nonexistent words, phrase, or terms in a language. Yule (1997:64) mentions that the most frequent sources are invented trade names for one company`s product. These names become general terms for any product version, such as: aspirin and nylon.

9- Derivation is a morphological process in which a new words are created by using affixes that may change a part of speech. The derived word is associated to the original word, but it has new sense of meaning to it, and often it belongs to a different category. Plag (2003:18)

10- Inflection: In linguistic morphology, inflection is the process of creating new words to express different grammatical categories by using only suffixes, such as tense, case, number, etc. Bauer (2004:10).

2.Methodology

The descriptive-qualitative design is employed in this study to analyse the morphological structures of Covid-19-related words, particularly those that are used in the media.

2.1 Data Collection Techniques

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:189), qualitative data collection is the selection of linguistic content for the purpose of analysing and comprehending phenomena. Vanderstoep and Johnston assert that qualitative studies employ a variety of data collection methods, including interviews, observation, questionnaires, personal or face to face Interview, and visual analysis, for example interpretation of mediated communication documents such as television broadcasts.

The data of this study is Covid-19 terms which are collected from the media that concentrate on providing news to the common public and /or the target public. Depending

on different means of media, the samples for the stylistic analysis in this research are chosen randomly from the famous English-language newspaper, magazine, radio and television networks, and online newspapers. The samples are selected due to their international readership, extensive media market and international influence. The following is a list of the data collection procedures:

1- Reading newspapers and magazines and watching broadcast TV.
2- Watching broadcast TV.
3- Identifying and Collecting Data.
4- Finding out the words that are related to the Covid- 19 entries.
5- Checking Validity and Reliability

2.2 Model Of The Study

To satisfy the study's objectives, The data of the current study will be analysed according to the Crystal and Davy's model (1969) ' Investigating English Style'. In Crystal and Davy's approach Particular emphasis is placed on non-literary texts of all kinds, including the language employed in mass media. According to this model word structure can easily be discussed in terms of traditional morphology. Under this heading would be noted distinctive categories and types of word formation, such as frequent compounds, complex affixation involving elements from classical Latin or Greek, and also any deviant forms that might occur.

3. Results and Discussion

This part of study aims to investigate the morphological level of Covid- 19 terminology. The data for the analysis is gathered from various online versions of English media, which include: The BBC, The Sun, The Guardian, The USA Today, and The New York Times.

3.1 New English words created during Covi-19

Plag, (2003:55) states that languages have a quality known creativity or productivity that contributes to the invention of new words. In linguistics, the process of creating new words and incorporating them into a language can be referred to as neologism. Newmark (1988:140) admits that a 'neologism' can be described as a newly coined lexical unit or an existing lexical unit given a new sense. According to this explanation, neologisms as sources of lexical enhancement are fundamental parts of dynamic language usage and improvement, both from a synchronic and diachronic aspect. Kerremans (2015:15).

Based on Plag (2003:23), a new terms are coined from the preexisting ones by affixational and non-affixational processes. Moreover Yule has argued word-formation processes into great depth and identified the following as the methods by which new words are included in a language: etymology, borrowing, loan-translation, compounding, blending, clipping, hypocorisms, backformation, conversion, coinage, acronyms, and derivation. Yule (1997:184).

The aim of the following part of this study is to investigate how words and expressions are constructed around the various processes of word formation to which they belong. The analysed data come from some selected mass media. All words are described below with reference to the Cambridge, Merriam-Webster, Oxford learner's, dictionary.com , and Collins online dictionaries.

3.1.1. Abbreviation

According to Crystal (2008:1), the concept of abbreviation has been enhanced in morphology as part of the investigation into how words are formed, identifying numerous ways in which it can be abbreviated. There are four different types of abbreviations in English, they are:

3.1.2 Initialism or Alphabetism

According to Plag (2003:163) 'initialism' is an abbreviation that achieved by means of the first letter or letters of words in a phrase. Marchand, (1969: 452) states that initialism is more or less arbitrary parts of words that have been combined into an artificial new word.

This type of word formation is usually used to create names of organizations and sometimes also scientific discoveries (Ibid). Initialism consists of the first letters of words and which are pronounced letter by letter when they are spoken, for example, BBC. There are some examples of Covid -19 Initialism provided in the table below:

Table (1) abbreviation(Initialism)

No.	Initialism	Description	Part of speech
1	ICU	Intensive care unit	NP.
2	*PCR*	polymerase chain reaction	NP.
3	PPE	personal protective equipment	NP.
4	*WFH*	working from home	NP.

Description
The following are the descriptions of listed abbreviations in the table above:

1- ICU is an abbreviation that stands for 'Intensive care unit', a unit in medical centers that gives ongoing care for patients who are very ill, or intensely injured.

2- PCR stands for ' polymerase chain reaction ', an abbreviation where the letter 'P' relates to 'Polymerase', the letter 'C' taken from 'Chain', and the letter 'R' stands for 'Reaction', abbreviated by representing each word with its first letter. A reliable and accurate test for diagnosing Covid-19 is referred to by this term.

3- *PPE* stands for 'Personal Protective Equipment'. The method used to create this term is when the phrase, consisting of three elements is abbreviated by picking some of the initial letters to illustrate the term. The first letter P stands for the term 'Personal', the letter P represents the term 'Protective' and the last letter E is the initial of the term 'Equipment'. It is used to denote personal safety equipment when working in a lab.

4- *WFH* stands for 'Work from Home', a practice that is now common in many countries .The term was created by shortening the lengthy term, which composed of three elements, by using the first letters to indicate the term.

3.1.3 Acronyms

An acronym is a word created by condensing letters from words in a phrase (typically the first initial of each word) into a single term. Both initialisms and acronyms consist of the first letter of a word in a phrase, when the resulting item can be read as a word, the term acronym typically applies. Plag (2003:164).

According to Ljung, (2003: 158), acronyms can only contain strings that are allowed in normal English words. The examples of Covid-19 acronyms presented in the table below are heard and read in the press and the daily media.

Table(2) abbreviation(Acronyms)

No.	Acronyms	process	Part of speech
1	Covid-19	Corona + Virus + Disease 2019	N.
2	SARS-CoV-2	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2.	N.

Description

1- Covid19: is a novel name for an infectious disease, created as a shortened version of *coronavirus disease 2019*. The term is an unusual acronym, it is created from parts of two words (coronavirus & Disease) and the last (19)is a part of the year 2019.

2- SARS-CoV-2: This compound noun refers to the phrase 'Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2', abbreviated by picking only the first letter of each word to indicate it. This term is used to describe the name of the novel virus that is inherently

belonged to the coronaviruses family, which is accountable for the spread of SARS in 2003.

3.1.4 Clipping

Katamba (2005:131) opines that clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump. In case of covir-19 terminology clipping is considered less formal and in some cases, the spelling is adapted to suit the pronunciation.

Katamba (2005:131) opines that in morphology, clipping is the process of lopping off a part of a word and turning it into a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump in order to create a new word-form that has the same meaning as the original lexical term. In the case of Covid-19, terminology clipping is regarded as less formal, and in certain instances, the spelling is changed to match the pronunciation. Bauer, (1994:40), suggests that The clipping process often changes the stylistic value of the term. The table below gives an example of Covid-19 clipped word.

Table (3) abbreviation(Clipping)

No.	Clipping	Description	Part of speech
1	Rona	from 'coronavirus	N.
2	pandy	From 'pandemic'	N.

Description

1- Rona: The source lexeme is coronavirus. The beginning of the word 'co' and the second part 'virus' are clipped, which leaves the neologism with 'rona'

2- Pandy: The word "pandemic" is the source lexeme for this truncated term. The final syllable of the word is removed to abbreviate the term, which leaves the neologism with 'pandy'

3.1.5 Blending

In linguistics, blending is a word formation way in which parts of two or more words integrate to create a new lexical unit whose sense is overwhelmingly a composition of the original words. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:65). The Covid-19 crisis has given rise to a number of new words that are blends of existing ones, and many of these are used by journalists and reporters in their articles. The main blends in English are listed in below with their description:

Table(4) abbreviation(blending)

No.	Blending	Process	Part of speech
1	Blursday	Blur + Thursday	N.

2	Covidiot	Covid + idiot	N.
3	Covexit	Covid + exist	N.
4	Covidivorce	Covid + divorce	N.
5	Infodemic	Information + epidemic	N.
6	Maskne	Mask + acne	N.
7	Quaranteam	Quarantine + team	N.
8	Quarantini	Quarantine + martini	N.

Description:

1- Blursday: The blend 'blursday' is formed of a lexeme 'blur' and the second part of a word 'Thursday'. This slang term is used to mean a day of the week that is indistinguishable from any other day.

2- Covidiot: is a combination of 'Covid-19' and 'idiot'. It is a term used to describe someone who has disregarded health and safety instructions or government recommendations about the coronavirus.

3- Covexit: A mix of 'Covid; and 'exist'. It refers to the plan for breaking out of the lockdown.

4- Covidivorce: A blend of 'Covid' and 'divorce' , i.e. the divorce brought on by being forced to be together because of quarantine.

5- Infodemic: The words "information" and "epidemic" are combined to generate the term 'infodemic'. This term is coined to describe some of the typical characteristics of rumors, stigma, and conspiracy theories during the management of Covid-19 outbreak. (Infodemic, 2020)

6- Maskne : is a combination of two words 'mask' and 'acne'. This term refers to the 'acne' or other skin irritation caused by wearing a mask, particularly a medical, N95, or cloth face mask.

7- Quaranteams: is a mix of two words 'quarantine' and 'team', which refers to a group of people who go into quarantine together.

8- Quarantini: A blend of 'quarantine' and ' martini', a cocktail made of martini and drank during the quarantine.

3.2 Compounding

Compounding, in which two or more morphemes are joined together to form a new word, is one highly effective process by which English new words are created. Bauer (2004:38) states that compound is a complex word that has at least two alternative stems.

Compound words are one of the ways the English language is adaptable and constantly changing because they enable people to create new terms as needed. Three types of compound words that frequently arise during the Covid-19 crisis include nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

Based on O'Grady& Archibald (2016:113) according to how the words are separated, there are three different sorts of compound words in grammar: as individual word as in 'Lockdown' (Closed compounds) , sometimes as two hyphenated words such as 'Self-quarantine' (Hyphenated compounds), and as two separate words on other occasions, for example 'vaccine passport'(Open compounds).

These three types of compound words merely differ in their spelling; their usage or pronunciation are unaffected. The following list includes examples of compound terms used during the global pandemic:

Table: (5) Compound words

No.	Compounds	Process	Type	Part of speech
1	anti-vaccine	anti + vaccine	Hyphenated	Adj.
2	coronavirus	Corona + virus	Closed	N.
3	Elbow bump	Elbow + bump	Open	N.
4	Face mask	Face + mask	Open	N.
5	Face shield	Face + shield	Open	N.
6	Patient zero	Patient + zero	Open	N.
7	Lockdown	Lock + Down	Closed	N.
8	Long-term	Long +term	Hyphenated	Adj.
9	Outbreak	Out + break	Closed	N.
10	Post-pandemic	Post + pandemic	Hyphenated	Adj.
11	Self-isolate	Self + isolate	Hyphenated	V.
12	Self-quarantine	Self + Quarantine	Hyphenated	V.
13	Shutdown	Shut + down	Closed	N.
14	Vaccine passport	Vaccine + passport	Open	N.

Description

1- Anti-vaccine: is an adjective formed by combining the prefix 'anti' and the noun 'vaccine'. It means against the use of the vaccine. It can be a person, a group of people or a movement.

2- Coronavirus: Morphologically, coronavirus is a form of compound noun created by combining the words corona and virus, which fall under the heading (noun + noun).

3- Elbow bump: Morphologically, 'elbow bump' is a noun made up of 'elbow' and 'bump'. Lexically, this compound refers to the informal greeting of two people touching elbows, which is popular during the pandemic to avoid spreading disease through touching each other's hands.

4- Face mask: The lexemes 'face' (N.) and 'mask' (N.) make up the noun "face mask." 'Face mask' is a piece of equipment that worn over the nose and mouth to keep you from breathing in hazardous entities, such as germs or pollution, or from breathing out bacteria or viruses onto other people.

5- Face shield: The term 'face shield' is made up of two lexemes which are 'face' (N) and 'shield' (N). 'Face shield' is a personal protective hardware made from clear plastic or transparent substances that block or minimise the risk of transferring respiratory entity droplets on the entire face, the meaning of this compound can be interpreted literally from the head (shield) and elucidated further by the presence of its modifier (face).

6- Lockdown: The words 'lock and 'down' are combined to create this compound. 'lockdown' is the joining of a noun 'lock' and an adverb 'down'. The word "lockdown" in this instance belongs to the class of compound nouns. Semantically lockdown refers to a restriction policy in which individuals are prevented from freely entering, exiting, or moving around a building or area due to danger.

7- Long-term: is a compound that is hyphenated by first adding the word 'long' (Adj.) and then the word 'term' (N.). This compound refers to something lasting for a very long time or having to do with what will occur in the future.

8- Outbreak: This compound noun is formed by combining 'out' an (Adv.) and 'break' (V.). This compound refers to something that suddenly appears, notably an illness or other unpleasant or harmful thing.

9- Patient zero : A compound noun that is formed by a combination of an 'patient' (N.), and 'zero' (N.). A person who has the first confirmed case of an infectious disease, a genetically transmitted condition, or a mutation in a community, region, or family is referred to as "patient zero."

10- Post-pandemic: The adjectival term "post-pandemic" is formed by combining the word 'post' (prefix) and the word 'pandemic' (noun). This compound refers to the era or stage following the Covid-19 crisis.

11- Self-isolate: Self-isolate: This word is considered to be a compound verb, due to the combination of the noun "self" and the verb "isolate." One of the characteristics of a compound word is that its headword determines the compound's word category. This compound refers to staying inside and avoiding contact with others while you have or may have an infectious disease in order to prevent spreading the illness to others.

12- Self-quarantine: This combination is a verb since the word "self" is a prefix and the word "quarantine," which serves as the compound's headword, is a verb. This compound means keeping as far away from other people who share a living space as possible.

13- Shutdown: A compound noun that is formed by a combination of a verb 'shut' and a word 'down'. The meaning of 'shutdown' is: the cessation or suspension of the operation or activity of a business, machine, etc., for a period of time or forever.

14- Vaccine passport: Morphologically, it is a form of compound noun created by combining the words 'Vaccine' and 'Passport', which fall under the heading "noun + noun". A vaccine passport serves as evidence that you have either tested negative for or have had protection from a certain infection disease.

3.3 Multiple Process

In morphology, multiple process is one in which multiple word formation processes are combined to produce a single word.

Table (6) Multiple word-formation Processes

No.	Terms	process	Description	Part of speech
1	Booster shot	Compounding + Affixation	boost + er + shot	N.
2	Corona babies	Compounding + Affixation	Corona + baby+ ies	N.
3	Covideo party	Blending + Compounding	Covid + Video + Party	N.
4	Contact tracing	Compounding + Affixation	Contact+ trace + ing	N.
5	Doom-scrolling	Compounding + Affixation	Doom + Scroll + Ing	N.
6	Hand sanitizer	Compounding + Affixation	Hand + Sanitize +er	N.
7	Herd immunity	Compounding + Affixation	Herd + immune + ity	N.
8	Panic-buying	Compounding + Affixation	Panic + buy+ ing	
9	Zoom-bombing	Compounding + Affixation	Zoom + Bomb + Ing	N.

1- Booster shot: Written as two separate words, it consists of verb + er suffix + noun. This compound refers to an extra administration of a vaccine that is given to someone who has already had a primary vaccination to increase the effectiveness.

2- Corona babies: is a word with multiple morphemes. The free morpheme 'corona' comes first, followed by the free morpheme 'baby' then the bound morpheme '-es,' which denotes a plural noun. This compound is used to refer to the children that are born or conceived during the pandemic.

3- Contact tracing: The term "contact tracing" is considered to be a noun due to the combination of a noun 'contact' and 'tracing'. This term refers to The process of identifying and notifying of people who may have been in close contact with someone who has a proven or probable case of an infectious disease in order to control the spread of infection.

4- Covideo party: The Full compound is the process of two word formation processes, blending 'Covid' with 'video' ,and the result 'covideo' is compounded with the lexeme 'party' . This term is used to refer to a party via video call during the quarantine.

5- Hand sanitiser: The word 'hand sanitizer' is created when the words 'hand' (noun) and 'sanitise' (verb) with a noun-forming suffix 'er', forming a new compound word 'hand sanitizer' . Hand sanitiser refers to a liquid, gel, or foam that is typically used to kill bacteria.

6- Herd immunity: Morphologically, this compound reflects the category of compound nouns because it combines the noun 'herd' with another noun, 'immunity'. Semantically, this term refers to the indirect defense against an infectious disease that occurs when people have obtained immunity, either through vaccination or immunity acquired through prior infection.

7- Panic-buying is a noun consisting of the word 'panic' and 'buy' plus 'ing' to create a new noun: panic-buying. Basically, buying more food products than needed because of the fear that certain products will become unavailable due to the quarantine.

8- Zoom-bombing, is a noun consisting of the word 'zoom' and 'bomb' plus *ing* to create a new noun: 'Zoom-bombing'. The term refers to the act of unauthorized participants that enter zoom meetings without being invited.

9- Doom-scrolling is made up of 'doom' and 'scrolling', the verb 'scroll' (with the suffix -ing) is the source of the word 'scrolling,' which refers to moving text or other material on a computer screen to view a new portion of it. The generated term 'doom-scrolling' indicates the practice of reading a lot of bad news online for an extended period of time.

3.4 Borrowing

Borrowing is the process through which one language receives some elements from another language in the context of language interaction. It commonly happens that terms used to convey technological, social, or cultural developments in one society are taken from the language of another culture. Hock & Joseph(2009:241).

Borrowed words are mostly found in the media such as magazines , newspapers, and media sites. This shows that borrowing words become more commonly used by society. The following is an example of borrowed words of Covid-19- related terms taken from BBC website.

Table (7)   Borrowed word

No.	Borrowing Words	Words origin	Part of speech
1	Coronaspeck	German	N.

Description

Coronaspeck: is a word that was taken from German. It consists of two free morphemes: the first one is 'corona,' and the second is 'speck.' Despite being from Germany, this word has been confirmed as being widely used in English during the Covid-19 pandemic. Coronaspeck is slang word which refers to a weight gained during lockdown as a result of eating more than usual due to working from home.

4. Discussion of Analysis Results

First:

1- The word-formation processes that were used to create the Covid-19 pandemic expressions are compounds, blends, clipping, acronyms, and borrowing. The frequency and percentages of the word-formation processes that represented the lexical innovation of the various English speakers in creating their pandemic expressions are shown in the table below:

Table (8) Frequency & Percentage of word-formation processes

Process	No. of Lexemes	Percentage (%)
Compounding	14	35%
Multiple process	9	22.5%
Blends	8	20%
Abbreviation(Initialism)	4	10%
Abbreviation(Acronyms)	2	5%
Clipping	2	5%
Borrowing	1	2.5%
Total	40	100%

2- According to the Percentage in the table above we can conclude that compounding and blending are more dominant than other word-formation processes . This may be explained by the fact that these two word-formation processes are the most productive and have historically attracted the greatest attention.

Second:

1- The analysis reveals that compound nouns, compound adjectives, and compound verbs are the three types of compound words, and the most common compound of all is the compound noun. It is about 64.286% of the percentage. In the meantime, compound adjectives came about 21.429%, while compound verbs occurred at 14.286%. There are numerous lexical categories for those compound words. The compound nouns (Noun + Noun) and (Adjective + Noun) are the most common type. As illustrated in table below:

Table (9) Frequency & Percentage of compound words

Compound terms	No. of Lexemes	Percentage (%)
Compound nouns	9	64.286%
Compound adjectives	3	21.429%
Compound verbs	2	14.286%
Total	14	100%

2- In multiple-process words, there are eight compounding words with affixation, and one blending word with compounding.

Third: In case of Covid -19 terminology, blending is a common way of introducing new expressions to the English lexicon. 'Covid' or 'quarantine' are frequently used as the initial word in a blend. As shown in table below:

Table (10) Frequency & Percentage of blending words

Blends	No. of Lexemes	Percentage (%)
Covid (first word)	3	37.5%
Quarantine (first word)	2	25%
Others	3	37.5%
Total	8	100%

Fourth: Initialism that have been realised in the field of abbreviation before Covid-19 pandemic even surfaced, are: 'PPE' (personal protective equipment), 'ICU' (Intensive care unit) and 'PCR' (polymerase chain reaction). The Initialism that have been coined to illustrate this new situation and which have been used largely is 'WFH' (working from home).

Fifth: In this study, there are two clippings found. 'Pandy', for pandemic and 'Rona' for coronavirus, both of them are slang, and they are classified as vocabulary that did not exist before, which were formed as a result of Covid- 19 crisis.

Sixth: Both acronyms are new terms related to the global outbreak of coronavirus that first appeared in China. Covid-19 is an entirely novel term, first mentioned on February,11 in a report by the World Health Organisation, as an abbreviation of *coronavirus disease 2019*. While the 'SARS-CoV-2' virus is responsible for a serious Covid-19 disease.

Seventh: Although English is the international language of science, it is open to the interference of other languages, and welcomes terms from various languages in order to

enrich its vocabulary items. Different from other word-formation processes, borrowing less commonly happens in forming words related to Covid-19 terminology.

5. Conclusion

The present study's findings demonstrate that the size and pace of Covid-19- inspired neologisms that have dominated the mass media discourse. It also reveals the kind of word formation processes that participated to the appearance of Covid-19 terminology in the English language. The results show that 'blending' is the most productive word formation process when it comes to the creation of new words related to Covid-19. Compounding also appears to be a significant means enriching the vocabulary characteristic of coronavirus pandemic.

تحليل صرفي لمصطلحات الفايروس التاجي المستجد في وسائل اعلام انكليزية مختارة

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الملخص :

تسببت أزمة Covid-19 الحالية في الكثير من التأثيرات في حياتنا اليومية بما في ذلك اللغة التي تعد واحدة من أولى الأحداث التي تعكس الأحداث التي تحدث في جميع أنحاء العالم.

يرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أن غالبية التأثيرات اللغوية لـ Covid-19 تتحقق من خلال اللغة المستخدمة في الخطاب الإعلامي. الدراسة الحالية مكرسة للتعرف على المستويات المورفولوجية للتحليل الأسلوبي لمصطلحات Covid-19 في محتوى وسائل الإعلام الإنجليزية. تستند الدراسة إلى الفرضيات القائلة بأن جائحة كوفيد -19 هو بيئة خصبة للابتكار اللغوي. من أجل تحقيق هذه المهمة ، استخدمت هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي للبحث واستخدمت التحليل الأسلوبي كأداة بحث. تكشف نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك العديد من الكلمات الإنجليزية الجديدة التي تم إنشاؤها خلال أزمة Covid-19 من خلال عمليات تشكيل الكلمات المختلفة.

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