Neologisms in Mass Media on Selected CNN TV Programs during Coronavirus Epidemic: A Morphological Analysis

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Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the neologisms used on selected CNN TV programs during the coronavirus epidemic. Adopting a descriptive method in analyzing the corpus of the study, we collected (286) neologisms. We analyzed them according to the types of word classes, their topics, and the morphological processes involved in forming these neologisms. The study revealed that 88 percent of the neologisms were nouns and the most prevalent morphological processes were compounding, affixation, and blending, respectively. The study also pointed out that 46 percent of the new words were medical neologisms. Findings revealed that the types of word classes and morphological processes abided by English word formation rules. Besides, all neologisms belonged to English open classes of words.

Keywords: CNN TV programs, coronavirus epidemic, mass media, morphological processes, neologisms

1. Introduction

Language as a universal social phenomenon reflects the community's means of communication, identity, linguistic behavior, and social background. It varies due to cultural, social, and technological developments. It is subject to constant adjustment, change, and progress, and its productivity makes it flexible and creative (Bauer 2002). Such features allow language to keep up with the latest developments and encounter new communicative needs around the globe including any intervention in linguistic disciplines. Neologisms occurring during COVID-19 reflect the flexibility and dynamicity of language. Dynamicity and flexibility of language result in lexical entries that appear due to technological novelty. Dynamicity is manifested in any of the following ways: (1) the process of coinage through lexical and functional equivalents of foreign-language technical terms, or (2) the use of loanwords in the target language system as neologisms, with some phonemic, morphological, or syntactic changes to render the new word fit into the target language linguistic norms (Hamdan and Al-Salman 2021).

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Nordquist (2019: 139) defined neologisms as technical terms referring to newly coined words, phrases, or usage that express the ability of a language to go through and stand change. These changes occur via forming new words based on the circumstances that people encounter. The emergence of COVID-19 has affected people around the globe and the way people communicate. It also affected the global education system, healthcare, economy, and language. Due to this outbreak, newly coined words/neologisms have markedly come into existence and are commonly used in most languages (Al-Salman and Haider 2021). It resulted in linguistic change as a wide range of neologisms particularly those specialized in medicine and epidemics emerged to express social constraints imposed on people because of quarantine and social distancing. Lawson (2021) argued that the coronavirus epidemic has determined its concepts and compelled people to adjust to the new conditions by using certain terms that help them understand the changes that unexpectedly have become part of their daily life situations.

This research is concerned with how the coronavirus epidemic affected language through the influx of new neologisms into English. The motivation arose from the present researchers' observations that many neologisms appeared on mass media, particularly TV programs, and the dearth of studies in this field to document this lexical process. Besides, neologisms in modern English have been partially neglected and many English language learners are unfamiliar with neologisms (Verborgh et al. 2021: 23). This phenomenon has turned out to be a new hot spot of investigation. Also, this paper draws its significance from the fact that it contributes to the research of neologisms in general and to a better understanding of word formation processes by examining the morphological processes related to neologisms on mass media, particularly CNN TV programs. It is also an important attempt to increase scholars' knowledge of TV neologisms in terms of their meaning and usage, promoting their lexical repertoire in English. Moreover, it will improve their understanding of the productivity and creativity of English newly coined words. More importantly, the study draws its significance from the novelty of its data which makes it different from other studies as no studies were conducted on neologisms on TV programs representing innovation in daily life language. Thus, it attempts to fill this gap in the literature by answering the following questions:

1. What neologisms have entered the English language during the coronavirus epidemic as reflected on CNN TV programs?
2. What are the word classes of neologisms reflected on CNN TV programs during the coronavirus epidemic?
3. What are the most common morphological processes involved in neologisms that appeared on CNN TV programs during the coronavirus epidemic?
4. What are the most common topics used in neologisms during the coronavirus epidemic?

1.Statement of the problem

With the influx of so many new COVID-19 neologisms in English, it is necessary to identify, analyze these words, and classify them to make them accessible to English learners.

2. Literature review

2.1 Overview of neologisms

The word 'neologism' is originated from the Greek root *"logos"* meaning 'word' and the French word, *"neo"* meaning 'new', and it first appeared in 1772 (Merriam-Webster 2020). A neologism refers to a recently coined lexical word that acquires a new sense. It can last for a long time or can be changed at any moment (Newmark 1988: 140). The recently coined word is usually a loanword. It occurs in a definite period and is used in written or spoken language. A neologism is inclined to emerge originally in an informal style. It is abundant on the Internet and mass media (Newmark 1988). Similarly, Mair (2006: 38) emphasizes that "The most salient type of neologism is a word which is new in its form, and which refers to a concept which is new". Rey (1995: 77) defined neologism as a linguistic phenomenon that can be perceived from different perspectives: time (synchronic), geographical, social, and communicative. Therefore, it is a unit of the lexicon -an expression, phrase, or word, whose meaning, or signifier-signified relationship, presupposes an effective function in a certain model of communication. The transfer of meaning or the change of word class of a newly coined word is supposed to function as a neologism (Li-na 2016).

Linguists have several points of view concerning the process of considering new words as a neologism. Some highlighted the importance of the age factor of new words and indicated that they should not be older than (20) years to be regarded as neologisms (Haham 1989; Niska 1998). Haham (1989) characterized new words as neologisms based on their semantic and structural characteristics. Accordingly, his categorization was labeled as a structural-semantic categorization of neologisms. His classification was as follows: (a) a neologism should have a new meaning (changed its meaning); (b) the form should be new; (c) the meaning is new and not older than 20 years, while the form is not new. Janssen (2006: 85) classified new words as neologisms based on the following: (a) a psychological criterion -a neologism should be "perceived" as a new word by the language community; (b) a lexicographic criterion -a neologism should not exist in the dictionary; (c) a diachronic definition - a neologism should occur in new language texts and could be entirely a newly coined word. Additionally, Krishnamurthy (2010) classified newly coined words as neologisms according to the following elements: (1) word formation represented by morphological processes such as compounding, affixation, and blending, leading to the invention of new words; (2) lexical deviation which leads to the creation of neologisms that Leech (1969, 42) referred to as the creation of new words; and (3) borrowings. In this study, the researchers adopted the following criteria of neologisms: an entirely newly coined word (not older than 20 years), or a completely new meaning of an old word.

Recall that neologisms demonstrate that language is dynamic, flexible, and creative. Language is not something fixed in stone but evolves like a living thing and is inclined to change, omissions, and additions.

2.2 Morphological classification of neologisms

Historically speaking, neologisms are usually added to the language lexicon and created in a variety of ways. They are mostly created either by adding or combining elements (blending, compounding, affixation, and acronyms), by deleting elements (abbreviation, shortening, clipping, and backformation), by conversion, and/or coinage (Newmark 1988; Lehrer 2007). Below are more details on these processes. (Illustrative examples are taken from the present study's corpus, when available)

2.2.1 Compounding

A process in which two free stems are combined and function semantically and syntactically as one word (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik 2006). An example of compounding is Covid-alliance (a nonprofit program made during the coronavirus epidemic to drive exponential policy research for the public good) and Loxit (lockdown and exit). There are diverse types of compounding: noun compounding, verb compounding, adjective compounding, and preposition compounding. In this study, we will see that noun compounding is the most common morphological process.

2.2.2 Derivation/affixation

Novel words can be formed by adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes) to roots or stems. It is "the most common type of English word formation" (Yule 2010). There are two main types of derivational affixes: neutral and non-neutral. The latter may involve stress shift, vowel change, and/or consonant change. Examples of derivation are Covidial (root + suffix) and coronacation (root + suffix), which means time off from school due to COVID-19.

2.2.3 Blending

A word is formed by the fusion of two parts of words together as a single word. These portmanteau words are usually produced to encounter the phonotactic limitations of language (Marchand 1969). Unlike compounding, blending combines only two parts, the first part of a word with the last part of another word (Katamba 1994:21), as in globosity (globe and obesity) and Covidiot (COVID-19 and idiot).

2.2.4 Clipping

It is another morphological process referring to the deletion of one syllable or more from a word. The omission may occur initially, medially, and/or finally. It is also defined as forming a new word by shortening, cutting up, or mincing an existing word. This process does not involve meaning or word category change. The output is a clipped word such as rona (corona) and Vokens (virtual tokens).

2.2.5 Abbreviation

It is a shortened version of a word or phrase, which stands for a whole word. It contains several letters taken from a word or phrase. An abbreviated neologism has turned out to be a common trend on CNN TV programs. An example of an abbreviation is BVC (Bovine coronavirus).

2.2.6 Acronyms

It is a type of abbreviation in which a word is created from the initial letters of other words (Yule 2010). The resulting word is called an acronym and is pronounced as a single word. However, when the individual letters are pronounced separately, it is called initialization. Acronymized neologisms have become a trend as they save space, especially in news headlines. An example of an acronym is sars-cov-19.

2.2.7 Conversion

The process by which a word that belongs to a one-word category is used as part of another category without adding an affix. It is known as classification or functional shift (Yule: 2010). It refers to a word class occupying a syntactic function that is distinctive of another word class (Quirk et al. 2006). Some linguists call this morphological process zero derivation. Conversion functions in different ways: from verbs to nouns, nouns to verbs, adjectives to nouns, nouns to adjectives, etc. An example of conversion is self-quarantine (verb and noun) and furlough (verb and noun).

2.2.8 Backformation

Backformation is a particularly creative morphological process of reduction. Unlike derivation, in this process, an affix is deleted to create a new word. It always involves the reduction of elements causing a change in the word class. Most backformation processes result in verbs (Quirk et al. 2006). An example of backformation is the verb infect (from the noun infection) and contact-trace (from contact-tracing).

2.2.9 Loanwords/borrowing

A process in which a word is taken from one language and is used in another one. "English is a vacuum-cleaner of a language. It sucks words in from any language it contacts" (Crystal 2004: 59). English still relies on Latin and Greek roots to coin new scientific words e.g., coronapocalypse (from Latin) and meme (an internet humorous video from Greek).

2.3 Related studies

The emergence of the COVID-19 epidemic has given rise to several studies. Suparno, Iroth and Rattu (2021) examined the emergence of neologisms during COVID-19 in Indonesian multimedia in Arabic, Indonesian, and English. The researchers identified the most common morphological processes involved in forming the (150) new words that describe COVID-19 in their corpus, namely acronyms, abbreviations, and borrowings. Hamdan and Al-Salman (2021)

investigated neologisms in Arabic, focusing on the types of morphological processes. The corpus of the study was gathered from main mass media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. A questionnaire was distributed to 100 university students to write down the most frequent terms used in information and communication technology as well as mass media. The study reported that neologisms could be ascribed to a variety of reasons such as convenience, practicality, relevance, accuracy, internationalization, trendiness as well as lack of equivalence in Arabic. The study also showed that the types of word classes and morphological processes that mark the incorporation of neologisms into the Arabic system were as follows: blends, borrowing, phonemic changes, morpho-syntactic changes in addition to clipping, and abbreviations.

In a similar study, Al-Salman, and Haider (2021) investigated the new expressions during the coronavirus epidemic. The data of the study included 208 newly coined words and expressions and were collected from social media networks (YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and Blogs). The analysis showed that most morphological processes were adopted in the formation of neologisms. The study concluded that the flow of new words revealed the vitality and originality of the English language to react to developing circumstances during crises. It should be noted that the study did not focus on the word classes and topics of newly coined words. It did not show the most prevalent morphological processes or word classes, and neither did it mention the TV programs involved in the study. Asif, Zhiyong, Iram and Nisar (2021) explored the linguistic aspects of neologisms related to the coronavirus epidemic. The study was based on word formation and adopted Krishnamurthy's (2010) model of classifying neologisms. The study data were collected from books, articles, social media in addition to several websites. The study showed that the new words belonged to nouns, adjectives, or verbs. Acronyms and abbreviations were the most common processes utilized during the outbreak of COVID-19. A similar study was conducted by Amiruddin, Hakim, and Sukmawaty (2022). The researchers concluded that compounding was the most common process of forming neologisms during the coronavirus epidemic.

Prior to the COVID-19 epidemic, Shahlee and Mustaffa (2019) investigated the neologisms adopted on social networking among youths. The study aimed to observe the neologisms that university English language students use on mass media platforms. The corpus of the study was gathered from English-language university students in Malaysia. (90) neologisms were identified in different mass media platforms. The results of the study revealed that university students were inclined to produce neologisms through several morphological processes among which were compounding, affixation, blending, and acronyms. Furthermore, most of the new words were verbs. Li-na (2016) studied the creation of neologisms in News English and concluded that English news turned out to be a vital part of English learning where neologisms offered distinct data for English researchers.

3 Research methodology
3.1 Sample and data collection
 The researchers collected the study data using listening, recording, and note-taking. The study adopted the classification models of Krishnamurthy (2010) and Janssen (2006:47), which are based on examining spoken language. Sudaryanto (1992) indicated that this kind of classification is essential for scholars as it allows them to get data through listening, watching, and notetaking. The source of the data was CNN TV programs. The researchers collected a corpus of (286) neologisms they found in selected CNN TV programs namely, CNN Newsroom, Early Start, At This Hour, New Day, Connect the World, The Global Brief, CNN Tonight, and The Situation Room.

3.1.2 Data analysis
 The researchers checked the 286 neologisms in two English dictionaries: Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 2020, and Oxford Dictionary of English, 2020. These two dictionaries were selected because they are among the largest and the most up-to-date dictionaries on the Internet. We looked up the meaning and form of the newly coined words. The words were categorized into their appropriate word classes (verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs) and according to the morphological processes involved in their coinage. Then, the data was tabulated to show the most common word classes, topics of neologisms as well as the most frequent morphological processes. Data collection lasted for three months.

     To ensure the reliability and validity of the data, the researchers consulted five professors of the English language at Zaytooneh Private University and the Faculty of Educational Sciences and Arts to verify the data. They were requested to examine the data by determining whether the word is a neologism, its classification and the morphological processes involved in its coinage. There was no noticeable discrepancy among the consultants. Following that, the researchers classified the neologisms as shown in Appendixes A and B. See also the pie chart in the following section.

4 Results and discussion
In this section, we first identify the neologisms that appeared on CNN TV programs and then describe the neologisms according to word class, the morphological processes involved in their coinage, and their topics, respectively.

4.1 Neologisms during the coronavirus epidemic on CNN TV programs
To answer the first research question, we identified all the neologisms that entered the English language during the coronavirus epidemic as reflected on CNN TV programs. A total of (286) neologisms appeared on these programs. Some examples are globosity (globe and obesity), vodcast (video and broadcast), blogosphere (blog and atmosphere), chatiquette (chat and etiquette), wedsite (wedding and site), loxit (lockdown and exit), covidpreneur (Coronavirus disease and entrepreneur), covidiot (Covid19 and idiot), Cybrarian (cyber and librarian), gootube (goggle and

YouTube), and quarantini (quarantine and martini). Note that some of these words were already established words in English; however, they acquired new meanings during the epidemic, hence their identification as neologisms. For a list of all the neologisms, see Appendixes (A), (b), and (C).

4.1.1 Neologisms according to word classes
In an answer to the second question, we categorized all the neologisms according to their word class. The frequency of word classes used in neologisms is displayed in Figure (1). As can be seen from Figure (1), neologisms fall into three-word classes: with nouns being the most frequent (237), followed by verbs (21), and adjectives (10).
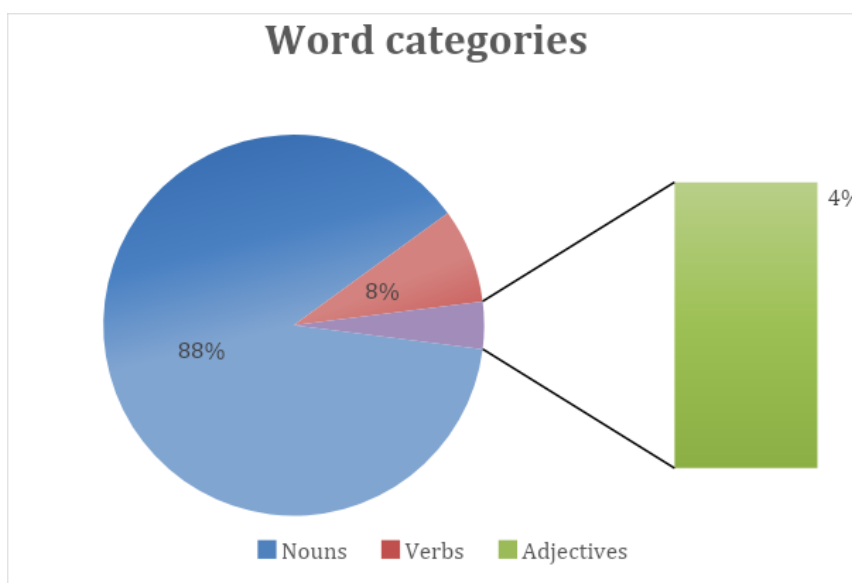

Figure (1). Word classes of collected neologisms

 All word classes were content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives). Noun neologisms occur to express names of things (including ideas, concepts, experiences, inventions, animals, places, specific information, etc.) They illustrate the common activities that people usually do during the pandemic. Therefore, it is not surprising that nouns were the most frequent neologisms. This agrees with Stekauer's study (2022), which found that most neologisms were nouns. Examples of nouns are Covid-alliance and covidpreneur. Verbs are usually used to describe mental or physical actions. The use of verbs depicts a real portrait of the habitual actions and activities people regularly perform during the epidemic. Examples of verbs are flatten the curve and get covideo. Adjectives serve to modify nouns giving descriptive details of things and feelings. Examples of adjectives are globose and

tenebrous. However, only (10) adjectives were reported in the study, which could be attributed to the abundance of English adjectives already in use. Out of the (21) verbs, (11) neologisms can be used as verbs and nouns. Likewise, three new verbs can also be used as adjectives (see Appendix A).

4.1.2 Morphological processes
To answer the third question, which relates to the most common morphological processes involved in neologisms that appeared on CNN TV programs during the coronavirus epidemic, we identified eight morphological processes, as shown in Figure (2). As can be seen, compounding, affixation/derivation, and blending were the most common processes, while conversion and clipping were the least used processes.
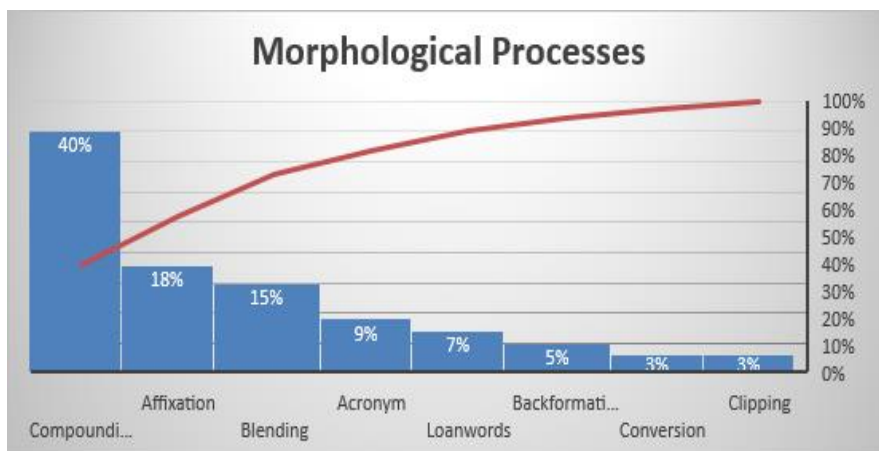
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Figure (2). Morphological processes in neologisms

Compounding, as in coronaspeak, novel coronavirus, and pooled samples, was the most common morphological process as it is the simplest and most common process in generating neologisms. This is not unexpected as compounding seems to be the most productive morphological process of coining neologisms (Lehrer 2007; Altakhaineh 2019, 2022). It is also easy to understand compounds as they usually consist of two or more already existing words. This is in harmony with the fact that compounding is a quite common way of producing newly coined words in English (Katamba 1994; Bolinger 1980; Adams 2002 and Bauer 2002). This is consistent with Mworia's (2015: 47) view that neologisms focus on compounding to create their distinct meaning.

Affixation (18 %), came second, which is in line with Yule's (2010: 59) observation that affixation is very productive nowadays. Examples of affixation are coronacation, Covidial, and coronial. Compounding and affixation were the major

morphological processes in this study, and this agrees with Ayto's (1995) and Bauer's (2002) studies, where compounding and affixation were the most frequent and productive word formation processes and constituted a major source of neologisms. Blending, as in diabesity (diabetes and obesity), globosity (globe and obesity), and Digerati (Digital and Literati), accounted for 15 percent, and this shows that this process is a productive and dynamic morphological process, as noted by Crystal (2004) and Lehrer (2007: 115). This is similar to the results of Al-Salman and Haider (2021), who noted that these three processes were common as most of the lexical entries and terms were not new; they had previously been there but brought into effect again within the coronavirus epidemic context during the outbreak (Al-Salman and Haider 2021). Acronyms, as in CoV-2, SARS-Cov-1, and PUM came fourth in the data (9%), and their appearance on TV screens to produce neologisms may be attributed to the fact that they are "space-saving and are uttered with fewer syllables" (Adams: 2002). Loanwords (7 %) are not expected to be quite common as English is the world language now and is rich in vocabulary. Moreover, the fact that neologisms should conform to the linguistic system of a language renders loanwords uncommon as they usually pose certain phonological constraints (Abu Guba 2021). Some examples of loanwords are videobloguera, coronapocalypse, and coronageddon. Similar to borrowing, backformation was not very common, with only 5% of neologisms representing backformation, as in emote, monetize and contact-trace Conversion (3%), as in vlog, furlough, and social distance, and clipping (3%), as in rona, vokens, and quar, were the least frequent morphological processes in the study. For more examples of morphological processes see Appendix (B), Table (2).

4.1.3 Topics of neologisms
In this subsection, we answer the fourth study question, which seeks to identify the most common topics used in neologisms during the coronavirus epidemic. The pie chart below shows that neologisms related to six topics. The most common topics of neologisms were medical neologisms (46%) and technological as well as social media neologisms (29%), whereas the least common topics of neologisms were music and art neologisms (4%), and culture neologisms (4%).
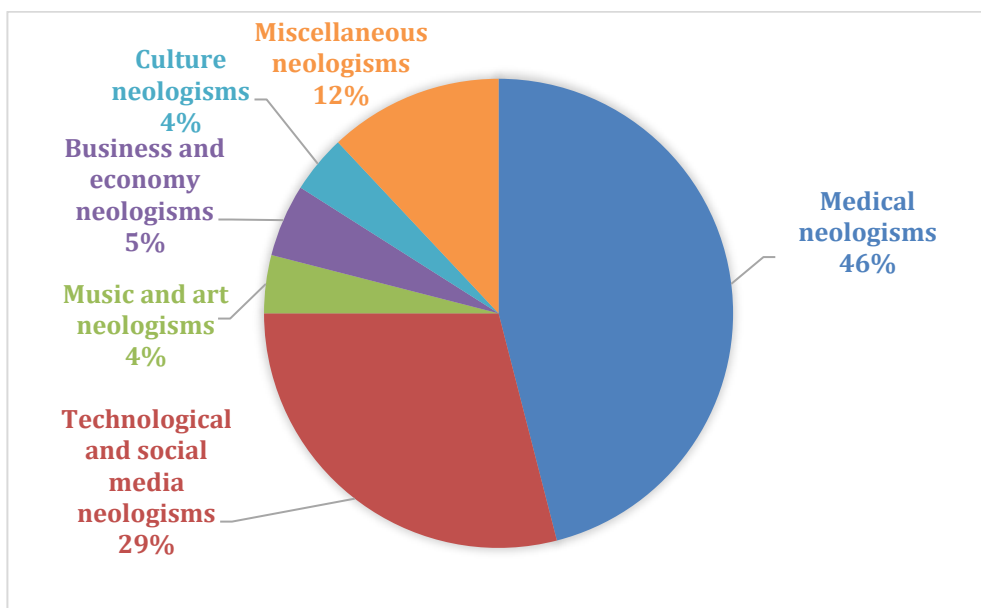
Figure 3. Topics of neologisms

Examples of medical neologisms are covidpreneur (a person who was forced to start a business during the COVID-19 period), and rat-licker (a person who refuses to wear a mask during the COVID-19 period). The abundance of medical neologisms is expected because COVID-19 is a medical phenomenon. Examples of technological and social media neologisms are sexting (blending of sex and texting); which means sending sexual videos or messages by a mobile phone, and voken (an ad on the internet clicked for more information). Business and economy neologisms (5%) ranked third and were not frequently used seemingly because the world economy was in recession during the outbreak. Examples of business and economy neologisms are gig economy (a free-market system or economic activity involving short-term or freelance laborers to accomplish jobs usually in the service sector) and furlough (a leave of absence given to a governmental or official employee during COVID-19). On the other hand, there was a downward tendency in the use of neologisms, especially in music and arts (4%) most probably because musical and art activities almost came to a halt during the epidemic. Examples are vlogger/volgger (a person who posts online videos, especially on YouTube). Finally, cultural neologisms (4%) were not also prevalent since the cultural vigor was negatively influenced by the epidemic and people's health was a priority. Examples are acedia (care) and stitch "n" bitch (a group of people who meet for chatting online during COVID-19). For more examples see Appendix (C).

5. Conclusion

The current research has shown that 268 neologisms were commonly used on CNN TV programs covering several topics, chief among which were medical, technological, and social media. We have seen that compounding, affixation, and

blending, respectively, were the most common morphological processes in the coinage of neologisms, whereas backformation, conversion, and clipping were the least common morphological processes, which reflects the productivity of English morphological processes. Not all morphological processes and word categories were observed in the study. Only eight morphological processes were used in neologisms to express the vitality and creativity of English. The morphological analysis of neologisms occurring during COVID-19 revealed that all neologisms belonged to content words with nouns being the most dominant word class in the data, forming (85%), followed by verbs (11%) and adjectives (4%). Findings here can be useful reference work for scholars concerned with morphological studies, especially in word formation, and can also be useful for learners to acquire new words and keep up with the latest developments in the English lexicon in addition to boosting their confidence and experience in their journey of learning English (cf. Abu Guba, Jarbou and Daoud 2023).

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Appendix A

Neologisms according to word class

Topic	Noun	Verb	Adjective
Neologisms in Medicine	Pandemic brinkmanship, rat-licker, coronacation, corona, corona baby, coroneologisms, pandemic, epidemic, COVID-19, rona, 2019-nCoV, Post Covid 19, Covidivorces, Covidiot, covideo, self-quarantine(n) Covid-alliance, covidpreneur, coronial meme, gendercide, diabesity, Covid kit, globosity, asymptomatic, zoonotic disease, blursday, quaranteams, herd immunity, coronavirus hub, 29 Coronapocalypse, quaranfifteen, quarantini, quarantees, covexit coronageddon, doom scroll, CoV, CV, SARS, RNA, FDA, CMS, PUM, PUI, ARI, SARS-Cov-1, SARS-CoV-2, CFR, ARDS, BCV, Bat, ACV SARS,	self-quarantine(v) flatten the curve, contact trace (v) wimp out(v) declare pandemic(v) ban social(v) gathering 5 get rapid COVID test(v) plank the curve(v)	

	MERS, PCR, PPE, CDC novel coronavirus, super spreader, Tsunamis of COVID -19, face mask, Covidial, quarantrolls, pooled sample testing (for COVID-19), coronaspeak, corona testing kit, vaccine nationalism, contact- tracer, drive-thru screening clinic, drive-thru testing clinic nosocomial infection, non-medical mask epidemic peak, cold zone, cocooning, covember, COVID-19 antibodies morbidity rate, epidemic curve anosmia, Seroprevalence, warm zone, mitigation phase, zoonosis, viremia, positivity rate, plank the curve, Locktail hour, covidisms, coronallusional apocaloptimist, peak surge Psychoneuroimmunity Co-morbidity, Red zone Community transmission, Palliate, active case, anti-vaxxer, Rapidly recovered case, 69		

	Crisis triage, border closure, Covid Alert, Covid Trend Shelter in place Long COVID, fomites, community mitigation strategies, Colonial sanders Colonial baby Coronial meme Coronial inquest Roblox coronial codes Covid kid, Booster dose/shot, Chocotherapy Zero Covid textual harassment,		
Neologisms in Technology and social media	Textspeak, lexpionage, Vodcast, Podcast(n), Faceversary, webinar, gootube, webzine, webrarian, website, noob, troll, ungoogleable, podkasto, Tweet cred, iPod, Cyberstalking, netizen, netspeak, Cyberbullying, cyber-feminism, textual, Cyberslacking, bluesnarfing, bluejacking, chatiquette, Picmix, sexting, weblog, ultrabook, digerati, voken, twitterholic, blook, ego-surfing, emoticon, monetization, podcaster, podcasting, emotags	Zoombom (v) Cyberbully (v) Podcast(v) Doomscroll (v) Dreadvertise(v) goofproof (v) get covideo(v) troll(v)	Goofproof(adj) Intexticated (adj)

	Googleplex, Zipvit, infocosm, Inmet, copter, boob job, anti-tsarist, chocotherapy, Chiantishire, bobbitt voken, voodooism, movieoke cybrarian, webrarian, gootube, ubliquilink, emotags, knowbie, collabulary, intermit, MOOC, Nooksurfer, Slashdot effect, cyber-vigilantism Cybersickness, keypal, Yahooligans		
Neologisms in Music and art	pointe, earworm, volg, vlogger/ volgger, VOD, sodcasting, waltz, quarantunes, *meh Fashionista*		
Neologisms in Business and Economy	gig economy, brexiteers, buzz marketing, bankster, promissory, furlough(n), Price gouging, e-lancer economy, bottom-fish(n) permalancer, reopen the economy, forbearance	furlough(v) bottom-fish (v)	Get-rich-click
Neologisms in culture	staycation, frenemy, acedia, stitch 'n' bitch, racne, muffin top, thot, tebowing	Chillax	
Miscellaneous	COPD	badmouth lowdall(v)	Lowdall (adj) badmouth(adj)

	(Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), ROTFL, emote, emoji, locavore, Piggybacker, conurbation, floordrobe, vegivore, espada ropera, loxit, zoonoottinen, Lexiteer, brexiteers, ebb and flow (n), lowdall(n) gym rat digital poverty Mitthead, Rickwad, piloxing, isobar, Familect (family dialect) 23	Cinemacast ebb and flow (v)	tenebrous hyperlocal zlock phat, globose
Total (268)	237	21	10

Appendix B

Neologisms according to morphological processes

Compounding	Blending	Acronyms Initialization	Conversion
pandemic brinkmanship, vaccine nationalism, rat-licker, Covid-alliance, covidpreneur, zoonotic disease, herd immunity, coronavirus hub, fuck COVID-19, novel coronavirus, super spreader, pooled sample testing, coronaspeak, corona testing kit, Textspeak, wedsite, covexit, netspeak, bluesnarfing, bluejacking, earworm, gig economy, buzz marketing, Price gouging, velvet divorce,	Diabesity (diabetes and obesity) Globosity (globe and obesity) lexpionage (lexical and Espionage) Webinar (web and seminar) Vodcast (video and broadcast) Podcast (iPod and broadcast) Webrarian (web and librarian)	SARS, RNA, FDA, CMS, PUM, PUI, ARI, SARS-Cov-1, SARS-CoV-2, CFR, ARDS, BCV, Bat SARS, MERS, PCR, PPE, CDC, VOD, COPD, ROTFL, ACV	Contact tracing (v. and n) furlough (v. and n) blog (v. and n) vlog (v. and n) social distance (v. and n) Podcast (v. and n)

Piggybacker, espada ropera, Nooksurfer, arachnerd, butt covid, screening clinic, boob job, drive-thru testing clinic, floordrobe, Scott eVEST, muffin top, flatten the curve, plank the curve, contact tracing, wimp out, declare a pandemic, ban social gathering, get rapid COVID test, doom-scrolling, zoom bombing, get covideo, goofproof, get-rich-click, bottom-fish badmouth, lowdall, ego-surfing**,** textual harassment, Slashdot effect, warm zone, Morbidity rate, epidemic curve, epidemic peak, cold zone, COVID-19 antibodies, community mitigation strategies, Colonial sanders Colonial baby, Coronial meme, Roblox coronial codes, Covid kid, Zero COVID-19, Booster dose/shot, keypal red zone Locktail mitigation phase, warm zone, Community transmission, active case, rapid recovered case morbidity rate, epidemic curve, cold zone, nosocomial infection medical mask	Blogosphere (Blog and Atmosphere) Chatiquette (chat and etiquette) Sexting (sex and texting) Picmix (picture and mix) Wedsite (wedding and site) Digerati (Digital and Literati) Loxit (lockdown and exit) bankster (bank and gangster) Covidpreneur (Coronavirus disease and entrepreneur) Covidiot (Covid19 and idiot) blook ((blog and book) Netizen (net and citizen) Hackathon (Hack and Marathon) Bodybooking (Body and Facebook) Bluejacking (Bluetooth and jacking) e-lancer economy (Electronic, freelancer economy) Wellderly (well + elderly(		

Locktail hour, mitigation phase, positivity rate, epidemic peak Crisis triage, border closure, Covid Alert, Covid Trend Shelter in place, Chocotherapy Zero COVID Google Ganger, digital poverty peak surge	Piloxing (Pilates and box) Yahooligans (Yahoo search engine) Cybrarian (cyber and librarian) Webrarian (web and librarian) gootube (goggle and YouTube) quarantini (quarantine + martini(Chillax (chill and relax) Emotags (emotion and tag) Emoticon (emotion and icon) Podcatcher (podcast and catcher) Frenemy (friend and enemy permalancer (Permanent and lancer)		
92	36	21	7

Affixation/derivation	Loanword	Clipping	Backformation
Brinkmanship, coronacation, coronial, gendercide asymptomatic zoonotic, quarantees, super spreader Covidial Nationalism	covidpreneur, meme, volg, coronapocaly pse, corona, coronageddo n, waltz, ,lexpionage, quarantunes, pointe, emoji, acedia,	quar(quaran tine) rona(corona) Blog(weblo g) Thot (thought)	Emote (emotion) Volg(volgger) videoblog (videoblogger) monetize(monetization) doomscroll(doomsc roller) Lexit (Lexiteer) Brexit(brexiteers)

contact-tracer	conurbation, ,	Vokens	furlough
quaranteams	espada	(virtual	(furloughing)
ungoogleable	ropera,	tokens)	podcast(podcaster)
cyber-feminism	globose,	Pod	contact-
Cyberstalking	videobloguer	(podcast)	trace(contact-
Textual harassment	a		tracing)
Cyberbullying	(videoblogger		badmouth
Cyberslacking	) podkasto		(badmouthing)
ultrabook			zoombom(zoombo
bluejacking			mbing)
ego-surfing			
bluesnarfing			
monetization,			
podcaster			
volgger			
sodcasting			
brexiteers			
gouging			
podcasting			
tebowing			
self-quarantine			
flatten			
gathering			
Zoombombing			
doom-scrolling			
Intexticated			
hyperlocal,			
Chocotherapy,			
coronallusional			
apocaloptimist,			
Psychoneuroimmunity,			
anti-vaxxer,			
Cyberstalking			
Co-morbidity			
43	17	6	12 (233)

Appendix C
Selected definitions of neologisms. For the definition of the rest of the neologisms
see the following links:
- https://en.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?search=gig+economy&title=Special:Search
  &profile=advanced&fulltext=1&ns0=1
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica
- www.urbandictionary.com
- https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/split

- https://www.merriam-webster.com/

No	Neologism	Old meaning (According to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2016)	New meaning (According to current online dictionaries)
1.	Social Distancing	No definition was available in old dictionaries for social distancing. Distancing means the amount of space between two things, objects, or places	A method of stopping transmission of COVID-19. It is a way of reducing the spread of infectious diseases by isolating affected people in quarantines, maintaining space between them
2.	Troll	An imaginary creature in stories	Somebody who provokes others (on the Web) for amusement or disruption
3.	A rat-licker	Rat: An animal looks like a mouse. Lick: moving tongue across the surface of something	Somebody who refuses to wear a mask during the COVID-19 period).
4.	Gym rat	Not available	A person who spends time in muscle building at a gym/ health club
5.	covidpreneur	Not available	a person obliged to start a business during the COVID-19 period
6.	Sexting	Not available	blending of sex and texting which sending sexual videos or messages by a mobile phone
7.	Textual harassment	Not available	A person who is regularly texted by someone whom s/he does not desire to communicate with.
8.	Flatten curve	Not available	Reducing spread of the COVID-19
9	Booster dose	Booster is a small amount of drug that increases the effect of one that was given before, The term booster dose is not available	A vaccine used in the United States to prevent COVID-19 pandemic
10	Vodcast	Not available	Videocast: a video program from a social network internet site

1 1	covexit	Not available	Leaving out during lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic
1 2	coronapoc alypse	Apocalypse: the final devastation of the world, but the term coronapocalypse is not available	The end of the world due to COVID-19 P.s For the meaning of the rest of the neologisms, please see the links above