

- Tucker → Food.
- Runners → Trainers, Sneakers.
- Yeah-Nah → No.
- Nah-Yeah → Yes.
- Scrap → A fight.
- Fair Dinkum → Genuine, real, true.

American slang is filled with simple filler words and a phrase like "gosh," "guys," "say what?" etc. Australian is no different. Some things to try out include:

- Ending phrases with the word "mate." Mate can be used anytime you would normally say "guys," "man (as in, "come on, mate!"), or similarly simple slang terms for a person.
- Using "Reckon" when you're thinking of something. "I reckon that's not a bad idea, mate."

If you master these Australian English words and phrases, you'll have no problem speaking to any true blue Australian.

References:

1. <https://www.wikihow.com/Speak-With-an-Australian-Accent>
2. <https://www.fluentu.com/blog/english/australian-english/>

PANDEMICS AS A SOURCE OF NEOLOGISMS FORMATION

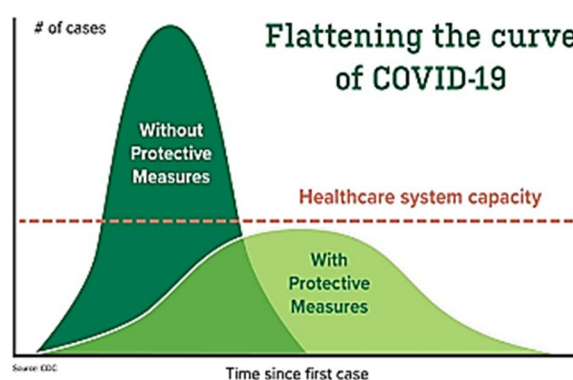
SVITLANA ZUBENKO, Associate Professor, PhD (Philology)

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

A **neologism** (*/ni:'plɒdʒɪzəm/*; from Greek *véo-* *néo-*, "new" and *λόγος* *lógos*, "speech, utterance") is a relatively recent or isolated term, word, or phrase that may be in the process of entering common use, but that has not yet been fully accepted into mainstream language. Any language is a living organism. In particular, the English language is currently developing very swiftly and there is so called «neology blowup». R. Berchfield who worked at compiling a four-volume supplement to NED says that averagely 800 neologisms appear every year in modern English [1]. There are several reasons why do neologisms appear in any language: 1) the events in the field of politics (Brexit); 2) the rise of new concepts and new ideas in the social culture and Pop-culture (Hip-hop, Megxit); 3) new discoveries in science and technology (Internet). 4) the manufacture of new products in economy (airpods). 5) literature (Author's neologisms). For example, the term "time machine" was first coined by H.G. Wells in his book "The Time Machine", published in 1895. Since that time the word "time machine" has been used all over the world. 6) Internet, social media websites caused the appearance of many new words among which is the expression "Like shock" – when you get more likes in Instagram / Facebook that you expected:

e.g. *The picture of my dog got 70 likes. I am like shocked.* Also, neologisms can be divided according to the way how are they formed. They are subdivided into: phonological neologisms, borrowings, semantic neologisms, syntactical neologisms. In its turn, syntactical neologisms are divided into morphological (word-building) and phraseological (forming word-groups). *Phonological neologisms* are formed by combining unique combinations of sounds, they are called artificial, e.g. rah-rah (a short skirt which is worn by girls during parades, because girls repeat in chorus rah-rah: when they are marching). *Phonetic borrowings* are stable neologisms which are used widely and frequently e.g. perestroika (Russian), solidarnosc (Polish), dolce vita (Italian) etc. *Semantic neologisms* are lexical units existing in the language can change its meaning to denote a new object or phenomenon «umbrella» developed the meanings: «aviation umbrella», «political umbrella». *Syntactical neologisms* can be divided into morphological (word-building) and phraseological. Among morphological neologisms there are a lot of compound words of different types, such as «free-fall» - “різке падіння курсу акцій” which appeared in 1987 with the stock market crash in October 1987 (on the analogy with free-fall of parachutists, which is the period between jumping and opening the chute). phraseological (forming word-groups); and phraseological units with transferred meanings, e.g. to buy into (to become involved), and set non-idiomatic expressions, e.g. electronic virus, Rubic’s cube, retail park, acid rain, boot trade etc. It should be stated that it is rather difficult to translate a neologism. Due to the fact that neologisms originate in one language, translations between languages can be difficult. In the scientific community, where English is the predominant language for published research and studies, like-sounding translations (referred to as 'naturalization') is predominantly used. The four translation methods are emphasized in order to translate neologisms: transliteration, transcription, use of analogues, calque or loan translation.

Pandemics as a source for neologisms formation. The history of humankind is intertwined with such devastating diseases as plague, smallpox, cholera, typhoid, Spanish flu and many others. These pandemics has always served as a source of the formation of the new words. Among them, notoriously famous word “Quarantine” which appeared in the middle of the 17th century: from Italian quarantine ‘forty days’.



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Currently, we are going through the process of the new words formation caused by the spread of COVID-19. On Feb. 11, in Geneva, the head of the World Health Organization unveiled the name of a new disease. “*I’ll spell it,*”

the director-general, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, said: “*C-O-V-I-D hyphen one nine.*” Being named only on February, 11 it landed just over a month later in Merriam-Webster's online dictionary, the fastest journey from conception to formal recognition in the company's nearly 200-year history. Covid-19 and its derivatives transformed and expanded the vocabulary of our daily lives. Words like *asymptomatic* and *droplets* and *super-spreader* have moved out of the professional niche use and became a part of regular conversation, along with terms such as *red zone*, *social distancing* and *flattening the curve*.

Suddenly we all became epidemiologists.

It's not just scientific and medical terms, such as *pathogen* and *incubation period*, that sprang from the professional language to wide public. A whole set of neologisms — newly coined words and expressions — such as *quarantini*, *zoom bombing*, *coronial* and *a covidiot*. *Quarantini* (Quarantine + Martini) – a strong alcoholic beverage that is made when people are quarantined. *Zoom bombing* – the act of raiding a Zoom call, usually on school related calls by posting pornography or otherwise offensive content. Scientists believe that we might witness a birth boom and the new generation, which will be conceived during the quarantine time, when people were locked in their houses, will be called coronials. *Covidiot* – someone who ignores social distancing measures or stockpiles toilet paper. *Coronavirus* even got it's nickname and a funny face, which can be often seen in Instagram. Miss Rona / The Rona is an abbreviation used for the coronavirus. Some have called it "Miss Rona," adding the "Miss" to denote personality to the virus. Others simply call it "the Rona," a plain reference to its full name.



Emergence and spread of neologisms has always accompanied the development and formation of the language. Currently, we are living in the era, when the outbreak of the world pandemic caused by COVID-19 stipulated the appearance of the new scope of words which reflect the current situation and people's attitude to it. Words have their own life cycle. At first, caused by some major events in the life of the society, they emerge, then become widely used, then, when the conditions are changed, they are preserved in the dictionary and then might disappear forever. Hopefully, in the future these words, associated with the Coronavirus, will disappear from our everyday use and we will see them only in the dictionary.

References:

1. Systemic relations in the English vocabulary. Groups of words in the lexicon. Neologisms, archaisms and international words. Retrieved May 30, 2020 from <http://www.wikipedia.com.ua/1x2e4.html>