

CORONAVIRUS VOCABULARY AS A MEANS OF REFLECTING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT A PERSON

O VOCABULÁRIO DO CORONAVÍRUS COMO MEIO DE REFLETIR O CONHECIMENTO SOBRE UMA PESSOA

EL VOCABULARIO DE CORONAVIRUS COMO MEDIO PARA REFLEJAR EL CONOCIMIENTO SOBRE UNA PERSONA

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ABSTRACT: The article examines the knowledge about a person that is represented by language units created during the coronavirus pandemic. These language units are formed using such methods as word-composition, affixation, substantiation, and blending and make up three lexical categories “coronavirus patients”, “law-abiding citizens who comply with anti-epidemiological rules” and “violators of anti-epidemiological rules”. The characteristics of the concepts represented by the language units of these three categories are described, it is shown that the concepts transmitted by the language units of the categories "law-abiding citizens who observe anti-epidemiological rules" and "violators of anti-epidemiological rules" can be considered as oppositional. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the components used in word-composition and affixes, with the help of which derived units are created.

KEYWORDS: Representation of knowledge about a person. Opposition concepts. Russian coronavirus vocabulary. Names of persons. Word-formation.

RESUMO: O artigo examina o conhecimento sobre uma pessoa que é representado por unidades de linguagem criadas durante a pandemia do coronavírus. Essas unidades linguísticas são formadas por métodos como composição de palavras, afixação, fundamentação e combinação e compõem três categorias lexicais “doentes de coronavírus”, “cidadãos que cumprem as regras anti-epidemiológicas” e “violadores das regras anti-epidemiológicas”. Descrevem-se as características dos conceitos representados pelas unidades de linguagem dessas três categorias, mostra-se que os conceitos transmitidos pelas unidades de linguagem das categorias "cidadãos cumpridores da lei que observam as regras anti-epidemiológicas" e "violadores das normas anti-epidemiológicas regras" pode ser considerado como de oposição. É dada especial atenção à análise dos componentes usados na composição de palavras e afixos, com a ajuda dos quais são criadas unidades derivadas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Representação do conhecimento sobre uma pessoa. Conceitos de oposição. Vocabulário russo sobre o coronavírus. Nomes de pessoas. Formação de palavras.

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RESUMEN: El artículo examina el conocimiento sobre una persona que está representado por unidades de lenguaje creadas durante la pandemia de coronavirus. Estas unidades lingüísticas se forman utilizando métodos como la composición de palabras, la fijación, la justificación y la combinación y conforman tres categorías léxicas: "pacientes con coronavirus", "ciudadanos respetuosos de la ley que cumplen con las normas antiepidemiológicas" y "violadores de las normas antiepidemiológicas". Se describen las características de los conceptos representados por las unidades lingüísticas de estas tres categorías, se muestra que los conceptos transmitidos por las unidades lingüísticas de las categorías "ciudadanos respetuosos de la ley que observan las normas antiepidemiológicas" y "violadores de las normas antiepidemiológicas" puede considerarse como oposicional. Se presta especial atención al análisis de los componentes utilizados en la composición de palabras y afijos, con la ayuda de los cuales se crean unidades derivadas.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Representación del conocimiento sobre una persona. Conceptos de oposición. Vocabulario de coronavirus ruso. Nombres de personas. Formación de palabras.

Introduction

Any living language is constantly developing, and new words are its indispensable attribute. The appearance of neologisms may be due to a number of reasons. On the one hand, it is connected with the development of society, culture, and technological progress, on the other hand, with the desire to compactly convey an idea of a phenomenon or reflect a person's changing attitude to the world around him. The modern world is characterized by the desire for economy, which manifests itself in the creation of abbreviations, compound words, blends that replace descriptive designations. An example of a change of attitude towards a phenomenon is, for example, the tendency to tolerate a person with non-traditional views, which is manifested in the creation of words that act as a gender-neutral alternative to existing language units.

At the same time, the creation of new words has always been facilitated by events that have a significant impact on people's life, changing the usual way of our life. One of these events is the spread of coronavirus infection COVID-19, which affects the vocabulary and phraseology of all languages that instantly responds to this event. As the researchers (KHALFAN; BATOOL; SHEHZAD, 2020) claim, in addition to achieving the obvious goal of communication, language units related to the pandemic are also used to determine worldview and convey certain points of view.

Purpose of the article

The purpose of this article is to consider the language units that appeared during the coronavirus pandemic as a means of representing knowledge about a person in Russian, as well as to describe the ways of their creation. The focus of attention is on the most represented groups of names of persons. Achieving this goal involves solving a number of tasks: - selecting the names of persons from the dictionary of the Russian language of the coronavirus era; - considering what knowledge about a person during the coronavirus pandemic is in demand; and - analyzing the ways used to create names of persons.

Literature review

Whatever the reasons for the emergence of neologisms, they have always aroused the interest of scientists who consider these language units from the perspective of different approaches. One of the problems that arise when researchers study new words is the definition of the notion of “neologism”. Although Moskaleva notes that “the belonging of words to neologisms is a relative and historical property, therefore, there is no consensus among scientists in the definition of this notion” (MOSKALEVA, 2008, p. 246), most researchers believe that new words should be considered those that are characterized by a shade of novelty compared to words familiar, often used. While sharing this view, we cannot disagree with Grishkina, who points out that novelty is an individually subjective criterion for evaluating a new word. For example, words related to digital technologies, remaining new in a traditionally linguistic sense, may not be such for youth representatives (GRISHKINA, 2016).

Another problem that attracts the researchers’ attention is the identification of ways to create new words and those areas of human life that are replenished with new words. So, a lot of works are devoted to the study of new words that appeared in the coronavirus era. They consider ways to create neologisms of the coronavirus era in different languages (AKUT, 2020; ASIF *et al.*, 2021; GEKKINA, 2020; MINEEVA, 2020; MITURSKA-BOJANOVSKA, 2020; PAVLOVA, 2020; SAVCHENKO; YAN-JUN, 2020; ZELENIN; BUTSEVA, 2020). Researchers point out that not all ways of creating words are fully involved in creating neologisms of the coronavirus era. For example, an analysis of the coronavirus vocabulary of Russian and English shows the productivity of word-composition and compound names (ASIF *et al.*, 2021; ROMANNIK, 2020).

The subject of study is the cultural and national specifics of neologisms of the coronavirus era. Neologisms of the coronavirus era, being in interaction, vividly reflect the originality of different cultures (BURRIDGE; MANNS, 2020; CATERMINA; LIPIRIDI, 2020; PAVLOVA, 2020). Pavlova notes that although in all analyzed languages, namely in English, German, and Russian, there is a tendency to avoid direct nomination of the disease in order to subconsciously reduce its danger, it is more characteristic of the English language, which uses descriptive and euphemistic nominations. Having analyzed different disease names in Russian (*kovid*, *koronavirus* and *korona* (*covid*, *coronavirus* and *corona*), the author concludes that the Russian language most assimilates the name of the *kovid* due to its brevity and ability to derive (PAVLOVA, 2020). Studies conducted on English indicate the most active use of the word *corona*, then the word *covid* (BURRIDGE; MANNS, 2020).

Scientists compile a thematic classification of neologisms of the coronavirus era (ZELENIN; BUTSEVA, 2020). So, Zelenin and Butseva distinguish the following groups of names of persons: 1) coronavirus patients; 2) law-abiding citizens who comply with the requirements of quarantine; 3) violators of quarantine discipline; 4) panickers; 5) victims during the pandemic; 6) voluntary assistants; 7) medical personnel; 8) legal violators, crooks; and 9) children whose birth will be directly or indirectly related to the quarantine period. According to the authors, most of the language units that appeared during the coronavirus pandemic are individual-author and occasional nominations.

The focus of the researchers' attention is on the functioning of language units of the coronavirus era (KHALFAN; BATOOL; SHEHZAD, 2020). For example, it is demonstrated how neologisms used either in text or in the form of hashtags affect the perception of users in social networks. According to the authors, scientific neologisms contribute to the creation of a sense of caution and responsibility. While the influence of neologisms of mass culture is twofold: on the one hand, it contributes to the rooting of racism, sexism, and other negative phenomena (for example, Chinese Virus), and on the other hand, it is a means of transmitting wit, humor, making it easier to survive a difficult time.

Research methods

The study uses a set of methods: morphemic and word-formation analyses, conceptual and definitional analysis. The method of conceptual and definitional analysis, in particular, allows us to identify the meanings actualized by the Russian names of persons that appeared

in the coronavirus era. When selecting the material, “Dictionary of the Russian Language of the Coronavirus Era” (DICTIONARY, 2021) is used.

The practical significance of the work is determined by the fact that its results can be useful in studying the lexicology of the Russian language, the Russian language as a foreign language.

Results and discussions

As a result of the study, three lexical categories are considered: *"coronavirus patients"*, *"law-abiding citizens who comply with anti-epidemiological rules"*, and *"violators of anti-epidemiological rules"*, identified taking into account groups of words that are names of persons proposed by Zelenin and Butseva. It should be noted that the same language units may be included in different lexical categories. For example, the word *covid-puteshestvennik* (*covid-traveller*), on the one hand, conveys the idea that a person is a coronavirus patient, and on the other hand, a violator of anti-epidemic measures. The most of the words used as names of persons include the components *korona-*, *koronavirus-*, *kovid-*, *covid-* (both Latin, and Russian writing are used). There are words that include the component *virus-*. Names of persons are created by means of word-composition, affixation, nominalization, and blending and constitute lexical categories that convey certain concepts - structures of knowledge as a product of human cognition.

The lexical category *"coronavirus patient"* is represented by a fairly large number of language units. Their analysis showed that they actualize the following conceptual characteristics: ‘sick person as a carrier of infection’, ‘sick person as a spreader of infection’, ‘types of sick people’ (‘first sick person’, ‘potential sick person’, ‘special patient’, ‘sick person who recovered’, ‘sick person unable to recover’, ‘sick person violating anti-epidemiological rules’). These units are created in such ways as word-composition, affixation, and nominalization.

The components *korona-*, *koronavirus-*, *kovid-*, *covid-*, *virus-* connect to the component *-nos*: *kovidonos*, *kovidonoska* (colloquial, ironic); the suffixed component (suffixoid) *-nosec* (carrier): *virusonosec*, *kovidonosec*, *koronanosec*, *kovidonosica* (humorous, ironic designation of female persons); the component *-nositel'* (transfers the idea that the subject is a disease carrier): *virusonositel'*, *kovidonositel'* (*kovid-nositel'*), *covid-nositel'*; the component *-pacient* (indicates the role of the patient in relation to the attending physician): *koronapacient*, *kovid-pacient*, *kovid-pacientka*, *covid-pacient*, *covid-pacientka*.

A number of words denoting different types of coronavirus patients, which are determined in accordance with their state or behavior, are created by word-composition. To indicate a special group of female patients, the component *-rozhenica* is used (*kovid-rozhenica*). To give an idea of patients who couldn't recover the following components are used: *-zhertva* (*kovid-zhertva*, *covid-zhertva*, *koronazhertva* (*korona-zhertva*)), *-pokojnik* (*kovid-pokojnik*), and *-trup* (*covid- trup*). Language units denoting patients who violate anti-epidemiological rules are created using the following components: *-narushitel'* (*covid-narushitel'*); *-passazhir* (*kovid-passazhir*, *covid-passazhir*); *-puteshestvennik* (*covid-puteshestvennik*); *-posetitel'* (*kovid-posetitel'*); *-vreditel'* (*covid- vreditel'*). The examples actualize either the information on how the rule violation is manifesting, or give a negative assessment of the actions of patients (the last two examples). The word with the component *-voz* (*koronovoz*) is also characterized by negative connotation. The component, as it is known, is usually used in relation to a vehicle intended for the carriage of goods named by the first component of the compound word.

A number of compound words are formed either by attaching components that are substantivized, or by attaching a component and further nominalization of a compound word:

– *bol'noj*: *kovid-bol'noj*, *kovidnobol'noj*, *koronabol'noj* (*korona-bol'noj*), *koronobol'noj* (*korono-bol'noj*); *- inficirovannyj* (it is emphasized that a person is infected with pathogens): *korono-inficirovannyj*, *korona-inficirovannyj*, *kovid-inficirovannyj*, *koronavirusno-inficirovannyj*, *covid-inficirovannyj*, *koronaficirovannyj*; *-zabolevshij*: *kovid-zabolevshij*, *covid-zabolevshij*; *-zarazhennyj* (*zarazivshijsja*, *zarazhennyj*, *zaraznyj*): *kovid-zarazhennyj*, *covid-zarazhennyj*, *kovid-zarazivshijsja*, *koronazarazivshijsja*, *kovidnozazhennyj*, *kovid-zaraznyj*; *- pozitivnyj*, *polozhitel'nyj*: *kovid-pozitivnyj*, *koronapolozhitel'nyj*; *kontaktnyj* (it contains an indication of contact with a sick person): *kovid-kontaktnyj*; *- beremennaja*: *kovid-beremennaja*, *covid-beremennaja*.

A number of the words denoting infection carriers is formed by nominalization:

kovidnyj, *kovidoznyj* (colloquial), *kovidnutyj* (colloquial, disapproving), *koronavirusnyj*, *koronavirusovannyj*, *koronavirusovyyj*.

The noun *kovidoznyj* is formed from an adjective that includes the suffix *-ozn-* (used to form the names of adjectives that are characterized by an abundance of what is denoted by the motivating word [<https://dic.academic.ru>]). The noun *koronovannyj*, formed from the participle that appeared as a result of the semantic transfer of the words *korona* and *koronovat'*, is interesting. The word *korona* is borrowed from English. However, unlike the English word *corona*, which has the meaning of “a bright circle seen around the sun or the

moon” and the figurative meaning created by a semantic transfer on the principle of the similarity of the structure of the virus with the solar crown, the Russian word *korona* has a different original meaning. The word means a golden crown with precious jewelry, which is a symbol of the monarch’s power. That is, the word *koronovannyj* is used ironically. The word *kovidnutyj* is characterized by a negative connotation, since it is formed, as Gekkin points out, from an occasional neologism created on the model of the derivative *majdanutyj* (from *majdanut'sja* "go crazy on the basis of rally sentiments") (GEKKINA 2020).

By suffixation, the words calling a virus carrier are formed from components *kovid-* (*kovidec, kovidik, kovidist, kovidnik, kovidnica, kovidovec, kovidchik*), *korona-* (*koronnik, koronshhik, koronjakl*), *koronavirus-* (*koronavirusnik, koronavirusnica*), *pandemija-* (*pandemijshhik*). Apparently, such suffixes are used as *-shhik, -chik, -ec* (it is used for creation of negative and estimated derivatives), *-ovec, -ik* (reflects idea of belonging of a person to a certain group on a physical state), *-ist, -nik, -nic* (forms names of female persons), *-jak*.

The names of sick people who recovered are created with the help of the prefix *post-*, which is used in the formation of nouns and adjectives and denotes “after that” (*postkovidnik, postkovidnica*), and the prefix *jeks-* (*ex-*), meaning the loss of former situation or the quality by the person which is called after this prefix (*jeks-kovidnik, jeks-kovidnyj*). To name virus carriers who excessively spread it, the prefix *sverh-* (*super-*) is used, which forms nouns with the meaning of the highest degree of manifestation of what is called by the motivating noun (*sverhrasprostranitel'*); the prefix *super-* forming nouns with the meaning “the manifestation of the increased or superior quality, the strengthened action called by the motivating noun” (*superrasprostranitel', superzarazhatel', superrazbrasyvatel', superraznoschik, superspreder*). The latter is used in combination with the suffixes *-tel'* and *-chik*, attached to the verb base. The last example is from English (*super-spreader*).

The next lexical category is “***law-abiding citizens who comply with anti-epidemiological rules***”. Its constituent units actualize the following conceptual characteristics: ‘one who recognizes the existence of the virus and observes anti-epidemiological measures’, ‘one who observes anti-epidemiological measures and spreads panic’, ‘one who observes anti-epidemiological measures of a certain type’ (‘one who sits in quarantine’, ‘one who wears masks’, ‘one who wears gloves’, ‘one who is vaccinated’). When creating these language units, in addition to affixation, nominalization, word-composition, blending is used.

The components *korona-*, *kovid-*, *covid-* are added to the second components transferring both neutral, and negative attitude to people who recognize the existence of the virus and observe anti-epidemiological measures. They can actualize information about faith and a strong degree of devotion to views, up to complete submission: *-verujushhij*, *-verun*, *-ver*: *koronaverujushhij*, *kovido-verujushhij*, *kovidverun*, *kovidover*; *-lojalist* (*fig. bookish* one who remains loyal to the legitimate government, strongly supports the government or authorities (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovid-lojalist*, *covid-lojalist*; *-patriot* (a person devoted to the interests of some cause, faithful to something (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovido-patriot*, *kovid-patriot*; *-fanatik* (passionate devotion to some case is emphasized): *kovid-fanatik*; *-poklonnik* (enthusiastic veneration of someone or something is noted): *kovidopoklonnik*; *-adept* (a zealous adherent, a follower of some teaching): *kovidoadept*; *-zombi* (blind submission to someone else's will is noted): *koronazombi* (*korona-zombi*), *koronozombi*. This group also includes the words *kovidoljub*, *kovidoman*, *koronafil*, created by suffixation (suffixes *-ljub*, *-fil*, *-man* call people who love what is indicated by the first component of the word), as well as the words *kovidolojal'nyj*, *kovidoidnyj*, which appeared as a result of nominalization.

The information about the assessment and specifics of those views to which a person trusts can be transmitted: *-fatalist* (the belief in inevitability of destiny, predetermination is emphasized): *covid-fatalist*, *koronafatalist*; *-fundamentalist* (supporter or follower of fundamentalism, i.e. extremely conservative religious, philosophical, moral, and social trends (Map of words..., n.d.)): *korona-fundamentalist*; *-sektant* (*fig. the person absorbed by narrow group interests and distinguished by dogmatic views and beliefs* (Map of words..., n.d.)): *kovid-sektant*; *-konspirolog* (*publicistic, ironical* one who is fond of conspiracy theories; supporter of any conspiracy theory (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovido-konspirolog*.

The information about the activity of a believer is also actualized: *-jentuziast* (a person who is very interested in and involved with a particular subject or activity, acting with enthusiasm (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovidojentuziast*, *koronajentuziast*; *-aktivist* (active member of some team; social activist (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *korona-aktivist*; *-revnitel'* (a zealous desire to benefit some case is noted): *kovid-revnitel'*; *-propagandist* (one who promotes something. (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovid-propagandist*; *-trendsetter* (the one who sets the trend, the founder of the new fashion, trends, the new direction (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *covid-trendsetter*, the word is a hybrid.

At the same time, one of the components of a compound word can initially bear a negative assessment: *-idiot*: *kovid-idiot*, *kovidoidiot*; *-baran* (*fig., coll. a stupid, stubborn*

man): *baranovirusnik*. Words with the *-idiot* component are of interest because they can have polar meanings, denoting both a person who zealously observes anti-epidemic measures and absolutely does not follow them, formed both by word-composition and blending: *kovidiot*, *kovidiotka*. Other examples of words that appeared as a result of blending are *kovidast* from *kovid* + *pederást* (*jarg.* here: about a bad person) (DICTIONARY, 2021), *kovidjatel* from *kovid* + *djatel* (*jarg.*, usually abusive a fool, dumb).

It is seemed that the words that reflect ideas about those people who not only believe in the existence of coronavirus infection but also experience a state of panic or inspire it to others can be distinguished into a separate group. These words can also be components of a separate lexical category of “*panickers*”. Such words include words created by word-composition, with components *-paniker* (*panikersha*) (one who succumbs to panic or spreads alarming rumors, which can cause panic (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovidopaniker*, *kovidpaniker*, *kovid-panikersha*, *covid-paniker*, *koronapaniker*; *-alarmist* (from French, bookish, outdated a person prone to the spread of disturbing (usually unfounded) rumors (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *koronaalarmist*, *kovidoalarmist*. A person spreading panic is presented as a tempter, which reflects the words *-bes* (in a superstitious view: an evil spirit tempting a person; an unclean force, devil): *kovidobes*, *koronabes*, *koronabesik* (the last word is a derivational compound formed by the affectionate diminutive suffix *-ik*); *-demon* (religious an evil spirit, tempter; a devil, fallen angel (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *koronademon*. Such a person is also characterized as suffering from mental disorders: *-isterik* (susceptibility to hysterical seizures is noted): *kovid-isterik*; *-pessimist* (a tendency to pessimism is indicated): *koronapessimist*. Similar meanings convey the words created with the help of the suffix *-fob* used to indicate the enemy, the opponent, the hater of what is expressed in the first part of the word: *kovidofob*, *koronafob*. They are also actualized by the words formed by blending: *kovidofrenik*, *koronafrenik* (*kovid* (*korona*) + *shizofrénik* (a person suffering from schizophrenia; about a nervous, excited person); *kovidoid* (*kovid* + *shizoid* [outdated the same as schizophrenic (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]); *koronoik* (*korona* + *paranoik*; a patient suffering from a chronic mental disorder characterized by stable delusional ideas while maintaining the otherwise logical thinking (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.])).

When creating the words that indicate people who follow the quarantine, the already mentioned ways are used. The words are formed using the suffixes *-fil*, *-man*: *karantinoman*, *karantinofil*. The suffixes *-ec* (designations of persons belonging to some public, ideological current), *-ist* (designations of persons belonging to a scientific, ideological, art current), *-nik*, *-shhik* are also used: *karantinec*, *karantinist*, *karantinnik*, *karantinshhik*, *karantinshhica*.

A few words are created by adding the components *-adept*, *-poklonnik*, indicating adherence to quarantine measures (*karantinoadept*, *karantinopoklonnik*), and the component *-bes* (*karantinobes*), indicating a desire to encourage others to follow quarantine measures. There are words formed by blending. One of the words due to the second component describes a person jealously observing quarantine as mentally unbalanced: *karantinoid* (*karantin* + *schizoid*; outdated same as schizophrenic (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]). The other word transfers a negative assessment *domosek* (*dom_* + *gomosek* [*sec* from *seksual*, that is referring to the lifestyle indicated by the first component]). It is created by analogy with the borrowed word *houmseksual*. As the creators of the dictionary (DICTIONARY, 2021) indicate, the word *houmseksual* is derived from the English *stay homosexual* (from the hashtag *stayhome* ‘stay at home’), used as a verbal part of an Internet meme; *hóum* (English *home*) +... *seksual* (referring to the lifestyle indicated by the first component). One word appears as a result of nominalization. It is the word *karantinujushhijsja* denoting a person forced to be quarantined for health reasons. The Russian version of the *stayhome* hashtag is the *sididoma* hashtag, from which the words *sididomec*, *domasidelec*, *domosidelec* are created by merging the phrase and attaching the suffix *-ec*. There are words that actualize the information that the person himself decided to isolate. They are formed by the suffixes *-jant* (*samoizoljant*), *-n* + *-ist* (*samoizoljacionist*), *-n* + *nik* (*samoizoljacionnik*), *-n* + *-shhik* (*samoizoljacionshhik*), *-tor* (*samoizoljator*). The word *samoizolirovannyj* is formed by nominalization.

The words calling those who wear masks are formed by means of the suffix *-nik* (*-nic*) (*masochnik*, *masochnica*, *namordochnik*). The last word has a negative connotation, since it is formed from the word *namordnik* belt or wire covering put over an animal's nose and mouth in order to prevent it from biting (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]). There is a word formed by adding the previously mentioned suffix and the prefix *za-* (*zamasochnik*). The suffix *-fil* can also be used to indicate a supporter, fan, adherent to wearing masks (*maskofil*). There is a borrowed word *masker*. The word *maskonos* is formed due to the connection of the base components. Another word denotes a person who observes the rules of wearing masks and gloves; it is formed by adding two words (*masochnik-perchatochnik*). The word *perchatochnik*, created by suffixing, means one who complies with the requirement to wear both masks and gloves.

After the vaccine was created, words denoting people who follow the requirement of compulsory vaccination appeared. They are formed using the suffixes *-shhik* (*vakcinshhik*), *-fil* (*vakcinofil*) and the prefix *pro-*, which is attached to the borrowed word (*provakser*).

The lexical category “*violators of anti-epidemiological rules*” is based on the concept that can be considered as a concept opposed to the previously described concept, represented by the units of the lexical category “*law-abiding citizens who comply with anti-epidemiological rules*”. The following conceptual characteristics are actualized by the language units of this category: ‘one who does not recognize the existence of the virus and does not comply with anti-epidemiological measures’, ‘one who does not comply with anti-epidemiological measures of a certain type’ (‘one who does not sit in quarantine’, ‘one who does not wear masks’, ‘one who does not wear gloves’, ‘one who is against vaccination’).

The creation of these language units is provided by word-composition, affixation, nominalization, blending. With the help of word-composition the components *korona-*, *kovid-*, *covid-*, *koronavirus-* connect to various components which can be neutral or transfer a negative connotation. The second component can transmit information about the non-recognition of the existence of a coronavirus infection: *-otricatel'* “one who rejects, does not recognize something, protests against something” (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovid-otricatel'*, *kovidootricatel'*, *korona-otricatel'*, *koronaotricatel'*, *koronootricatel'*; *-otrical'shhik*: *koronaotrical'shhik*.

It should be noted that when forming the semantics of words some characteristics of the concept represented by the second component of the compound word are defocused, and only the characteristic ‘denying something’ gets to focus: *-neverujushhij* (who isn't recognizing the existence of god, denying religion) (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovid-neverujushhij*, *covid-neverujushhij*; *-ateist* (the person who doesn't believe in the existence of God or denies the existence of God, gods or any other highest essence ruling the world) (Map of words..., n.d.): *koronaateist* (*koróna-ateíst*); *-agnostik* (a supporter of agnosticism; a person denying the possibility of objective knowledge of the surrounding reality by a subject by means of his own experience [MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]]: *koronagnostik*; *-skeptik* “the one who doubts everything, treats everything mistrustfully, critically” (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovid-skeptik*, *kovidoskeptik*, *korona-skeptik*, *koronaskeptik*, *koronoskeptik*, *covid-skeptik*, *virusoskeptik*, *koronavirus-skeptik*; *-nigilist* (the person who is negative to all conventional, showing extreme skepticism) (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovid-nigilist*, *korona-nigilist*, *koronanigilist*.

It can be emphasized not only the lack of faith in something but also a special attitude that goes against public opinion: *-eretik* (it is emphasized that a person deviates from dominant or generally accepted views, rules): *kovid-eretik*; *-dissident* (one who deviates from

the prevailing religion in the country): *kovid-dissident*, *kovidodissident*, *koronavirus-dissident*, *koronadissident*, *korona-dissident*, *koronodissident*, *polukovid-dissident*.

There are words in which a person's special attitude to society is indicated, a negative assessment of a person and his attitude to others is given: *-cinik* (neglect, contempt for the norms of public morality is noted): *koronacinik*; *-jegoist* (a person imbued with selfishness; egoist) (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *covid-jegoist*; *-ham* (*colloquial* a rude, impudent person (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.])): *kovid-ham*; *-razgil'djaj* (a chaotic, negligent, careless in affairs person) (Map of words..., n.d.): *kovidorazgil'djaj*; *-pofigist* (*colloquial* about a person who is indifferent): *koronapofigist*, *koronopofigist*. It should be noted that words can also be formed by blending - *kovigist* (*kovid* + *pofigist*).

The compound word with the component *-optimist* is interesting: *koronaoptimist* “about those who underestimates the danger of coronavirus infection”, since an excessive optimism in the case of a real danger is assessed negatively.

There are words in which the emphasis is made not just on the lack of belief in something but also on the active counteraction to something: *-diversant* (the one who commits diversion, diversions that is destroys, puts military or state facilities out of action, or has training for such activity) (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.]): *kovid-diversant*; *-buntar'* (the one who protests, fights against something) (Map of words..., n.d.): *korona-buntar'*; *-narushitel'* (the one who broke or breaks rules, laws, customs, etc. (MAP OF WORDS, [n.d.])): *covid-narushitel'*; *otrical(a)* (a convict, who is at enmity with the administration of the colony (prison), and at liberty - with enforcement authorities [<https://news.rambler.ru>]): *kovidootrical*, *kovidootricala*.

As already mentioned, the component by which words with the opposite meaning are created is the component *-idiot*: *kovididiot*, *koronaidiot* (*kovidiotka*) “about a person who ignores the preventive measures taken to limit the spread of coronavirus infection” (DICTIONARY, 2021, p. 97).

The names of persons who do not believe in the existence of covid and violate anti-epidemiological rules are also created with the help of the prefix *anti-*, used to express opposition or hostility, and the suffix *-nik*: *antikovidnik*, *antikoronavirusnik*. This prefix can be attached to one of the components of a compound word: *antikorona-bezumeec*.

Language units denoting those who are against quarantine compliance are created by affixation and word-composition. By affixation the words *karantinofob* and *antikarantinist* are created. The first word is formed by means of the suffix *-fob* which is used to name the enemy, the opponent, the hater of what is expressed in the first part of a word. The second

word is formed by means of the prefix *anti-* and the suffix *-ist*. By word-composition the word *karantinoskeptik* appears. The words that denote people who not only oppose quarantine but also maliciously violate it, are created by suffixation from the words that describe in what the violation of quarantine is manifested: *poguljanec* (the suffix *-janec* is used to create the names of persons who belong to any ideological direction), *shashlychnik* (the suffix *-nik* is used to name persons by some property, characteristic related to the attitude to the subject, occupation, circle of activity), *naruzhitel'* (the suffix *-tel'* is used, which is attached to the word *naruzha* “about what is outside the quarantine place (on the street, in the air, etc.)” (DICTIONARY, 2021, p. 194). The word *naruzha* appeared in a five-minute video by Oleg Kuvaev called “Isolation”, the main characters of which are Masyanya and Hrundel, who switched to isolation due to coronavirus. Another word is created by word-composition - *koronashashlychnik*.

There are numerous words naming opponents of wearing masks. They are created using the prefixes *anti-*, *bez-* and the suffix *-nik* (*-nica*): *antimasochnik*, *antimasochnica*, *bezmasochnik*, *bezmasochnica*. One word with this prefix is borrowed from English by calquing - *antimasker*. There is a parasynteton *protivomasochnik*. Nominalization is also used when creating words denoting opponents of the mask regime: *bezmasochnyj*, *golomordyj*.

A number of words denote people who, although wearing masks, do it wrongly. One word appears by word-composition and adding the diminutive suffix *-ik* - *golonosik* (*golyj* + *nosik*). A number of words are formed using affixation. When the word *naruzhenosec* is created, the suffixed component (suffix) *-nosec* is added to the word *naruzha*. When creating other words, the prefix *pod-* with the meaning “below something, under something” and the suffix *-nik* are used: *podnosnik* (*pod* + *nos*), *podborodochnik* (*pod* + *boroda*).

Words denoting opponents of wearing gloves are created by affixation and nominalization. By adding the prefixes *anti-* and *bez(s)-* and the suffix *-nik* the words *antiperchatochnik*, *besperchatochnik* appear. The word *besperchatochnyj* is a deadjective noun.

The names of persons opposed to the use of the vaccine are created by word-composition and affixation. The word *vakminoskeptik*, created by adding the component *-skeptik*, conveys disbelief in the vaccine, the word *vakcinodissident* that is created by adding the component *-dissident*, indicates that the distrust of the vaccine contradicts the official position. A number of words are created by adding the prefix *anti-* and the suffixes *-shhik*, *-nik*: *antivakcinnik*, *antivakcinshhik*, *antiprivivochnik*. One word is borrowed from English -

anti-vaxxer. By suffixing, a word is created that calls a person who is afraid of vaccination: *vakcinofob*.

Conclusion

The emergence of coronavirus infection has become a significant event in people's lives and has caused the emergence of a large number of language units that make up lexical categories and convey meanings that become dominant in human consciousness during the coronavirus era. The study shows that the language units that make up the considered lexical categories can mainly be attributed to mass culture neologisms. The language units constituting the lexical category of “coronavirus patient” are created by word-composition, affixation, and nominalization, the last two ways can determine the creation of words characterized by negative connotation. However, in general, these language units are neutral and can receive certain connotations when used in a certain context.

When creating language units of the lexical categories “law-abiding citizens who comply with anti-epidemiological rules” and “violators of anti-epidemiological rules”, such ways as affixation and word-composition, along with which nominalization and blending are used, become the most popular. Units of these categories convey polar meanings, as, for example, the second components of compound words demonstrate: *verujushhij* – *neverujushhij*, *eretik*, *sektant* – *ateist*, *fanatik* – *skeptik*, *lojalist* – *dissident* and others.

The same suffixes are in demand when creating the names of persons who believe in coronavirus infection, supporting quarantine, wearing masks, vaccination. For example, the suffix *-phil* (*koronafil*, *karantinofil*, *maskofil*, *vakcinofil*). The same can be said about the creation of names of persons opposed to quarantine, vaccination. For example, the suffix *-fob* (*karantinofob*, *vakcinofob*). The suffixes *-nik*, *-ist*, *-shhik* are used when creating language units of both lexical categories. The prefix-suffix way of word-formation is more used to create the language units of the lexical category “*violators of anti-epidemiological rules*”. It is among the units of these two categories there are those ones that are characterized by a certain connotation.

It is promising to consider how to create language units of other lexical categories and the peculiarities of their functioning in discourse.

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