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The Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Language Usage: Investigating the Coinage of Coroneologisms in English and Overcoming the Difficulties/Challenges of Translating them into Arabic

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Dedications by *Ammar GOUASMIA*

Aches in the acnestis did not halt me as I settled upon overburdening and offering time to bring forth the aftermath of this topic we selected and the study we elected as worth-sharing. In fulfilling this task, I absconded from the world's hostility to my haven's hospitality: a shelter where I hedged myself with an inglenook, an effervescent coffee and piles of books appointing me as a librocubicularist! This opulent task was indeed unutterable and ineffable.

I wholeheartedly dedicate this work to
humanity;
science;
the great beautiful Arabic language;
all languages of the world;
my true passion, literary translation;
and to the field of Translation Studies.

To the memory of my grandmother, **GARMIA**,
who saved me from a fire that almost ended my life when I was 3.

Dedications by *Ali AMMARI*

This dissertation is dedicated to the memories of my father & sister. May Allah bless & forgive them. I dedicate this dissertation also to my big family; my Mother, my sisters, my brothers, and my kids. This dissertation is dedicated to my wife who encouraged me to pursue finish my dissertation. It is also dedicated to my friends, and to my partner, Ammar Gouasmia, who co-worked with me in this dissertation.

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Allah says in the Holy Quran:

«... And he who doeth good of his own accord, (for him) lo! Allah is Responsive, Aware..»

[Al-Baqarah:158]

And we did this good, if you really appreciate it, with all our own accord; passion and admiration which our Creator, Allah Almighty bestowed upon us. Our gratitude and praise to Him are heartfelt, sincere, deep, eternal, undying and endless.

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our colleagues, sincere ones;
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Abstract

No one can deny the recent dominance of the English language on social media. This "flexible" language, so to speak, is evolving more than ever that new words are constantly added to dictionaries. It is a no-brainer to predict that the COVID-19 neologisms received the largest part of the new entries as the pandemic is an ongoing phenomenon. Neologisms, at first sight, evoke bewilderment and weirdness. Once they are broken down into their components, they would evoke laughter and admiration. This study introduces an analysis of a collection of English neologisms related to the COVID19 pandemic in the interest of paving the way to translate them into Arabic. This study is divided into three main chapters: the first and second chapters are theoretical, while the third chapter is practical. In chapter one, we shed light on the background of the COVID19 pandemic, with special reference to its impacts on the English language. In chapter two, we highlight the word formation processes in English and Arabic and the difficulties/challenges of translating English neologisms into Arabic. In chapter three, we introduce the corpus of the study which includes a collection of 20 English neologisms related to the COVID19 pandemic. Then, we analyze these neologisms so to spot the difficulties/challenges of translating them into Arabic. By then, we adopt appropriate methods to overcome these difficulties/challenges in view to produce Arabic equivalents/counterparts for these neologisms.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, terminology coinage, neologisms, difficulties/challenges of translating, counterparts/equivalents



General introduction

Background of the study

We once read a quote that goes in this sense "If linguistics and translation were married, they would have issues". We do not recall to whom this quote belongs, but we remember that it made us laugh heartily! In fact, it did not only evoke laughter, but it also generated the idea of this dissertation: To what extent can linguistics contribute to overcoming difficulties and challenges of translation?

The idea has now blossomed into a study material that tackles translation in the framework of linguistics. As cited in Merriam Webster: Just as the language never stops evolving, the dictionary never stops expanding. Recently, the world went through a pandemic that changed the social life of humans at all levels. It is termed a "pandemic" because it spread around the world. If it affects a limited area or a community, it is then termed an "epidemic.

As the end of 2019 was in sight, the world heard of pneumonia cases with an unknown cause in Wuhan City, China. This mysterious disease was first referred to as 2019-nCoV, which is an initialism for "2019 novel coronavirus". It, then, was named COVID-19, which is an acronym for "COronaVirus Disease-2019" i.e., the disease caused by the coronavirus, detected in 2019.

The virus spreads easily and has impacted people all over the world. Its impacts were not limited to educational, political, psychological, and social aspects, but to linguistic ones too: neologisms are coined, new expressions are introduced, as well as idioms and puns.

Lehrer (2003) stated that new words have been entering English at an ever-increasing rate. Thorne (2020) mentioned that the pandemic has led to the creation of more than 1,000 new words. One might ask: Why coining new words? And the answer to this is that the concept is sometimes there but is not lexicalized. It is assumed that the need to express these

concepts implies the coinage of new words. The capacity of coinage, however, differs from one language to another due to the nature of the language and its productivity.

Behera and Mishra (2013) defined neologisms as newly coined terms, words, or phrases in mainstream language to fulfil a need in speech often created by a new experience. Once the words are coined, they take a journey through newspapers, social media, blogs, websites, and all platforms in connection with communication and entertainment.

Since linguistic entertainment is believed not to be exclusive to the speakers of English, speakers of other languages look forward to a tool with which they transfer these neologisms to their languages. Translation is there for this very purpose. Translation, according to Newmark, refers to the process of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (1988, 2001, p. 5). This leads us to consider translation as a recreation of the source in the linguistic system of the target. Hence, preserving the core (function) and corps (form) is priority. This means that the outcomes of translating English neologisms into other languages, Arabic in our case, should be neologisms too. Although the task is not easy, but it is still possible to try.

Ramadan (2011) argued that due to the fact that Arabic and English are incongruent languages, linguistically and culturally, the translator is bound to face difficulty in the process of translation between them. In other words, translators encounter many challenges and difficulties when translating neologisms from, mainly, English into Arabic. They – translators- would, consequently, adopt many methods to overcome these challenges and difficulties. And this, in turn, will answer the question about whether Arab translators are able to create and generate counterparts or equivalents for the English neologisms.

Much research papers tackled this topic partially not fully i.e., they tackled some aspects of it: **either** penetrating through the realm of neologisms, not specifically related to

COVID-19: their coinage, analysis and translating; **or** discussing the analysis of COVID-19 related neologisms without considering translating them.

Ramadan (2011) shed light on Methods of Creating and Introducing New Terms in Arabic. The study elaborated three main methods Arab grammarians use to coin neologisms: derivation, arabicisation, and blending. The study's findings underscore revitalizing the static rules in order to offer Arabic extra flexibility to become more practical and more functional. Amal and Silvia (2020) shed light on a metaphor-based neologism and its translation into Arabic all related to COVID-19. This corpus-based case study aims at giving new insights into the creation of these neologisms in English and their equivalents in Arabic. The German National Library published a seminar paper in September 2020, entitled "Neologisms and COVID-19. Word-Formation Processes Relating to COVID-19 in Articles and Everyday Usage" in which a collection of neologisms related to COVID-19 are introduced, categorized, and analysed, paving the way to studies like ours to get a starting point towards the aims we pursued.

Problematic of the study

No one can deny the recent dominance of the English language on social media. This "flexible" language, so to speak, is evolving more than ever that new words are constantly added to dictionaries. It is a no-brainer to predict that the COVID-19 neologisms, now, received the lion's share of the new entries. For instance, on November 1st, 2021, "Vax" was declared Oxford English Dictionary's word of the year. The word "vax" is a colloquialism meaning either "vaccine" or "vaccination" as a noun and "vaccinate" as a verb. This raises the question about how to render such a word into Arabic preserving its cultural and linguistic load. Hence, the main concern we address in this study is to recognize the difficulties and challenges of translating English neologisms related to the COVID-19

pandemic into Arabic, and to cite some appropriate methods to overcome these difficulties and challenges to produce equivalents, or to coin counterparts.

Aims of the study

Neologisms, at first sight, evoke bewilderment and weirdness. Once they are broken down into their components, they would evoke laughter and admiration. This study introduces an analysis of a collection of English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic in the interest of paving the way to translate them into Arabic. In this regard, the aims of our study are: **(1)** Understanding how neologisms are coined in both English and Arabic, **(2)** Pointing out what hinders the process of translating neologisms i.e. difficulties of translating, **(3)** Pointing out what ends the task of the translator in failure i.e. challenges of translating, **(4)** Citing some methods employed to translate neologisms into Arabic, **(5)** Naming some trending Arabic translations to some English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Research questions

Main question

- What methods translators employ to create equivalents/counterparts to neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic, overcoming the difficulties/challenges facing them in the process?

Sub-questions

- What difficulties/challenges facing translators in translating English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic into Arabic?
- What methods translators adopt to overcome these difficulties/challenges?
- Are the outcomes equivalents or counterparts?

Hypotheses

- ✚ English neologisms are untranslatable into Arabic since Arab translators are very rigid when it comes to coinage out of the pre-existing Arabic morphological structures.
- ✚ English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic are fully translatable, but preserving the form and function simultaneously is impossible.
- ✚ The applicability of some methods put forward by early Arab grammarians to create and introduce new Arabic terms would help translators in rendering neologisms from English into Arabic successfully.

Methodology

This study tackles a topic which falls into the axes of descriptive translation studies (DTS). It sheds light on word formation processes in English and highlights the difficulties/challenges of translating newly coined words into Arabic. Data, thus, is collected through the analysis of English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic and measuring their translatability into Arabic through given methods adopted by early Arab grammarians. Since this research is analytic, we shall have an analysis and discussion on the target corpus, which is a collection of English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic spotted in social media, newspapers, blogs, websites. Hence, a qualitative approach is applied.

Structure of the study

This research is divided into three main chapters: the first and second ones are theoretical and the third one is practical.

Chapter one sheds light on the background of the COVID-19 pandemic, its emergence and emergency, its impacts on the languages of the world, and then it ends with pointing out how did it shape the endeavours of terminologists and lexicographers.

Chapter two highlights the word formation processes in English: definitions and examples, then it features the difficulties of translating English neologisms, to end it with citing methods of coining new words in Arabic as suggested by Arab grammarians: exemplified and illustrated.

Chapter three, on the other hand, introduces the corpus of the study, which is a collection of English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Then, these neologisms are processed and analysed through the lenses of word formation processes in English. By then, we spot the difficulties of translating these neologisms into Arabic. And at the end of the chapter, we introduce the approved translations into Arabic of these neologisms, with reference to the methods adopted to produce these translations, either considered counterparts or equivalents.

The summary of the study in the authors' native language, Arabic in which we summarized all the previous chapters by tackling the most important details, as well as the findings and results.

A glossary independent from the dissertation which contains our endeavours and attempts to suggest counterparts/equivalents to a list of English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic into Arabic, alongside an analysis of the neologisms and their definitions according to appropriate, bibliographic references.

Chapter 1

An overview on the COVID-19 pandemic

Nothing lasts forever, and nothing stays the same accordingly. This is to say in brief that the ups and downs of life are a fact. The world was, once, up. Lately, it is down. 2019 was a great year like any other: the world was prospering, and people were progressing. We were like the summer in June, but who'd known that it would rain so soon? (Jay Sean, Now or never). Suddenly, everything went gloomy and downhearted. Monday was always regarded as the most displeasing day for the West: probably because it follows two days of freedom and fun...! But this time, the whole world agreed to hate Tuesday. The reason is that it corresponds to December 31st: the day in which the World Health Organization (WHO) was informed of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan City, China. The unknown cause was identified later on to be a novel coronavirus *on* January 7th, 2020, and was temporarily termed “2019-nCoV”. The period in which the world was better is now referred to as BC, and that is not Before Christ any longer. BC now stands for Before Coronavirus...!

1.1 The emergence and emergency of the pandemic

1.1.1 Emergence of the pandemic

When a disease affects many people in a limited area, it is termed an epidemic. If the disease spreads around the world, it is termed a pandemic. Balkhair (2020) argued that infectious diseases have wreaked havoc on societies throughout history. They are emerging at an unprecedented rate. Over the last decade, the world went through various disease outbreaks and epidemics caused by more than 20 infectious agents, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Novel infectious pathogens such as H1N12 and MERS were responsible for several of these epidemics.

If we check dictionaries for the related meanings and connotations of the word “novel” used as an adjective, here is what is found:

- Online Cambridge Dictionary (n.d): new and original, not like anything seen before.
- Merriam Webster (n.d): entry 1-b: not previously identified.

- Collins Dictionary (n.d): Novel things are new and different from anything that has been done, experienced, or made before.
- Dictionary.com: not previously detected or reported.
- Lexico.com: new or unusual in an interesting way.

Then, if we check for the etymology of the word “novel” on the website etymonline.com, we find the following: “New, strange, unusual, previously unknown,” mid-15., but little used before 1600, from Old French novel, nouvel, “new, young, fresh, recent; additional; early, soon” (Modern French nouveau, fem. nouvelle), from Latin novellus “new, young, recent,” diminutive of novus “new”.

And the possible Arabic counterparts of the word “novel” as an adjective are:

أول – بكر – جديد – حديث – عصري – غريب – مبتدع – مبتكر – مبدع – متجدد – محدث – مستحدث – نادر – غير مألوف – وليد – ابتكاري – مولد – طارئ – مستجد..

This was carried out to justify the use of the word “novel’ as an adjective for the agents responsible for causing the new epidemic. The same adjective will be used later to contribute to naming the new epidemic, a name which lived short before coining a more descriptive terminology: COVID-19.

Over the past two decades, the emergence of coronavirus-associated diseases (SARS and MERS) inflicted global challenges to public health systems.⁴ SARS-CoV-2 (the causative agent for coronavirus disease COVID-19) is the latest addition to this growing list of unwelcomed novel agents.⁵ The WHO declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Balkhair (2020)

Declaring COVID-19 as a public health emergency of international concern; and then as a pandemic, qualified the emergence to be an emergency at many levels.

1.1.2 Emergency of the pandemic

For once, the whole world agreed upon one topic to discuss despite the divergent backgrounds, cultures, languages, ideologies... etc.

اجتاح الالتهاب الرئوي الناجم عن فيروس كورونا المستجد، أو ما يعرف اختصارًا باسم "فيروس كورونا المستجد" مناطق واسعة من الصين في نهاية عام 2019 وبداية عام 2020، كما ضرب أيضًا عدة مناطق ودول مختلفة في أنحاء العالم. (الدليل الشامل لفيروس كورونا المستجد، النسخة المُحدّثة الصادرة عن اللجنة الوطنية الصينية للصحة ومكتب الإدارة الوطنية للطب الصيني، 2020، ص 4)

Pneumonia, caused by the novel corona virus or what is known for short as “nCov”, swept through large areas of China at the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020. It also struck several different regions and countries around the world (Our translation).

Therefore, a public health emergency of international concern was declared. But what is a public health emergency of international concern in the first place? It is, according to International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) “an extraordinary event which is determined to constitute a public health risk to other States through the international spread of disease and to potentially require a coordinated international response”. Alyeksyeyeva et al. (2020) stated that the coronavirus pandemic has disrupted most people's routines, interfering with their work/study schedules, personal lives, and societal standards in the year 2020.

We are concerned here with the impact of the pandemic on languages, mainly English. It is crystal clear that so many newly coined words and terms are being used currently. These are termed neologisms and are to be defined and explained later. These neologisms are inevitable that you see them nearly anywhere: books, newspapers, websites, social media, blogs, and even in everyday conversation.

The extraordinary health emergency situation has entailed a number of linguistic challenges (...) Alongside medical problems, the case of COVID-19 reveals problems of purely linguistic or communicative nature (...) The language readily responds to

social changes and new cultural trends. As a rule, the response within the language system takes place in the sphere of vocabulary. It is argued that a frequently used word or expression reflects “the ethos, mood or preoccupations of the passing year” and has “lasting potential as a term of cultural significance”. Alyeksyeyeva et al. (2020)

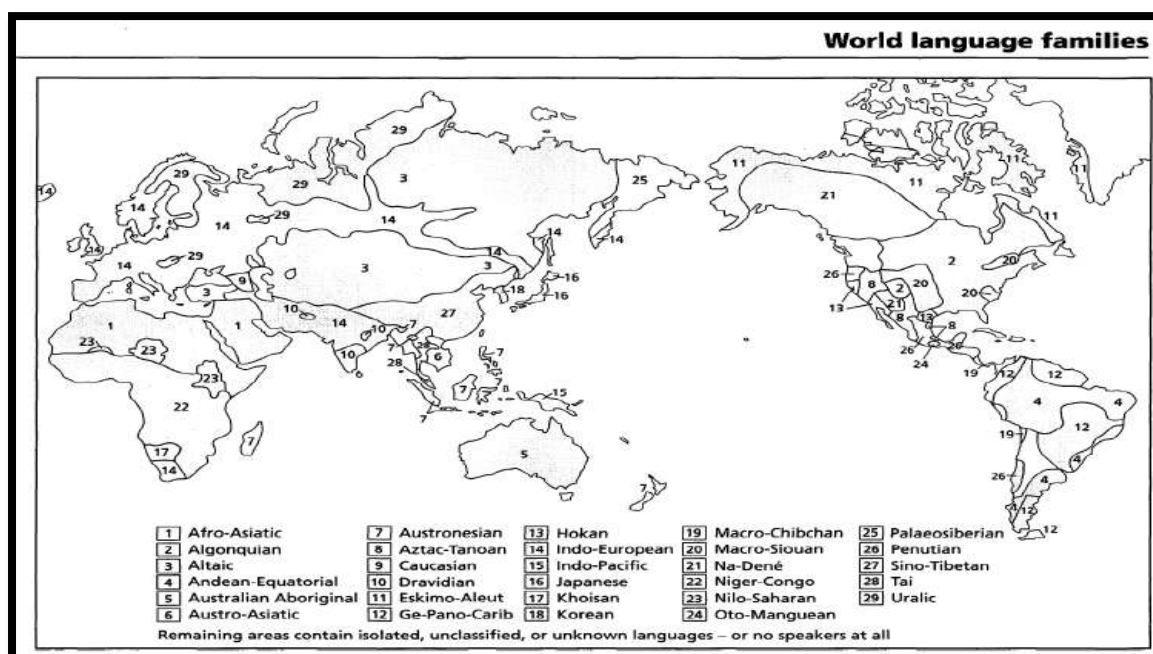
1.2 The impacts of the pandemic on the English language

1.2.1 English: stats and characteristics

English is spoken by 1.5 billion of the world’s inhabitants either natively or as a second language (as of April 2022 in [statista.com](https://www.statista.com)), making it the most spoken language worldwide.

Figure 1

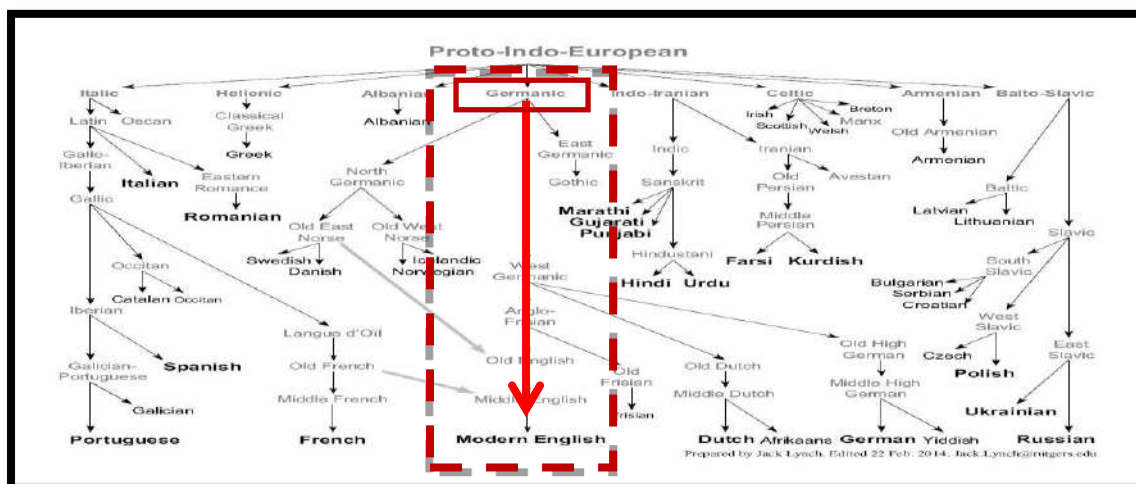
The dominant languages of the United States, and many other countries and island nations,



English is a West Germanic language of the Indo-European language family that is closely related to the Frisian, German, and Dutch languages. English originated in England and is the dominant language of the United States, and many other countries and island nations.

Figure 2

The family tree of the English language



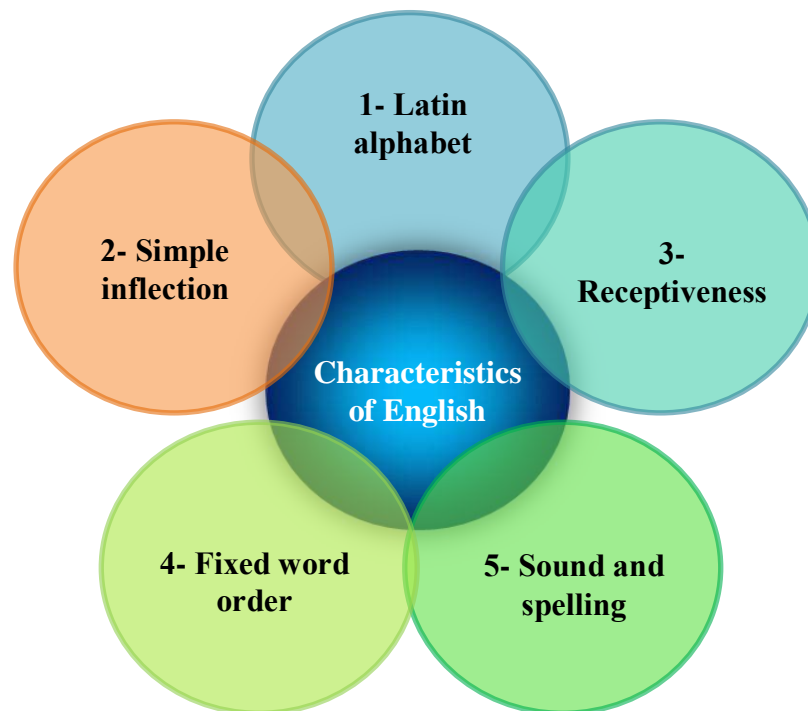
Every linguistic system is characterized by features. These features are, sometimes, universal i.e. all languages share them. Other features are, sometimes, exclusive to a language and not found in others. This exclusiveness is what defines the genius of the language, and what creates differences in worldviews and intents' perception and reception. As conceptualized by Federico Fellini: "A different language is a different vision of life".

(..) *In English we say a long time. In Spanish, one says mucho tiempo, a lot of time. If you put it as "a long time" un tiempo largo, no one will throw you off a bus, but it's ungainly, not true español. In English, time is a distance. In Spanish, it's an amount or size.* McWhorter (The Language Hoax, 2014, p. 19)

English is one language which is distinguished by features and characteristics. We are, here, concerned exclusively with characteristics relating to the morphology and syntax of the English language: from the writing system to the structures and word formation. These are a few the main characteristics:

Figure 3

Some characteristics of the English language



- Latin alphabet

The English language uses the Latin alphabet. It is a universal, short and straightforward alphabet with only 26 letters and 44 sounds.

- Simple inflection

Inflection refers to the extra letters added to nouns, verbs, and adjectives in their different grammatical forms: *hat, hats; go, goes; big, bigger*. English is a weakly inflected language when compared to, say, Arabic. Its nouns have only traces of inflection (plurals, the pronouns), and its regular verbs have only four forms, e.g., *look, looks, looked, looking*. Even for irregular verbs, there is almost no variation in person (except the 3rd person singular in the present tense, e.g., *I eat, you eat, she eats*).

- Receptiveness

English is known for its receptiveness to accepting and adopting words from other languages. Here are a few examples:

- ✚ From Spanish: Alligator, from *el lagarto* meaning *the lizard*.
- ✚ From Hindi: Jungle, from Hindi *jangal*, a desert, forest, wasteland, uncultivated ground.
- ✚ From Chinese: Ketchup, from the Hokkien Chinese term *kê-tsiap*, a sauce made from fermented fish. Europeans later added tomato as an ingredient.
- ✚ From Arabic: Algebra, Coffee, Checkmate, Alcohol...

- Its generally fixed word order

Most English sentences (clauses) conform to the SVO word order. This means that the **Subject** comes before the **Verb**, which comes before the **Object**. Examples:

- ✚ *I (S) translated (V) a text (O).*
- ✚ *She (S) doesn't like (V) translation (O).*
- ✚ *Why did you (S) translate (V) the name of the journal (O)?*

- Sound and spelling

The lack of a connection between word sound and word spelling for non-native learners (and some native-English speakers) i.e. English is not phonetic.

- ✚ Words containing *ough*: *thought, although, rough...*
- ✚ Words which have different spellings, but they sound the same: *ate, eight; hear, here;*

Words with silent letters, not pronounced: *know, could, hour*

- ✚ Words that look the same but must be pronounced differently: *read* (present tense), *read* (past tense); *close* (near); *close* (to shut).

All these characteristics, among others, are of a paramount significance to the researcher and linguist who are willing to understand the morphology of English. This would lead them to the next phase: breaking down words in English to learn more about their formation. It is from here that we count for the word formation processes in English.

1.2.2 Frequency of some recent trending words in the English language

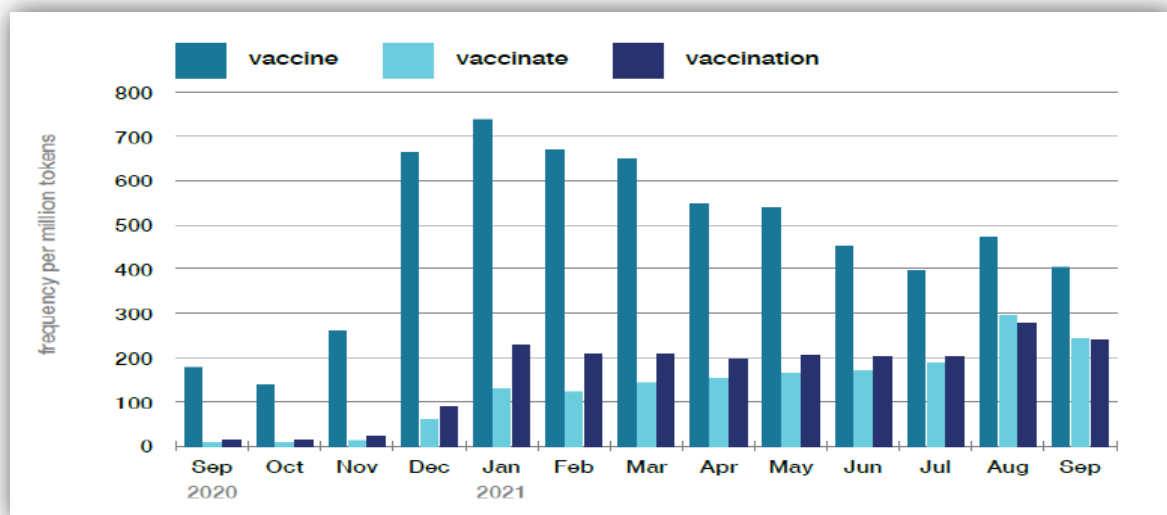
The Oxford English Corpus (OEC) consisted mainly of websites chosen in the way of presenting all types of English, from literary novels to everyday newspapers and the language of blogs and even social media. According to The Oxford English Corpus (n.d), the last version of this corpus contains nearly 2.1 billion words (almost 2.5 billion tokens). This corpus offers the opportunity to explore current and recent trends in the English language, via a very large and growing corpus which is regularly updated with new texts.

We will shed light on frequency of use of some trending words related to COVID-19 pandemic. Then, we will compare and contrast the rise of some and fall of others.

Furthermore, we will trace back the existence of some new collocations; the creation of some and elimination of others.

Figure 4

Frequency of vaccine, vaccinate and vaccination in the Oxford Monitor Corpus in English



As we see in the figure,

- ❖ The word “vaccine” doubled in frequency between September 2020 and September 2021, though reached higher levels in between, notably in January 2021.
- ❖ An increase in usage of “vaccinate” and “vaccination” over the same period, as the focus moved from the development of vaccines to the process of getting vaccinated.

Now that we traced back the frequency of use of the word “vaccine”, it is important too to trace back the lexical contexts in which the word “vaccine” is used, and whether these contexts have shifted, and what factors contributed to this shift. The table below is taken from the Oxford Monitor Corpus of English, October 2020 to September 2021.

Figure 5

Top 10 nouns most frequently modified by vaccine in the OMC of English, October 2020 to September 2021

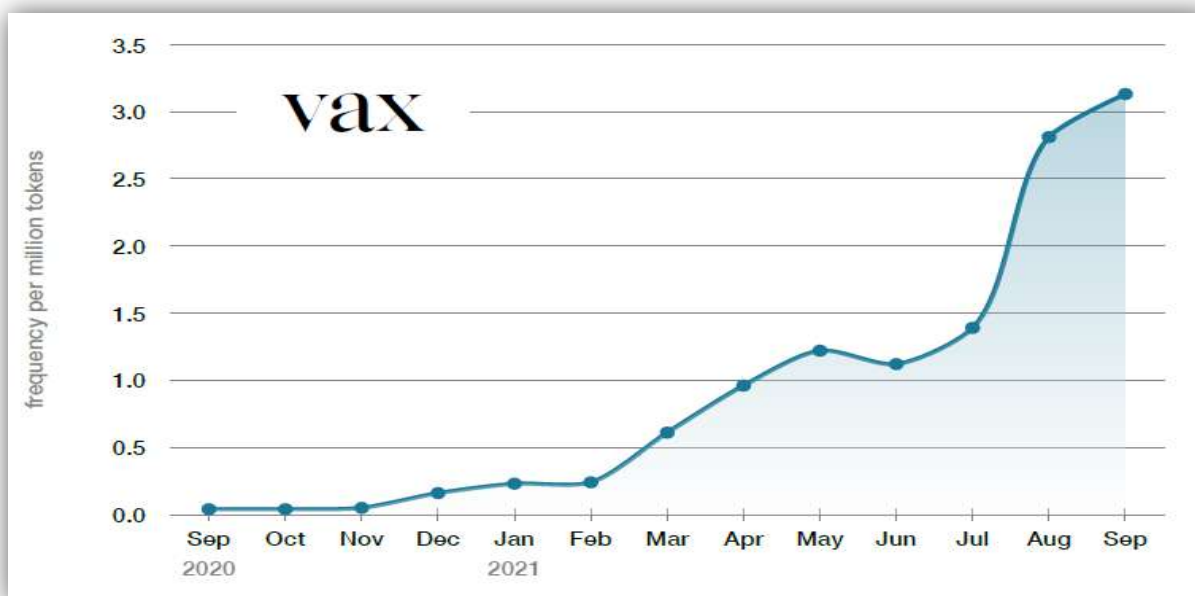
Oct–Dec 2020	Jan–Mar 2021	Apr–June 2021	July–Sept 2021
vaccine candidate	vaccine rollout	vaccine dose	vaccine dose
vaccine trial	vaccine dose	vaccine rollout	vaccine mandate
vaccine distribution	vaccine distribution	vaccine passport	vaccine passport
vaccine development	vaccine supply	vaccine hesitancy	vaccine rollout
vaccine dose	vaccine appointment	vaccine supply	vaccine hesitancy
vaccine rollout	vaccine passport	vaccine clinic	vaccine requirement
vaccine news	vaccine candidate	vaccine appointment	vaccine card
vaccine maker	vaccine programme	vaccine production	vaccine clinic
vaccine approval	vaccine shot	vaccine distribution	vaccine supply
vaccine developer	vaccine hesitancy	vaccine manufacturer	vaccine booster

- ❖ At the end of 2020, the word **vaccine** collocated most with *candidate*, *trial*, *development*, *maker*, and *approval*, as COVID vaccines were developed, tested, and authorized for use.
- ❖ As mass vaccination programs were launched, *vaccine rollout* became one of the most frequent collocations, along with other uses relating to the vaccination process, such as *vaccine dose* and *vaccine clinic*.
- ❖ Then, as 2021 progressed, there was an increase in terms relating to the topic on everyone’s lips: requiring people to certify their vaccination status to travel, attend events, etc.: *vaccine passport*, *vaccine card*, *vaccine mandate*, and *vaccine requirement*.

And the Oxford English Dictionary's 2021 Word of the Year is "vax". The word "vax" is a colloquialism meaning either "vaccine" or "vaccination" as a noun and "vaccinate" as a verb. Many of the most significant increases in word frequency this year have been in vaccine-related vocabulary (A report into the language of vaccines, Oxford Languages, 2021).

Figure 6

Frequency of vax (noun and verb) in the OMC of English



- ❖ A low frequency of use of the word "vax" is recorded from September 2020 to February 2021. This is since the word has not evolved to match the new meaning: as a verb meaning "vaccinate".
- ❖ The frequency of use of the word "vax" increased gradually from February 2021 to September 2021. This increase is justified by the new linguistic wave inspired by the obligation of getting vaccinated, that we are now seeing the word "vax" in a wide range of informal contexts, from vax sites and vax cards to getting vaxxed and being or fully vaxxed.

1.3 New trends in the endeavours of terminologists and lexicologists in English

Before delving into the trends of the English language concerning its productivity during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is of high significance to differentiate between these terms: Lexicography and lexicology, terminography and terminology.

Lexicography and terminography are specialized professions concerned with the compilation and editing of dictionaries. The lexicographer documents the words in the vocabulary of mostly the general language whereas the terminographer documents the terminology of specific subject fields and domains. Mariëtta Alberts, (2000)

By being serious and dexterous in research and collecting approved scientific material, we can conclude the following:

- ✓ **Lexicography** is the writing of collection of words in a concrete form, a dictionary is an example. It is also called applied lexicology because it is the output of the lexicology process.
- ✓ **Lexicology** is the study of words (also lexicon or vocabulary). The collection of words in question is of mostly the general language. That is why lexicology is also termed GPL which stands for General Purpose Language.
- ✓ **Terminography** is concerned exclusively with compiling collections of the vocabulary of special languages. The outputs may be called specialized vocabulary, glossary, term base, or terminology.
- ✓ **Terminology** is the study of special-language words or phrases associated with particular areas of specialist knowledge. That is why terminology is also termed LSP which stands for Language for Specific Purposes.

Reading the aforementioned definitions and characteristics of every term, here is a brief exposition of the findings:

Table 1

The differences between lexicology and lexicography, terminology and terminography

The term	<u>Lexicology</u>	<u>Lexicography</u>	<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Terminography</u>
Key words from the lexical field	- study - words - general language - Lexicologist	- writing - the output is a dictionary - Lexicographer	- study - terms - special language - Terminologist	- writing - the output is a termbase - Terminographer
Arabic counterpart	علم المعاجم	الصناعة المعجمية	علم المصطلحات	الصناعة المصطلحية

Figure 7

The differences between a dictionary, a lexicon, a glossary and a thesaurus

The dictionary القاموس	The lexicon المعجم	The glossary المسرد	The thesaurus المكنز
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Definition: a list of words or phrases and their definitions, arranged alphabetically. □ Content: definitions, synonyms, counterparts, spelling, pronunciation.. □ Specialty: general □ Language: bilingual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Definition: the vocabulary of language or a branch of knowledge. □ Content: lexemes, spelling, derivatives, counterparts, □ Specialty: special □ Language: monolingual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Definition: a reference book which contains only counterparts of a term in many languages. □ Content: neologisms, terms.. □ Specialty: specific to a science or an art. □ Language: multilingual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Definition: a book that lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts. □ Content: words, synonyms, derivatives, antonyms, conversions.. □ Specialty: general or special □ Language: monolingual or multilingual..

All in all, we say: Lexicology is a prey to be gained
and lexicography is the tool by which it's restrained.

This is a quote from the famous saying of Imem El-Shafei (العِلْمُ صَيْدٌ وَالْكِتَابَةُ قَيْدٌ). And our translation for the above English text is: عِلْمُ الْمَعَاجِمِ صَيْدٌ وَالصَّنَاعَةُ الْمُعْجَمِيَّةُ قَيْدٌ.

And this goes, as well, with terminology and terminography.

With highlighting the distinction between (lexicology/lexicography) and (terminology/terminography), it is to question the accuracy of usage in the previous quote:

☒ Who's charged with *documenting the words in the vocabulary of mostly the general language*? The lexicographer or the lexicologist?

☒ Who's charged with *documenting the terminology of specific subject fields and domains*? The terminographer or the terminologist?

As the COVID-19 pandemic is an ongoing phenomenon, it keeps people around the globe communicate around the same concerns, and unifying people's preoccupations does not always happen. This communication surely manifests in many forms.

(..) إذا فمن الطبيعي أن يترتب على التواصل بين اللغات وما يصاحبه من تبادل منتجات وأفكار، استقرار

مجموعة من الكلمات التي تعبر عن هذه المنتجات والأفكار بدرجات متفاوتة من القوة أو الانبهار أو الاحتقار (..).

جان بريفو وجان فرانسوا سابليروا (المولد دراسة في بناء الألفاظ، ترجمة خالد جهيمة، 2010، ص 35)

(..) It is therefore expected the communication between languages and the accompanying exchange of outcomes and ideas result in the production of a collection of words which reflect these outcomes and ideas in varying degree of strength, fascination, or contempt (..) (Our translation).

So, this is a normal and pre-existing linguistic case: pandemics impact languages.

The impact of the outbreak on the English language is studied by British linguist and lexicographer Tony Thorne specializing in slang, jargon and cultural history. According

to the researcher, “there’s been an enormous amount of new language... Some of the language is newly created, some of it is re-purposed old language”. Thorne (2020)

Thorne is just one specialist who endeavoured in collecting, studying, and even coining words hardly terms, to cope with the speedy evolution of the pandemic. It is always necessary to document newly coined words, newly introduced concepts and novel usages of old meanings and connotations.

This is significant because it is needed, later, to record this phase of human productivity either linguistically or culturally. If specialists in the English language; namely linguists, lexicologists, terminologists, and translators, endeavour to record; write; analyze; produce; create and innovate, then specialists in Arabic must cope with these recording, writing, analysing, producing, creating and innovating. Hamzé (2019) argued that a great portion of scientific and technical terminology is introduced outside of the Arabic World.

Therefore, translation is the only means of rendering these terms to Arabic. For specialists in Arabic to make the first move into translating the terms related to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important for them to know the characteristics of these terms.

مميزات مصطلحية كوفيد-19

بصرف النظر عن مميزات المصطلح العلمي (التوحيد، التقييس، التفسير، الأحادية اللفظية، العلمية، .. الخ) فإن

مصطلحية كوفيد 19 اتسمت بجملة من الخصائص أهمها:

- أنه مصطلح استعجالي، أي أنه ظهر مواكباً للجائحة العالمية، ومن ثمة لم يكن هناك متسع من الوقت لدراسة المصطلح ووضع وفقاً لمقتضيات التوليد المصطلحي المتعارف عليه في اللغة العربية (الاشتقاق، والنحت، والمجاز، والتعريب).
- أنها مصطلحية تتأرجح بين الطب على غرار (*reproductive rate, asymptomatic, incubation*) واللغة العامة (*symptom, pandemic, fever, cough, contagion*)
- أنها تتميز بظهور المصطلحات المستجدة (*Neologism*) على غرار: جائحة (*Pandemic*)، العزل الذاتي (*Self-isolation*)

- أنها مصطلحية تنسم بالمصطلحات المركبة نحو covid-19: بمعناه
- Corona Virus Disease 2019 (مرض فيروس كورونا 2019) بحيث تم اختصار هذه العبارة في مصطلح واحد، وكذا مصطلح Sars-Cov-2 الذي يحيل الى هذا النوع الجديد من الأمراض المتعلقة بالسارس
- المختصرات على غرار CFR أي معدل الوفيات (Case Fatality rate) ومختصر PUI والتي تعني شخص تحت التحقيق (Person Under Investigation)
- كما أنها تميزت بظهور بعض التعابير الشائعة (slangs) على غرار covidiot وهو تعبير تهكمي يحيل الى المؤسسات والأشخاص (لإسيما السياسيين) الذين لم يعيروا أهمية الى خطورة هذا الوباء، بحيث تشكل هذا المصطلح من cov للدلالة الى فيروس كورونا و idiot أي غبي. جفال (2020، ص 74)

Features of the COVID-19's terminology

Regardless of the features of scientific terminology (unification, standardization, encryption, monosemy, scientificity..., etc.), the terminology of COVID-19 is characterized by:

- It is an instantaneous terminology, meaning that it appeared in line with the global pandemic. Therefore, there was no time to study the terms and put them in accordance with the requirements of term formation recognized in Arabic (derivation, blending, figurative language, and Arabization).
- It is a terminology that is half medical (like reproductive rate, asymptomatic, incubation) and half general (symptom, pandemic, fever, cough, contagion).
- It is characterized by the emergence of newly coined terms (Neologism) such as pandemic and self-isolation.
- It is a terminology which includes compound terms, like COVID-19 which stands for Corona Virus Disease 2019. This whole phrase was abbreviated in one term. Moreover, we have the term 2-Sars-Cov which refers to this new type of disease related to SARS.
- Acronyms such as CFR (Case Fatality Rate), and PUI (Person Under Investigation).

- It was also characterized by the emergence of some common expressions (slang) such as covidiot, which is a sarcastic expression referring to institutions and people (especially politicians) who did not pay attention to the seriousness of this epidemic. This term is a blend of “cov” denoting the corona virus, and “idiot” meaning stupid (Our translation)

Despite all these features, it is still possible for Arabic to render the English neologisms to its speakers successfully, in terms of accuracy and morphological form and balance.

إن ثروة اللغة العربية من المصطلحات العلمية لها خصوصية الماضي والحاضر، كانت مفرداتها وعاء لمصطلحات مختلف العلوم، ابتدع أبنائها من علومها ما كان فريداً في زمانه، ومن فلسفتها ما كشف عن مرونة اشتقاقاتها وطاقتها على التعريب والتفاعل مع اللغات الأخرى. وجه أسلافنا العلماء نشاطهم الفكري إلى ميادين العلوم المختلفة، واستوعبوا ثقافات أثمرت مركباً ثقافياً جديداً هو الثقافة العربية الإسلامية، التي تحلت باللغة العربية، وتميزت بمنهجها العلمي ومحتواها الفكري، وبثروتها المصطلحية العلمية، وتراثنا حافل بالعلماء الذين عملوا في هذا المجال، لعدة عوامل لغوية وعلمية وحضارية. (رجاء وحيد دويدري، المصطلح العلمي في اللغة العربية، الصفحة 9)

The richness of Arabic in scientific terminology has a unique particularity in the past and present. Its vocabulary had the capacity for the terminology of various sciences. Native speakers of Arabic innovated from its sciences what was unique at that time, and from its philosophy what revealed the flexibility of its derivations and its ability to Arabization and readiness to interact with other languages. Our former scholars directed their intellectual activity to the various fields of science, and welcomed cultures that enriched a new cultural entity, the Arab-Islamic culture, which was characterized by Arabic, and distinguished by its scientific methodology and intellectual content, and its richness in scientific terminology. Our history is full of scholars who endeavoured in this field for many linguistic, scientific, and cultural factors (Our translation).

This is to illustrate the fact that what is expressed in one language can be expressed in another, not always totally but is guaranteed to some extent. Neologisms are no exception. Only difference is in the methods employed by the target linguistic system to render these neologisms.

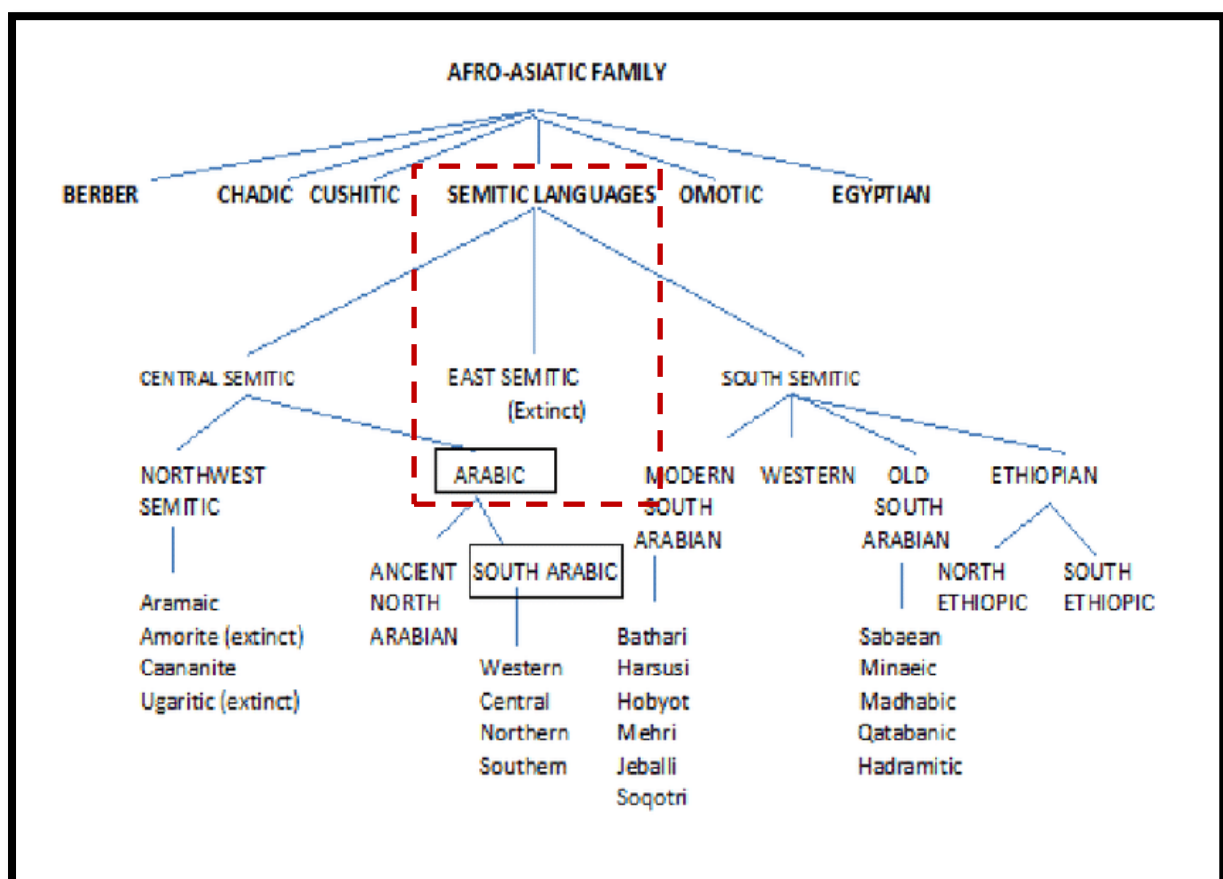
1.4 Grammar and philology of the Arabic language

1.4.1 Modern Standard Arabic: stats and characteristics

Modern Standard Arabic is spoken by 274 million of the world's inhabitants as a second language (as of April 2022 in statista.com), excluding dialects. This makes it the 6th most spoken language worldwide. The family which Arabic belongs to is Afro-Asiatic, and the branch it extended from is the Semitic languages.

Figure 8

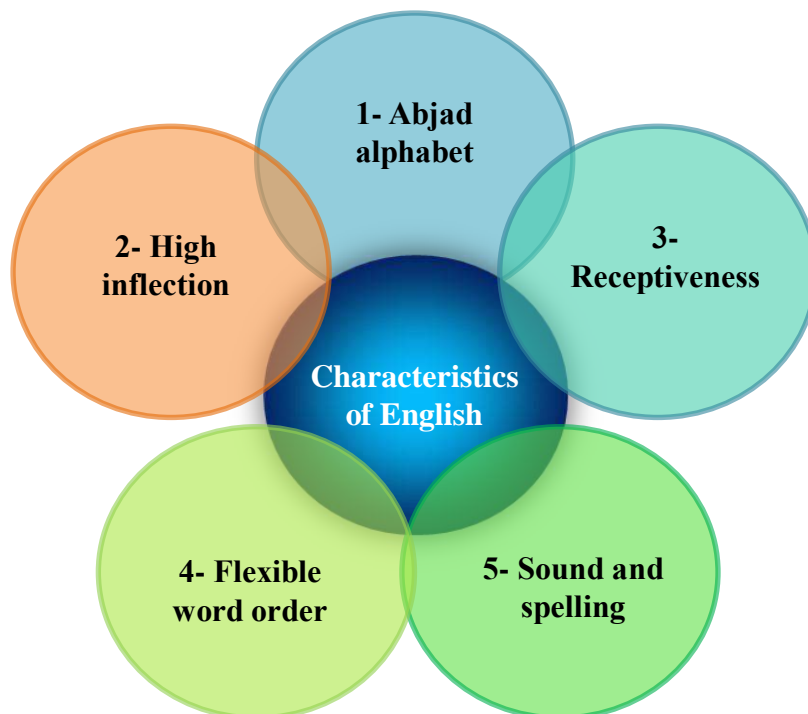
Family tree of the Arabic language



Arabic is one language which is distinguished by features and characteristics. We are, here, concerned exclusively with characteristics relating to the morphology and syntax of the Arabic language: from the writing system to the structures and word formation. These are a few the main characteristics:

Figure 9

Some characteristics of the Arabic language



- Abjad alphabet

This is a writing system which represents consonant sounds only, while the vowel sounds are to be inferred by the reader.

Example: the word شعر means (hair) if read شَعْر and (poetry) if read شِعْر

- High inflection

Words in Arabic are highly inflected due to the morphological patterns in Arabic.

Example: the root كَتَبَ (ka-ta-ba) shows these inflections (... مَكْتَب – مَكْتُوب – كَاتِب)

- Receptiveness

The Arabic language is receptive, though rigid and strict. It allows borrowing from other languages if morphological and phonological aspects are respected.

Example: بَازَار (a market), and أَطْلَس (a geography book)...

- Flexible word order

The word order in Arabic is typically VSO (Verb – Subject – Object).

Example: الطَّالِبُ تَرَجَّمَ النَّصَّ is more appropriate than تَرَجَّمَ النَّصَّ الطَّالِبُ

though verbless sentences exist. Example : التَّرْجَمَةُ مَاتِعَةٌ

Word order does not achieve disambiguation. For instance, this sentence غَلَبَ القِطُّ الفَأْرَ is equal to غَلَبَ الفَأْرُ القِطُّ in terms of ambiguity. To disambiguate the sentence, one needs to use the vowels (short or long) near the end of words.

If it is غَلَبَ القِطُّ الفَأْرَ then the cat the winner.

And if it is غَلَبَ الفَأْرُ القِطُّ then the mouse is the winner.

- Sound and spelling

- Letters in the same Arabic word are linked together on both sides by short horizontal lines, but some letters cannot be connected to their following ones.
- Modern Standard Arabic has 28 consonant sounds and 6 vowel sounds. We vocalise words in Arabic by adding the 6 diacritics: /a/ - الفَتْحَة - /u/ الضَّمَّة - /i/ - الكَسْرَة - /o/ - السُّكُون (vowellessness) - الشَّدَّة (stress) - التَّنْوِين (nunation).
- The noun or verb in Arabic is a combination of a root (base letters) + a given template. For instance, the word مِطْيَاف is the combination of the root طَيَّف on the pattern مِفْعَال which denotes the noun of usage (اسمُ الأَلَة).

1.4.2 Notable early Arab/non-Arab grammarians and philologists

By “early”, we mean the pioneers. As for “Arab”, it might surprise you as it surprised us that many of them were not native speakers of Arabic, but of Persian origin.

“Grammarians”, on the other hand, includes “philologists” too: the former translates into Arabic as النُّحاة and the latter translates into it as فُقَهَاء اللُّغَةِ

Figure 10

Some early Arab/non-Arab grammarians and philologists



Figure 11

A brief biography to Ibn Abbas, Sibawayh and al-Farahidi

Abd Allah ibn Abbas ibn Abd al-Muttalib



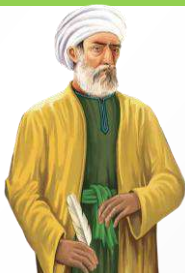
- An Islamic scholar in the 7th century
- Ranked as the greatest mufassir (Interpreter of the Quran) of all time.
- It was narrated that Abdullah Ibn Abbas (R.A.) said: “The Messenger of Allah embraced me and said: O Allah, teach him wisdom and the (correct) interpretation of the Book.” (Ibn Majah: 166)
- This appointed Ibn Abbas as the Prince of Exegetes and a translator/interpreter.

Abu Bishr Amr ibn Uthman ibn Qanbar al-Basri ak.a Sibawayh



- A leading grammarian of Arabic
- His book “al-Kitab” is a comprehensive encyclopaedia of Arabic grammar.
- It encompasses the principle rules of Arabic grammar, explained and proven by many examples extracted from Arabic sayings, verse and poetry.

Abu Ab dar-Rahman al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi



- Teacher of Sibawayh
- He codified phonetics and metrics
- He is credited with having devised the basic principles of lexicography in his work “Kitab al-Ayn” – the first Arabic dictionary.

Figure 12

A brief history to al-Farra, Ibn Manzur and Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali

Abu Zakariya Yahya ibn Ziyad al-Farra



- The most brilliant of Kufan scholars.
- The student of al-Kisa'i, the founder of the grammar school of Kufa.
- Main interests: philology, idioms and Bedouin poetry which his analysis was based on.
- His book “Ma’ani al-Quran” (مَعَانِي الْقُرْآن) is a grammatical and philological commentary on the Quran, stressing lexicology and morphology.

Muhammad ibn Mukarram ibn Ali ibn Ahmad ibn Manzur



- An Arab lexicographer of Arabic.
- The author of “Lisan al-Arab” (لسان العرب).
- This dictionary includes 80000 words and expressions, making it an exemplary book.
- It does not only define words and expressions, but also provides fragments of the Quran, Hadith, poems and stories so as to prove his comments were right.

Abu al-Aswad Zalim ibn Amr al-Du'ali



- Arab poet and grammarian.
- He was a close companion of Imam Ami.
- The father of the Arabic grammar.
- He introduces the diacritics to writing.

1.5 Conclusion

This chapter was dedicated partly to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, and partly to its accompanying impacts on languages. Why languages? Because the impacts this pandemic has on English leads accordingly to impacts on the translating process, thus impacts on tools and methods employed by other languages, in our case Arabic. Now that we have a plethora of the subject matter background, it is to focus more on neologisms and neology. For to achieve this objective, the next chapter is dedicated to exploring the word formation in both English and Arabic, the difficulties and challenges of translating neologisms, and finally the methods employed by Arab grammarians to overcome these difficulties and challenges so to produce acceptable translations, either equivalents or counterparts.

Chapter 2

Coroneologisms between coinage in English and translating into Arabic

Do you speak Corona? And if yes, shall we call it Coronaspeak, COVIDictionary, Langdemic, Coroneologism or the COVID-19 Lingo? All these are terms suggested by researchers, punsters and wordphiles to define the language we use during this on-going pandemic. This pandemic affects the worlds and one aspect of the effects is on the words. Our own term to describe the same concept is “*Covidiolect*”. This is a blending of our creation. It is the merging of the two words, *COVID-19* and *idiolect*. The former (*COVID-19*) is the well-known acronym and the latter (*idiolect*) which refers to an individual’s unique variety and/or use of language. Another creation of ours to express this concept is “*Covidioticon*” which is blending of the two words “*COVID-19*” and “*idioticon*” which means a dictionary that contains specifically the vocabulary and idiomatic expressions of a speech area. All in all, we mean by “*Covidiolect*” the variety language created and used during the COVID-19 pandemic, and by “*Covidioticon*” we mean the dictionary which compiles the new words and terms coined during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.1 A sample of the Coronaspeak

Now, you are familiar with the concept of Coronaspeak. Below is a text of our creation in which you encounter newly coined terms and words. It might seem weirdly onerous, but it is still English; and English, pure English, in some parts: *wordbook* is English of the English word *dictionary*.

Read and try to understand the following passage written in Coronaspeak:

Covid arm is neither a firearm, nor an army, not even a part of frontliners. It is never known in BC wordbooks. This type of arms is jabbed in Britain and jagged in Scotland. Vaxi Taxis are around the city, so you no longer stay anti-vaxer or anti-masker, or shall we call you covidiot? Some quaranteens are vaxinista, posting vaxies on social media. Some are fully vaccinated, and others are halfcinated. COVID-19 impacts our lives that one can’t tell what day of the week is today. There’s a word for this concept too: Blursday..! Stay safe. Don’t panpanic..! (A text of our creation)

The words in blue in the passage above are all English neologisms; newly coined words, which were inspired by the on-going pandemic COVID-19. Seeing them for the first time would leave many grey areas on the reader's mind. Readers might guess or get a hint of the meaning of some words like "front liners", "jab", "jag", hardly "vax"; but others need research and inquiry.

The first step towards understanding these neologisms is to break them down into their initial components. In other words, it is to know the processes which contribute to forming/coining them. These are termed Word Formation Processes. Right after breaking the words down using the corresponding word formation processes, we shall attempt to follow similar patterns to produce Arabic equivalents/counterparts. It is from here; we recognise the difficulties and challenges of translating neologisms into Arabic.

2.2 Word formation processes

Before detailing the processes of forming words in English and Arabic, it is necessary to define this grammar concept and mention every feature relating to it. The best way to carry this task out is to define and explain the three words: Word, Formation and Processes.

Word: According to dictionary.com (n.d), "a word is a unit of language, consisting of one or more spoken sounds or their written representation, that functions as a principal carrier of meaning". Here, distinction between "a sound" and "a letter" is of high importance. There are 26 letters and 44 sounds in English. However, there are 28 letters and 34 sounds in Arabic. It is also important to distinguish a "word" from a "term", a "morpheme", and a "token". A term is a specialized word. This means that a word is polysemous, while a term is monosemous. A morpheme, according to dictionary.com, is "a speech element having a meaning or grammatical function that cannot be subdivided into further such elements". This definition implies that a morpheme can be a word like "booked", or word element like "-ed". The former is termed "a free morpheme", and the latter is termed "a bound morpheme".

A token, on the other hand, is the smallest unit that a corpus consists of. There two types of corpus: words and non-words (punctuation, digits, acronyms...)

Formation: According to etymonline.com (n.d), formation is “the act of creating or making”, from Old French *formacion* “formation, fashioning, creation” (12c.). So, to form is to create, to make, or to fashion. The word “formation” is formed by adding the suffix (-ation) to the morpheme (form) which, as a noun, means the shape of someone or something; and as a verb, means to be formed or produced. The suffix (-ation), on the other hand, is a word-forming element attached to verbs, making nouns of state, condition, or action.

Processes: It is the plural of “a process” which is defined in Merriam Webster (n.d) in the entry 2-b as “a series of actions or operations conducting to an end”. The noun “procession” is worth mentioning here. It means succession or sequence or progression. This is a real description of what is really going on when a process is being carried out.

To put it in our words, a word formation process is a succession of sequences progressing towards a defined outcome: The succession implies systematicness, the sequences are the steps of formation, The defined outcome is the newly formed words. According to Bauer (1983: 33), “words formation deals with the formation of new lexemes”. Yule (1996: 64), on the other hand, defines word formation processes as “the study of the processes whereby new words come into being in a language (..)”.

وجاء في معجم اللغة العربية المعاصرة أن "التوليد مصدر ولد (...) اشتقاق كلمات جديدة (..) ". إن التوليد مما يلجأ إليه لوضع المصطلحات والكلمات الجديدة التي تحتاج إليها اللغة، ولا سيما اللغة العلمية، وقد نجحت محاولات المؤلفين والمترجمين في هذا المجال" (رجاء وحيد دويدري، المصطلح العلمي في اللغة العربي، ص 86)

We read in the Lexicon of the Modern Arabic Language: “formation” is the noun from the verb “to form” (..) It is the derivation of new words (..) Formation is one way to establish new terms and words which a language requires, notable the scientific language.

Attempts of authors and translators in this process have been met with success. (Our translation)

2.3 Word formation processes in English and Arabic

People, regardless of their ethnicities and backgrounds, communicate. This communication is conducted mainly through oral or written discourse. Discourse requires words, utterances, phrases, clauses, sentences; and uses intonation, hedges, tone, capitonyms, punctuation... etc.

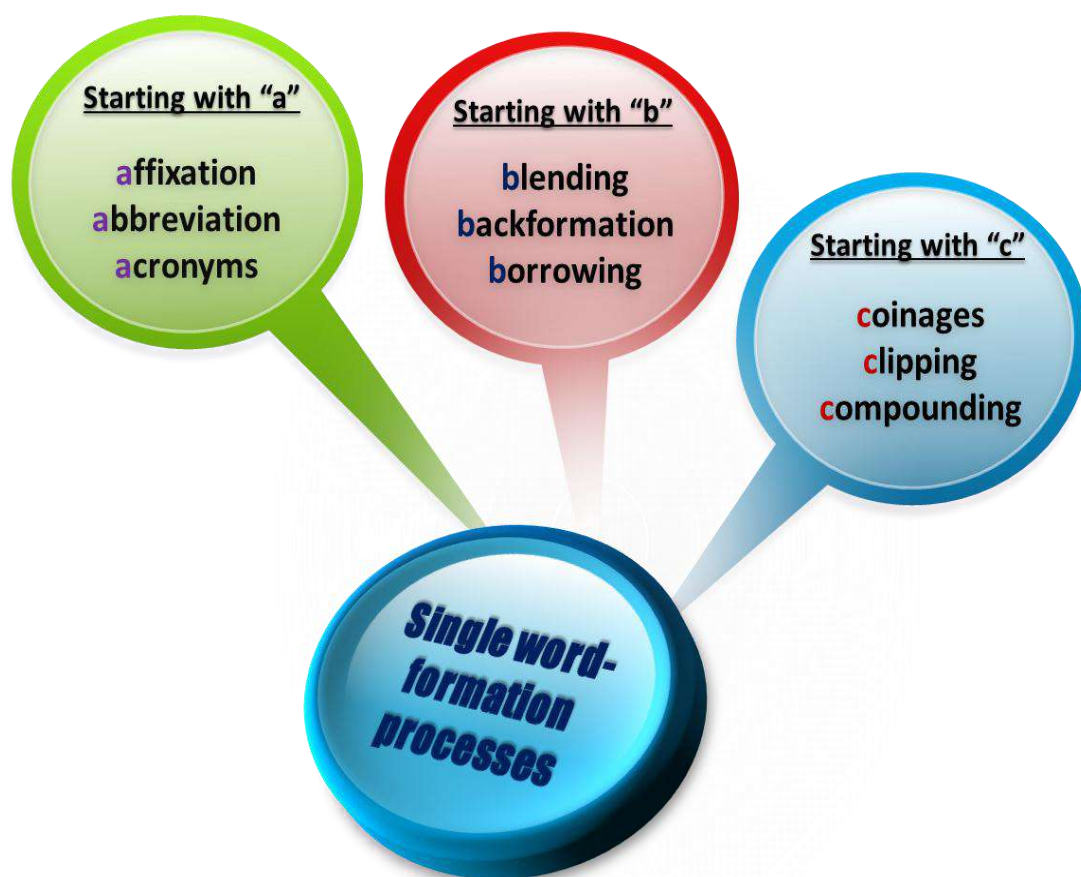
From this very basic notion, the need for pre-existing words and creating new ones emerges. One can competently express thoughts about living and loving, traveling and marvelling, anger and hunger because there are concepts whose words are lexicalized. But modern words; like “selfie”, “millennial”, “metaverse”, “phasting”, “cellfish” among others, needed to be created so the corresponding concepts get normalized and used. Even the spell-checker in my word processor highlights them as misspelled! As clearly put in Saussure (1974: 77) “Time changes all things; there is no reason why language should escape this universal law”. Consequently, we need to cope with these changes. This, in turn, motivates the need to know how words are formed in English and Arabic, and what processes to employ in carrying this task out.

2.3.1 Word formation processes in English

These are processes employed to form words and to generate word forms in English. These processes operate at word level and above word level: (1) *Single word-formation processes* and (2) *Dual word-formation Processes*. The latter is to be tackled in the practical part. Single word-formation processes include coinages, affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, borrowing, abbreviation, acronyms. One may memorize them by grouping them according to the first letter they start with:

Figure 13

Single word formation processes in English



2.3.1.1 Affixation

Involves adding bound morphemes to existing roots, which results in newly created derivatives. Affixes added to the beginning of a word are termed prefixes; and affixes added to the end of a word are termed suffixes.

2.3.1.1.1 Prefixes.

As defined in Merriam Webster (n.d), prefixes are affixes attached to the beginning of a word, base, or phrase and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form. Some prefixes are *class-changing* i.e., they change the grammatical class of the word they are attached to, like: (*a-*) which forms adjectives mainly from nouns and verbs (as in *ablaze*, *asleep*); and (*en-*) which forms transitive verbs, mainly from nouns (as in *entomb*, *enslave*); others (*be-*), (*de-*), (*dis-*), (*non-*), (*un-*).

Table 2

Some common prefixes in English and their common distinct meaning

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
(a-), (an-)	not, without	atheist, anonymous
(anti-), (ant-)	against, opposite	antisocial, antibiotic
(audi-)	to hear	audience, auditory
(auto-)	self	autograph, automobile
(super-), (supra-)	above	superior, supernatural
(circum-)	around	circumstance, circulatory
(contra-), (counter-)	against, opposite	contradict, counterpart
(demo-)	people	democracy, demagogue
(dict-)	speak	dictate, dictionary
(meta-)	beyond, change	metaverse, metabolism
(neo-)	new	neologism, neoclassic
(theo-)	god	theology, theist
(trans-)	across	transport, translation

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the word “*super-spreader*”, which means ‘an individual, who is highly contagious,’ is a case in point. In this example, the noun-forming prefix (*super-*) is added to the root “*spreader*” (n.).

2.3.1.1.2 Suffixes.

As defined in Merriam Webster (n.d), suffixes are affixes occurring at the end of a word, base, or phrase. Some suffixes are *class changing*. Suffixes which form verbs if added to nouns are but not limited to (-fy) as in beautify; (-ate) as in fabricate; (-en) as in lighten; (-ize) as in revolutionize.

Suffixes which form nouns if added to nouns or verbs are but not limited to (-*er*) as in employer, (-*ee*) as in employee, (-*ant*) as in informant, (-*ation*) as in translation, (-*ment*) as in development. Suffixes which form adjectives if added to nouns are but not limited to (-*al*) as in surgical, (-*ful*) as in sorrowful, (-*able*) as in translatable, (-*ed*) as in interpreted, (-*ic*) as in systematic, (-*ous*) as in glorious, (-*ish*) as in bookish, (-*itive*) as in emotive. Suffixes which form adverbs if added to nouns or adjectives are but not limited to (-*ly*) as in accurately, (-*wards*) as in forwards, (-*wise*) as in clockwise.

Table 3

Some common suffixes in English and their common distinct meaning

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
(-acy)	State or quality	privacy, delicacy
(-er), (-or)	One who	trainer, narrator
(-ness)	State of being	happiness, tiredness
(-ship)	Position held	kinship, friendship
(-ate)	become	regulate, eradicate
(-en)	become	awaken, strengthen
(-ify), (-fy)	Make or become	rectify, satisfy
(-ful)	Notable for	Respectful, awful
(-less)	without	endless, effortless
(-y)	Characterized by	greedy, hasty

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the word “*masklessness*”, which means ‘wearing no face-covering,’ is formed by adding the two suffixes (-*less*) and (-*ness*) to the stem “mask”. Another word is “*anti-masker*” which means ‘a person who is opposed to wearing masks. In this word we detect a prefix (*anti-*) and a suffix (-*er*) in “masker”.

2.3.1.2 What if there was



Zero affixation is when a part of speech (say a noun, a verb, an adjective...) comes to be used as another part of speech, with no alterations to its form. This word-formation process has also been referred to by Bauer (1983) as “zero derivation”, “functional shift” and “category change” by Yule (2006), and it is most known as “conversion”.

To convert, according to the Cambridge Dictionary (n.d), is to cause something or someone to change in form or character. The change in form certainly leads to change in appearance and use. So what parts of speech are subject to conversion and what outcomes do they generate?

(..) all form classes seem to be able to undergo conversion, and conversion seems to be able to produce words of almost any form class, particularly the open form classes (noun, verb, adjective, adverb) Bauer (English Word-Formation, 2004, p. 226)

In English, conversion is a common process. Children frequently coin new words through conversion to amend for their limited vocabulary. Clark (2007)

- Pretending to be Superman: *I'm supermanning.*
- Asking for chocolate: *Will you chocolate my milk?*

Conversion has many types:

❖ Examples of noun > verb conversion are *to bridge, to commission, to mail, to vacation.*

Recent examples are *to databank, to network.*

❖ Examples of verb > noun conversion are *a call, a command, a guess, a spy.*

Recent examples are *a commute* and *an interrupt.*

❖ Examples of adjective > verb conversion are *to better*, *to empty*, *to right*.

Recent example is *to total* (a car).

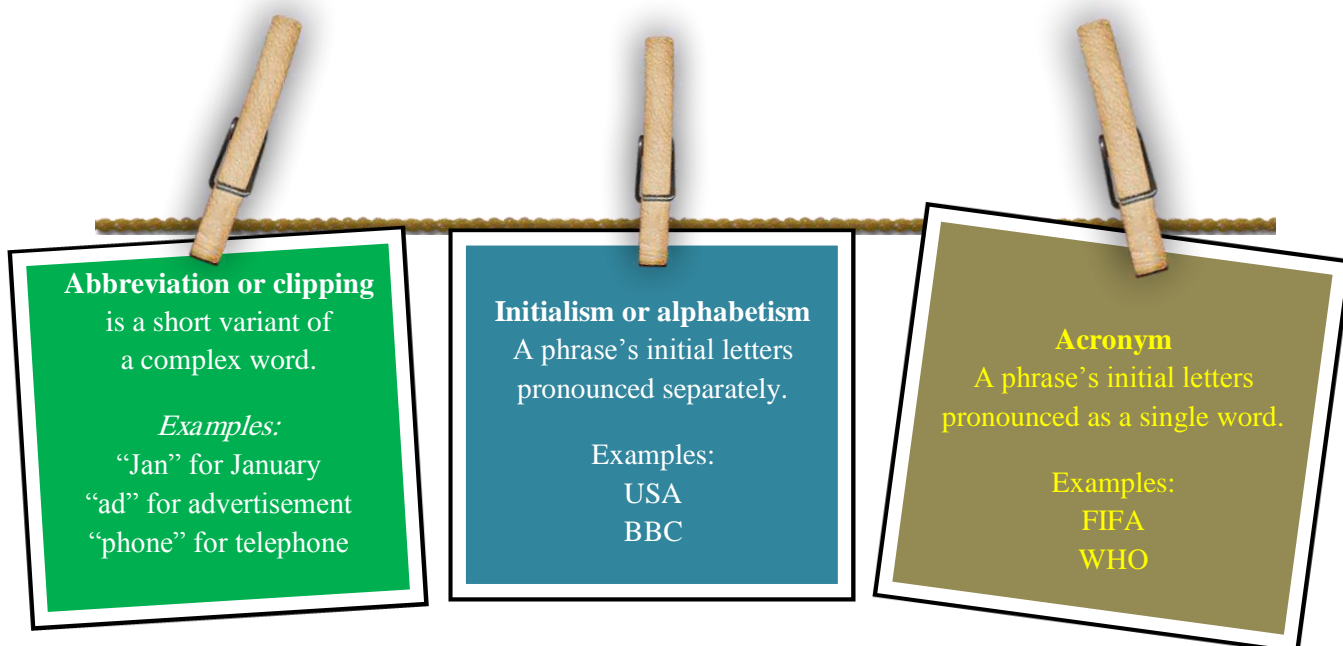
In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the word “to mask” (v.) is a conversion of the word “mask” (n.); the word “to self-quarantine” (v.) is a conversion of the word “self-quarantine” (n.).

2.3.1.3 Abbreviation

To abbreviate, as defined in the Cambridge Dictionary (n.d), is to make a word or phrase shorter by using only the first letters of each word. “Abbreviation” is used sometimes interchangeably with “clipping”, which is when “Long words are reduced as in the reduction of the word (information) into (info). In this regard, one might confuse “abbreviation” or “clipping” with “acronyms” and “initialisms”. Therefore, it is important to state a distinction between them.

Figure 14

Differences between clipping, initialism and acronym



- ✓ (Crystal 1997, Hughes 2000 and Plag 2003) use the term “abbreviation”.
- ✓ Quirk et al. (1985), Aronoff and Fudemann (2005), Yclarkule (2006), and López Rúa (2006) use “acronyms”.
- ✓ Denning et al. (2007) uses “initialisms”.
- ✓ Marchand (1969) uses “letter-words”.
- ✓ Bauer (1988) uses “alphabet-based formations”.

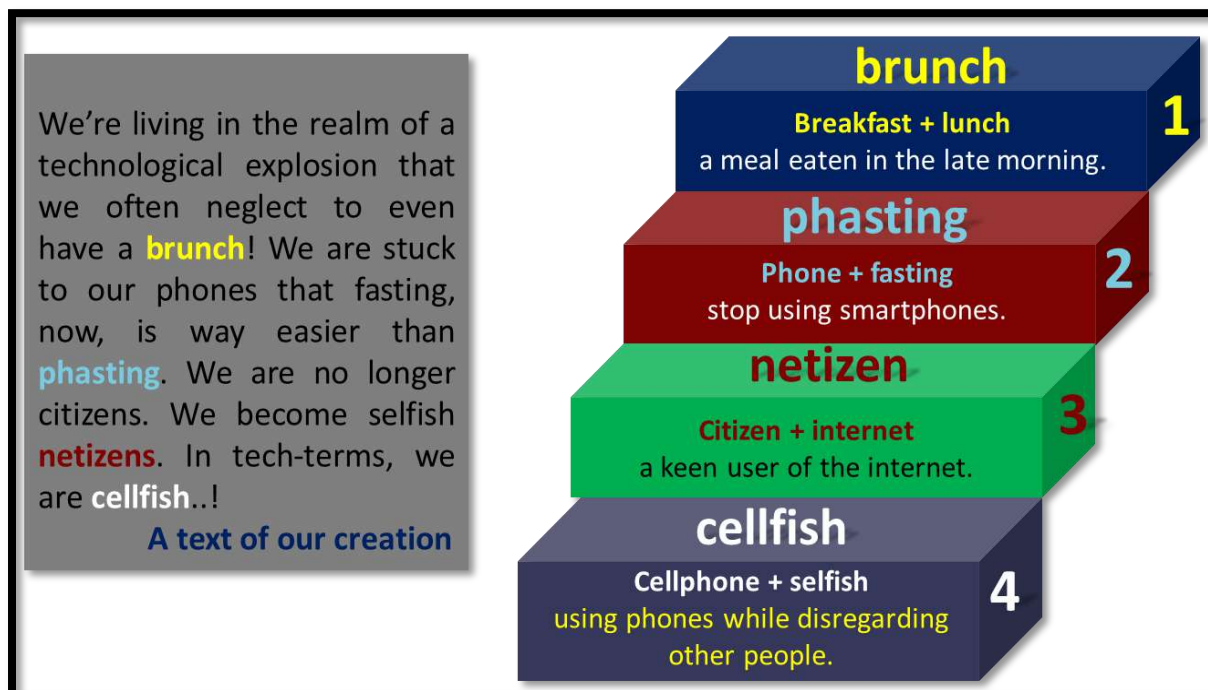
In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, abbreviations, initialisms, and acronyms emerged. “Rona” the shortened form of corona, and this is an example of abbreviation or clipping. “WFH” stands for “Working From Home”; and since every initial letter is pronounced separately, this exemplifies an initialism. “COVID-19” stands for “Corona Virus Disease 2019”, and it is pronounced as a single word which makes it an acronym.

2.3.1.4 Blending

We read, first, the text on the left. We consider the coloured words. Then, we read how are these words broken down, and what meanings do they convey.

Figure 15

New blends in the English language



Brunch, phasting, netizen and cellfish are examples of words formed by fusion, "where a new, single word is formed from two (rarely three or more) words, in which some of the phonetic (or orthographic) material has been removed" (Bhattacharjee, 2008, page 23). These words are termed "blends" or "portmanteau words". The hearer or reader of blends must identify the words in the underlying compound and find a plausible meaning accordingly.

The formation of blends is governed by two principles reflecting competing tendencies. On the one hand, the truncation should allow the new blend to have the length of a single word. On the other hand, the blend should preserve as much as possible of the source words, to maximize semantic transparency that is, the recognizability of both source words. Bat-El, (2006)

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the word "*quaranteens*" a blend of (quarantine + teens), refers to 'the generation who will become teenagers in 2033/2034'; the word "*Loxit*" a blend of (lockdown + exit) refers to 'the process of exiting from lockdown impositions'

2.3.1.5 Backformation (also called "back-derivation")

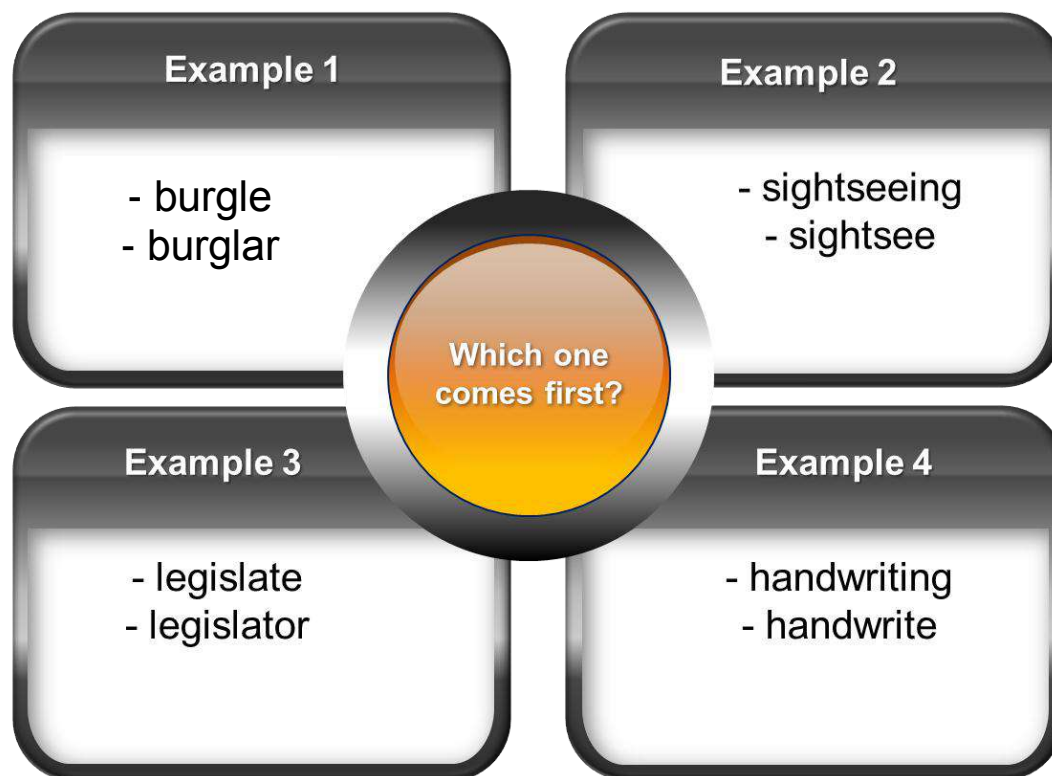
It is the process of forming a new word by removing actual or supposed affixes from another word. A supposed affix is an element that has been reanalysed as an affix.

(..) the -or in editor is interpreted as an agentive suffix -or which attaches to verbs, as in actor, facilitator, commentator and so on. Pea from the borrowed term pease (singular) and cherry from cherise are examples of incorrectly analysed inflections where 's' has been analysed as the English -s plural. Bhattacharjee (2008)

Take the word "translator". The suffix (-or) means "one who...". A translator is "one who translates". If you remove this suffix, you get the verb "to translate". This is backformation. So, which one comes first among these words?

Figure 16

Some examples of conversion



In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the verb “*vaccinate*” is a backformation from the noun ‘vaccination,’ which means ‘a treatment with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease’; while the verb “to vaccinate” means ‘to treat (someone) with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease’. The two terms went through a clipping to be pronounced and written as “vax”.

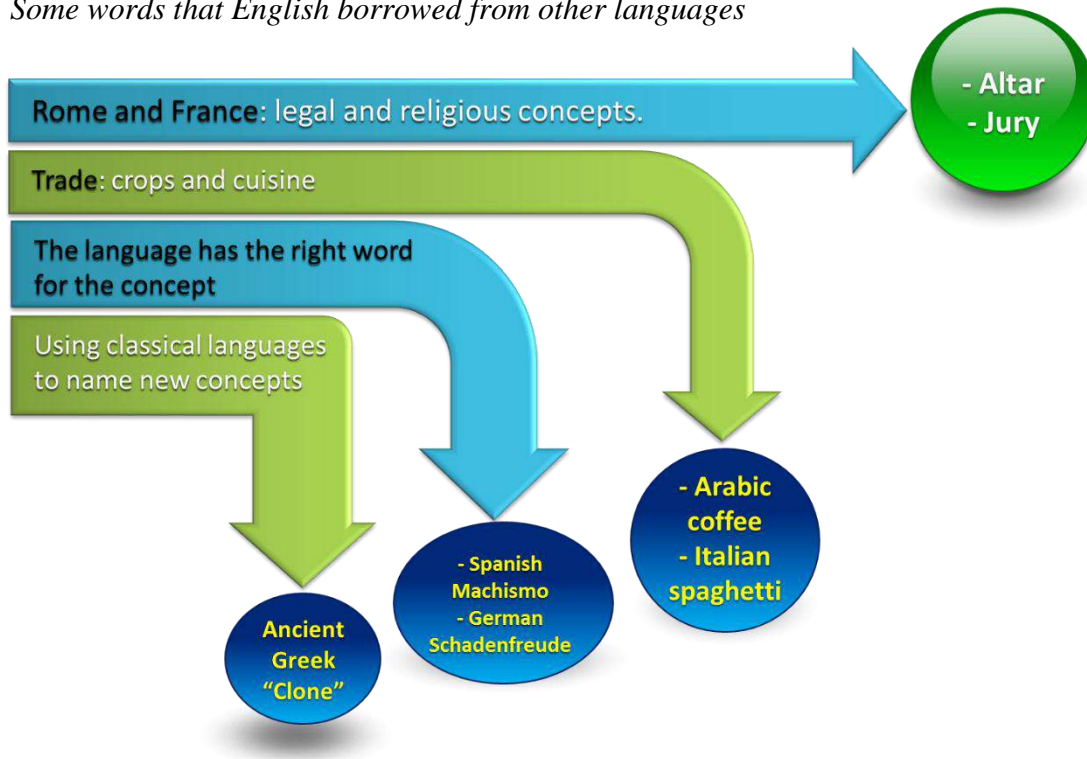
2.3.1.6 Borrowing

As our world changes, new ideas and inventions spring forth. Our existing words leave gaps in what we want to express. Filling those gaps is carried out through several ingenious, practical and occasionally peculiar ways. One way is to absorb a word from another language. This is termed borrowing which is bringing up words from other languages, either preserving their forms’ foreignness, in this case “loan words”, or as a translation but not a word-form per se, in this case “calques”, or “loan translations” as put by

Katamba (2005). According to Crystal (2010), contemporary English, which is the dominant donor of words and concepts to other languages right now, was an voracious borrower from 120 different languages.

Figure 17

Some words that English borrowed from other languages



English has borrowed so many words over its history that nearly half of its vocabulary comes directly from other languages. If we got rid of all these words and calques that didn't originally come the Angles, we would be left with what is known as Anglish, that is pure English. Here is an example:

- ❖ A present-day simple English sentence: The COVID-19 pandemic is dangerous.
- ❖ Its Anglish equivalent: The sickness from Corona smitter's blight is plight.

Smitter = virus / disease = sickness / pandemic = blight / dangerous = plight

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, English created the word "*unlockdown*" which means the period following the lockdown, from French "*déconfinement*".

Other languages borrowed the English acronym “*Covid*”, even Arabic uses its transliteration “كوفيد”.

2.3.1.7 Coinage

Yule (2020) stated that coinage is to invent or create an entirely new term either intentionally or unexpectedly. Bauer (1983) added that coinage is being carried out without morphological motivation: When there is no connection between the structure of the lexical unit and its meaning. Coinage is also referred to by ‘root creation’ or ‘deliberate invention’. It is worth mentioning that word coinage is an infrequent process. Algeo (1998) argues that it is not only extremely infrequent, but doubts if words coined without morphological motivation exist at all. Tolkien, the famous writer, coined the word “*tween*” to refer to someone who’s between the ages of 20 and 33. The word is a blending of “*teen*” and “*twenty*”. So, the outcome is a coinage but the process is blending. We can say: blends are hyponyms of coinage.

Figure 18

From a word to a neologism



In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, these blends are coinages: *coronnials*, which means the generation born during or after the pandemic; *quaranteens*, which means those who are born during the quarantine period and will be teenagers in 2033.

2.3.1.8 Compounding

Compounding is to assemble two free morphemes together so to create a new one. The outcome is a compound. The majority of compounds in English are compound nouns, though there are compound verbs; compound adjectives; compound adverbs; and other form classes...

Table 4*Types and sub-types of compounds*

Type of compound	Sub-type	Examples
Compound nouns	noun + noun	skinhead, woman doctor, sleeping sickness...
	verb + noun	kill-joy, breakfast, jump jet...
	noun + verb	sunshine, birth control...
	verb + verb	make-believe...
	adjective + noun	deep structure, fast-food, software...
	particle + noun	afterheat, in-crowd..
	adverb + noun	present-day, now generation...
	verb + particle	drop-out, teach-in...
	phrase compounds	bubble-and-squeak, milk-and-water...
Compound verbs	noun + verb	colour-code, sky-dive...
	verb + noun	shunpike...
	verb + verb	typewrite, freeze-dry, dare say...
	adjective + verb	double-book, fine-tune, soft-land...
	particle + verb	outachieve, overmark...
	adjective + noun	brown-bag, bad-mouth...
Compound adjectives	noun + adjective	machine readable, space-borne...
	verb + adjective	fail safe...
	adjective + adjective	deaf-mute, open-ended, ready-made...
	adverb + adjective	cross-modal, over-qualified...
	noun + noun	coffee-table, glassteel...
	verb + noun	roll-neck, turn-key...

	adjective + noun	grey-collar, solid-state...
	particle + noun	before-tax, in depth...
	verb + verb	pass-fail, stop-go...
	verb + particle	see-through, wrap-around...
Compound adverbs	adverb + noun	off-hand, over-night...
Other form classes	Compound prepositions	into, onto, because of...
	Compound pronouns	myself, somebody, anyone...
	Compound conjunctions	whenever, so that, and/or...

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, “*coronaviva*” means ‘an online thesis defence during the lockdown’; and “*zoom bombing*” means ‘interrupting videoconferencing on the Zoom platform.’.

2.4 Word formation processes in Arabic

These are processes employed to form words and to generate word forms in Arabic. The objective here is to enrich the Arabic vocabulary and expand its capacity to express newly introduced concepts. Apart from borrowings and translations, Arabic has the tools to coin and form words and terms. The challenge here is to guarantee that these coined and formed words and terms are subject to the morphological patterns (أوزان صرفية) the Arabic language is known for. Elmgrab (2011) stated that the Arabs had stretched their dominion outside of the Arab peninsula to cover the major areas of civilization by the end of the first Islamic century.

As a result, their language faced obstacles as it competed with well-established languages like Greek and Persian. Arab intellectuals and scientists became acquainted with these languages throughout this period, as they translated medical, scientific, and technical books from Greek and Latin into Arabic. As a result of the transference of these sciences, new idioms and technical terminology began to enter the language.

Consequently, Arab grammarians and philologists were forced to develop and use new methods in order to deal with the challenge of foreign terminology and neologisms, preserving the purity of the language at the same time.

Figure 19

Word formation processes in Arabic



2.4.1 Derivation

- ✓ Arabic is always regarded as the language of derivation.
- ✓ Derivation is one too to enrich a language's vocabulary.
- ✓ Derivation is creating a new word from another.
- ✓ Three types of derivation in Arabic:

❖ **Simple derivation** الاشتقاق الصغير: taking a word from another. The two words are related in content though unrelated in form.

Examples

- التبنّي من الابن
- التآبّي من الأب

❖ **Metathesis** الاشتقاق الكبير: also termed in Arabic القلب and it means altering the position of consonants in the root while preserving the original meaning.

Examples

- جذب/ جذب
- حمد/ مدح

❖ **Root modification** الاشتقاق الأكبر: also termed in Arabic الإبدال and it means changing one consonant in the root while preserving the original meaning.

Examples

- شجب/ شجن/
شجو
- لزج/ لزق/ لصق

2.4.2 Figurative language

- ✓ It is the manipulation of words' use to contradict the conventional order and meaning. The aim here is to convey a complicated meaning which, in turn, leads to giving new senses to pre-existing words and expressions.
- ✓ Words like الإسلام والصوم والصلاة و العرش والنحو والإعراب والسيارة had all lexical meanings before they get figurative meanings from the Holy Quran, the reference of the Arabic language.
- ✓ Figurative language is limited when it comes to word/terminology coinage.

Examples

- الفصاحة: معناها الحقيقي (مميزة اللبني الذي أزيل رغوّه وبقي خالصه). ومعناها المجازي (حسن الكلام وجودته).

2.4.3 Blending

- ✓ Taking one word from two or more words while preserving the form and content of the blended (the initial words) and the blends (the outcome of blending).
- ✓ Blending is translated into Arabic as الاشتقاق الكَبَّار or النَّحْت
- ✓ Arabic underscores following the morphological pattern when blending words.
- ✓ Blends made their way to Arabic in the 20th century through science.
- ✓ Blends in Arabic are few. Accordingly, blending is not the best method to coin words in Arabic.

Examples

- سبحل = سبحان الله
- يسمل = باسم الله
- هرول = هرب وولى
- برماني = بر وماء
- مغناطيسي
- شاكال = شابه في الشكل
- لا سلكي / لا أخلاقي
- فكرولوجيا /
ترجمولوجيا

2.4.4 Coinage

- ✓ It includes all the other word formation processes.
- ✓ In Diwan Al-Adab by Al-Farabi, we read «This is Arabic and this is a coined language». This clearly isolates pure Arabic from all sorts of creating or innovating what menaces its purity.
- ✓ The foreign word is usually better to use than the coined one because the latter may be confused with a pre-existing word.
- ✓ Coinage is more frequently employed when a scientific concept needs to be lexicalized.
- ✓ Coinage, sometimes, is giving a new sense to an already-existing word.
- ✓ An Arabic morphological pattern should be followed to coin a word.

Examples

- استعمال اللفظ الدخيل (تلقون) أدق من استعمال المولد (هاتف) لأن (هاتف) تعني الكائن الخرافي أو العفريت.

Examples

- الجريدة والسيارة والهاتف..

Examples

- فاعول: ناسوخ
- فعلة: خصصة
- لسانيات..

2.4.5 Analogy

- ✓ Attributing the unknown to the known, the translated to the original, and the newly heard to what is habituated to the ear.
- ✓ The grammarians of Basra were very rigid with the use of analogy, and did not allow it if cases are few and rare.
- ✓ The grammarians of Kufa allowed analogy even on one heard case/example.
- ✓ Analogy is not to enrich the Arabic language with general words, but with specialized words (scientific and technical terms).
- ✓ Analogy is a better option if put with borrowing and coinage.

Example

أوزان للقياس عليها:

- (فعل) للحدث،
و (أفعل) للإحداث

مثال:

جاءها المخاض = حدث لها
أجاءها المخاض = حركها
المخاض وجاء بها إلى مكان قريب

- (فاعل) للمشاركة

مثال: سايغ، ساجل

2.4.6 Arabicization

- ✓ First, transliteration is writing a word phonemically in another language i.e. using the target language's sounds. In Arabic, it is نقحرة or حورفة or حرفنة
- ✓ Transliteration is a superordinate. Its hyponyms are:
 - Romanization (رومنة): rendering a word phonemically from Arabic into other languages.
 - Arabic transliteration (عورية): rendering a word phonemically from other languages into Arabic.
 - **Arabicization (التعريب)**: rendering a word phonemically from other languages into Arabic, giving the new word morphological and phonetic features.

Examples

- الكلمة (zakat)
نقحرة (وفي هذه
الحالة رومنة) للكلمة
العربية (زكاة)

Examples

- الكلمة (كريسمس)
نقحرة (وفي هذه
الحالة عورية)
لللمة الإنكليزية
(Christmas)

Examples

- الكلمة (تلفاز) هي تعريب للكلمة télévision لأنها صيغت على وزن اسم الآلة (مفعول).

- الكلمة (تكنولوجيا) اقتراض لكنها عربت لأن الكلمة الإنكليزية technology أو الإسبانية technologia لم تنقل صوتيا فقط، بل صيغت صيغة عربية بإضافة ألف المد في آخرها.

2.4.7 Translation

- ✓ It is the rendition of meanings from one language (source language) to another (target language) using the latter's constructions, structures, worldview and genius.
- ✓ This is translation proper i.e. interlingual translation, not to be confused with intralingual translation.
- ✓ Translation is the first tool to use when rendering terms.
- ✓ Translation is bound by: faithfulness, accuracy, consistency, clarification.
- ✓ When rendering terms, a one-word equivalent is better than a two-word or more. Otherwise, literal translation is better.

Examples

- الكلمة (فلسفة) هي تعريب للكلمة اللاتينية philosophia لأنها اكتست صيغة عربية ولم تنقل صوتياً (فيلوسوفيا). أما لو اعتمدنا الترجمة في هذه الحالة، فالمقابل هو (حب الحكمة).

2.4.8 Borrowing

- ✓ Borrowing is known among languages since antiquity. It is lending words/terms from other languages.
- ✓ Once a word is borrowed to Arabic, it should be given phonological features (sounds) of Arabic.
- ✓ Borrowing may be in the form of a new sense given to an already existing word.
- ✓ Allowing borrowing should be rigid and strict. Otherwise, it would make a language sink in foreignness that even its native speakers can no longer understand it.

Examples

- اقترضت الإنكليزية هذه الكلمات من العربية: الجبر algebra والقهوة coffee والقطن cotton والقند candy ...

- اقترضت العربية هذه الكلمات من اللغات الأخرى: طابور وطباشير وأستاذ وأطلس وسلاطة وبلاط وسمسار وتلميذ...

Examples

- الكفر: المعنى القديم (التغطية) والمعنى الجديد (وصف غير المسلم).
- يلعب: المعنى القديم (سال لعبه) والمعنى الجديد (من اللعب).
- الغابر: المعنى القديم (الباقى) والمعنى الجديد (الماضى).

Examples

- هل كانت الخنساء لتفهم لغة هذا النص المعاصر؟

أستاذ الشيلوجيا باع فسطاطه وابتاع جُوسًا
وقرقورا، ووعد الخاتم بخاتم، فدمعزته.

معظم هذه الكلمات مُفْتَرَضَةٌ (ومُعَرَّبَةٌ) ومنحوتة.

Table 5*Examples of word formation processes in English and Arabic*

Word formation process	Examples in English	Examples in Arabic
Abbreviation	Bro, Feb, Vax, temp...	خو (خويا)، مكة المكرمة (مكة)، عبد الحليم (حليم)، المملكة العربية السعودية (السعودية)...
Initialism	UN, TV, USB...	كهيصص، م/ث، أ.د، الو.م.أ، ق.م...
Acronym	NASA, UNESCO, WHO...	واس (وكالة الأنباء السعودية) وفا (وكالة الأنباء الفلسطينية)
Coinage	Kodak, Dacron...	بامبرز، كلينكس...
Blending	Motel, Eurasia...	كهروطيسي، سبجل، لاهوائي... (برنامج – برمج – برمجة)
Back formation	(television – televise)	(بستان – بستن) (تلفزيون – تلفز)
Conversion	Doubt (n) – to doubt (v) empty (adj) – to empty (v)	
Borrowing	From French: machine, technique... From Italian: pizza, spaghetti... From German: yacht, monsoon... From Arabic: algebra, cotton...	كمبيوتر، هرمون، إنزيم، فيديو، بكتيريا، بلازما، استراتيجية، ورشة... (مترجم) من (ترجمة)
Derivation	Treat – treatment (suffixation) Translation – back-translation	(كتب) – (كبت) (نقب) – (نقر)

2.5 Difficulties/challenges of translating neologisms

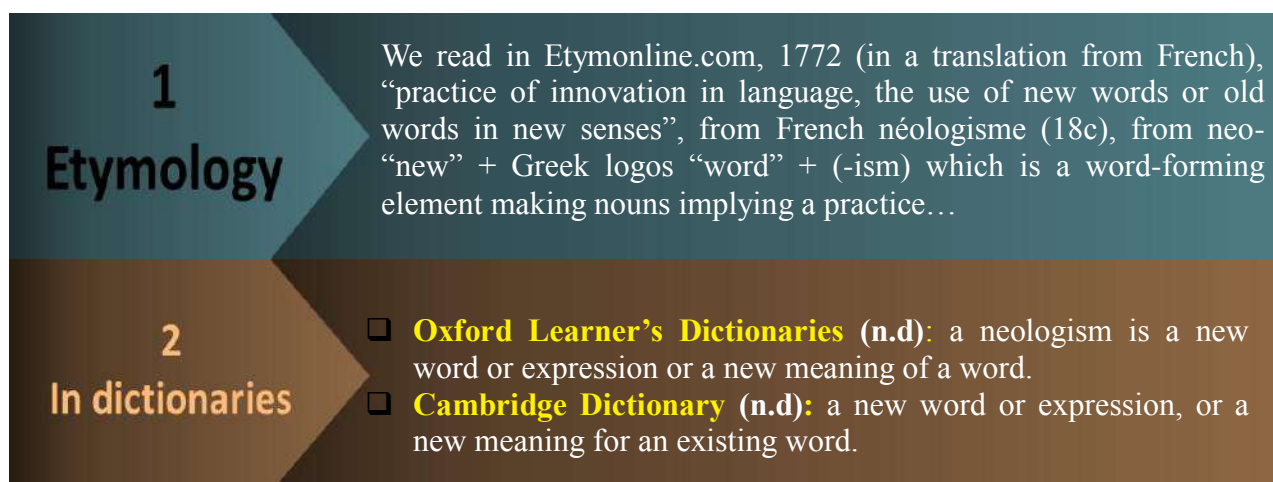
Once again the dichotomy of the “writer-translator” is evoked. Who is the one charged with the most onerous task: the writer when creating neologisms or the translator when rendering these neologisms into other languages? But first things first, how do neologisms come into existence? Well, languages have a property which contributes to generating words, expressions, meanings and connotations: creativity, and Plag (2003) termed it productivity. The process taking place when new words are coined in a language can be termed “neologism”. This term may refer also to the outcome i.e. the coined word itself. To distinguish between the two, we refer to the outcome by “neologism” and to the process by “neology”.

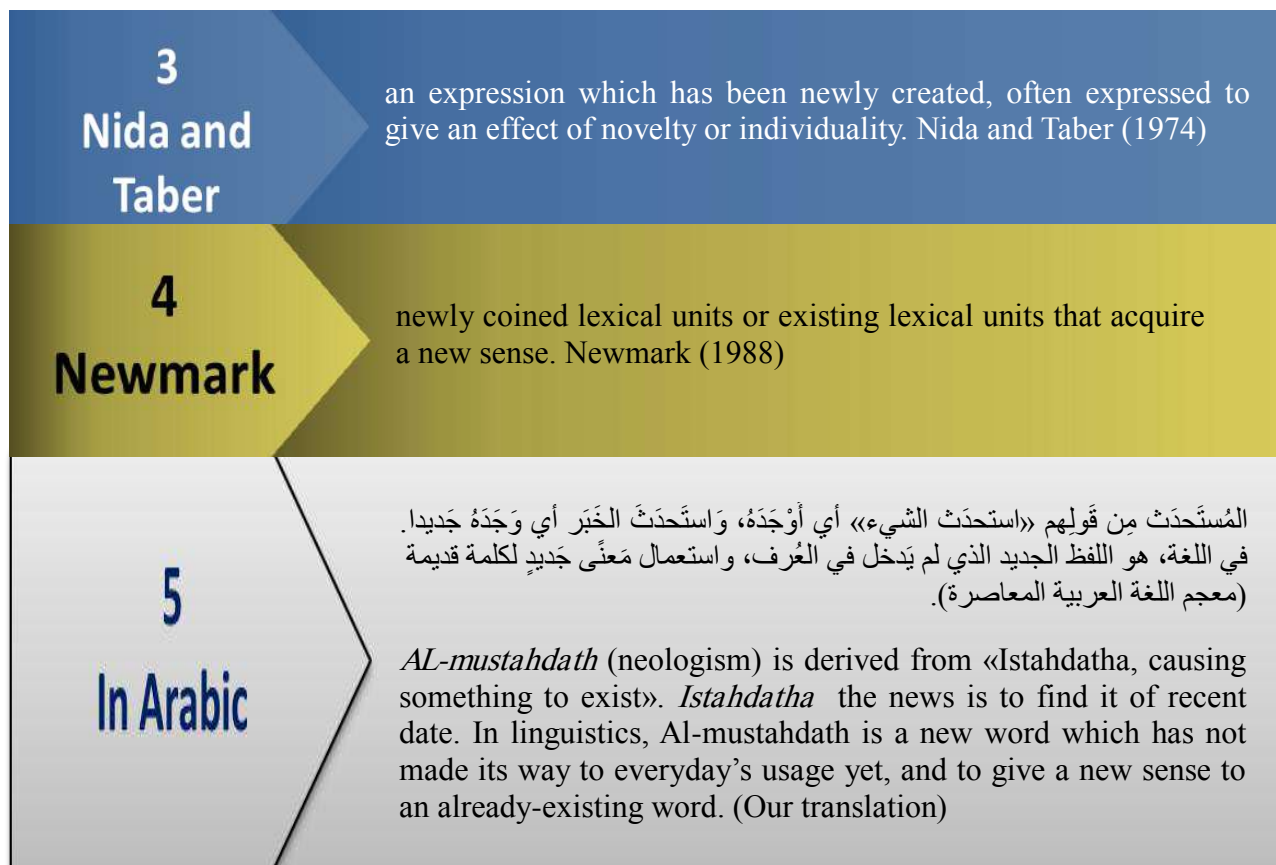
2.5.1 A neologism

Coinage, as mentioned earlier, is an umbrella term (a superordinate) which includes many hyponyms. One of which is neology. Indeed neology is of a great help in translating. It is being described helpful because it shortens the way to introduce new terms and concepts in other languages, as well as allowing the capacity of these languages to generate and create their own words, rather than absorbing foreign words and concepts from other languages.

Figure 20

The word neologism from deferent linguistic aspects





It is of a paramount importance to distinguish between these terms: neologism, nonce word, internationalism, and Anglicism.

- ❖ A neologism: a new word or expression or a new meaning of a word.

Examples: Webinar = a web seminar

- ❖ A nonce word: a neologism coined for a single occasion and which does not live longer.

Examples: Literature and poetry is full of nonce words.

- ❖ An internationalism: (or an international word) is a loanword which occurs in several languages with the same or at least similar meaning and etymology. The source language lends this word to all other languages at the same time.

Examples: Covid, mango, bungalow..

- ❖ An Anglicism: an English word or phrase that is used in another language.

Examples: Parking, Wi-Fi, Marketing, Pub, Bluetooth, Software..

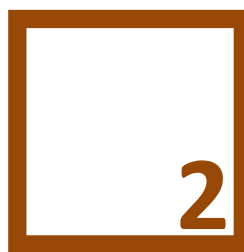
2.5.2 The journey of a word from neologism to the dictionary

In Merriam-Webster “Ask the Editor”, Peter Sokolowski answered this question saying that the process of adding a word to a dictionary does not involve any academy or committee or any lobbying by word advocates. It’s a process that has historically been very slow but today can be much faster. Whatever the speed, these are the fundamental steps:



Reading

Editors scan everything from newspapers, books, and magazines, to websites, menus, and blogs, looking for words in their natural habitat for real evidence of the language in use.



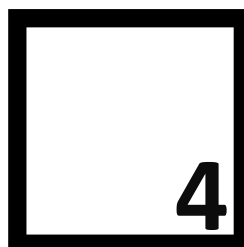
Observation

When editors notice a new word or a new use of an existing word, they record it with all its full context and source information.



Citations

If the evidence is in print, we underline the word and bracket its context. If the evidence is from an electronic source, we record it with a computer rather than a pen.



Confirmed entry

When citations are created, the word is to become an entry in the dictionary. Many such citations from varied sources and over a period of years are needed to confirm that it’s a permanent addition to English.

2.5.3 Difficulties vs. challenges in translating neologisms

Every task which aims to produce fruitful outcomes involves intellectual endeavours. Translation is the outcome of translating, and translating is no exception: onerous and precarious though pleasing and amusing. The translator in carrying his task – translating- out encounters difficulties and challenges. The former has to do with translating, and the latter has to do with the translator.

Table 6*Difficulties and challenges of translating neologisms*

Difficulties of translating neologisms (related to the process of translating)	Challenges of translating neologisms (related to the translator)
<p>Morphological difficulties:</p> <p>Morphology is the study of word formation, starting from the structure of words and parts of words. Arabic is different from English at many levels in terms of morphological features. When a translator is charged with the task of translating from English into Arabic, they have to pay attention to the morphology of the latter. If the text is loaded with neologisms, that is an even harder task. One example of the morphological features in Arabic is the morphological balance الميزان الصرفي which includes patterns أوزان the translator has to follow and stick to when producing translations for neologisms.</p>	<p>Cultural translation challenges:</p> <p>Sometimes the cultural of the text to be translated clashes with the cultural of the translator. For instance, a Muslim translator is subject to translating neologisms which are loaded with anti-Islamic symbols. An example from the context of the COVID-19 pandemic is the word “quarantini” which is a blending of “quarantine” (isolating oneself during the pandemic) + “Martini” (a cocktail made with gin and Vodka). Ideology and cultural background are real challenges for translators when dealing with translating neologisms.</p>
<p>Phonological difficulties:</p> <p>Sounds differ from one language to another in terms of quantity (number) and quality (nature). English, for instance, has 44 sounds. Arabic, on the other hand, has 34 sounds. When a translator is charged with the task of</p>	<p>Mastery of Arabic:</p> <p>This is the most considerable challenge of all. A translator who is not well-grounded in the Arabic language (its rules, grammar, stylistics, rhetoric, rigidity, genius, worldview, methods of expressions...) must abandon the task of</p>

translating from English into Arabic, they have to pay attention to the phonology of Arabic as many sounds could not be accessible and vice versa. Neologisms set a great example for this feature. If a sound in a neologism is not accessible in Arabic, it should be altered by the nearest, corresponding sound.

translating into Arabic, notably the translating of neologisms. Otherwise, translationese would be crowned a queen!!

Syntactic difficulties:

Syntax studies the combination of under-word level units to generate larger units (words, phrases, sentences...). When a translator is charged with the task of translating from English into Arabic, they have to pay attention to the lexical and grammatical units Arabic offers to form and coin words/terms. A one-unit neologism in English could be translated into Arabic by a phrase or sentence. This excludes creativity and reduces the capacity of Arabic.

A sense of linguistic creativity:

Some translators are endowed with special linguistic talents and language faculty, while others are not. The challenge for the latter group is to improve their linguistic talents and enhance their language faculty so to keep pace with the former group. Having these talents and skills would contribute in producing acceptable, natural Arabic equivalents and counterparts to the English neologisms.

Lexical difficulties:

Lexis contains all vocabulary of a language.

Vocabulary is the set of all the possible words that the users of the language have access to.

When a concept is not lexicalized, it leaves a lexical gap in the language. These lexical gaps

make a difficulty to translators. The translator is to be stuck between translating the foreign term literally or coining an original neologism.

Linguistic difficulties:

Grammatical differences: English and Arabic are different in terms of grammar. English, on the one hand, is productive in clipping and conversion. Arabic, on the other hand, does not allow clipping and conversion unless the translator is incompetent. When translating neologisms, the translator has to pay attention to how Arabic grammar works.

Meaning ambiguity: When translating neologisms, the translator might produce an outcome which is ambiguous or polysemous. Ambiguous neologisms are not accurate, and opens the door to various interpretations accordingly. Polysemous neologisms evoke connotations of other pre-existing words.

2.6 Conclusion

This chapter addressed mainly the word formations processes and the difficulties/challenges of translating English neologisms into Arabic. We tackled the word formation processes in English: affixation, conversion, abbreviation, blending, backformation, borrowing, coinage, and compounding; and in Arabic: الاشتقاق، المجاز، النحت، الاقتراض، الترجمة، التعريب، القياس، التوليد، All these processes were detailed and illustrated. Moreover, comparing the capacity of English and Arabic in forming/coining words was investigated in some sections. The word formation processes in Arabic would be employed in the next chapter to overcome the difficulties/challenges of translating English neologisms related to COVID-19 into Arabic. These difficulties/challenges were mentioned and detailed in the last part of this chapter.

Chapter 3

Methodology and results

The first two chapters gave the theoretical background of the study. This, consequently, leads to this chapter which is wholly devoted to apply what was given as a raw material so to outline, summarize, report and examine the study's findings. What is going to be tackled in this chapter is respectively (1) the varied resources constructed for this study from which data was gathered, (2) introducing the corpus of the study which is a collection of 20 English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic, (3) analysing these neologisms in terms of word formation processes, (4) citing the Arabic equivalents/counterparts in use to these neologisms, (5) suggesting our own translations and justifying these suggestions, (6) deciding whether these translations are either equivalents or counterparts.

3.1 Constructing the corpus

Figure 21

Resources for collecting data of our corpus

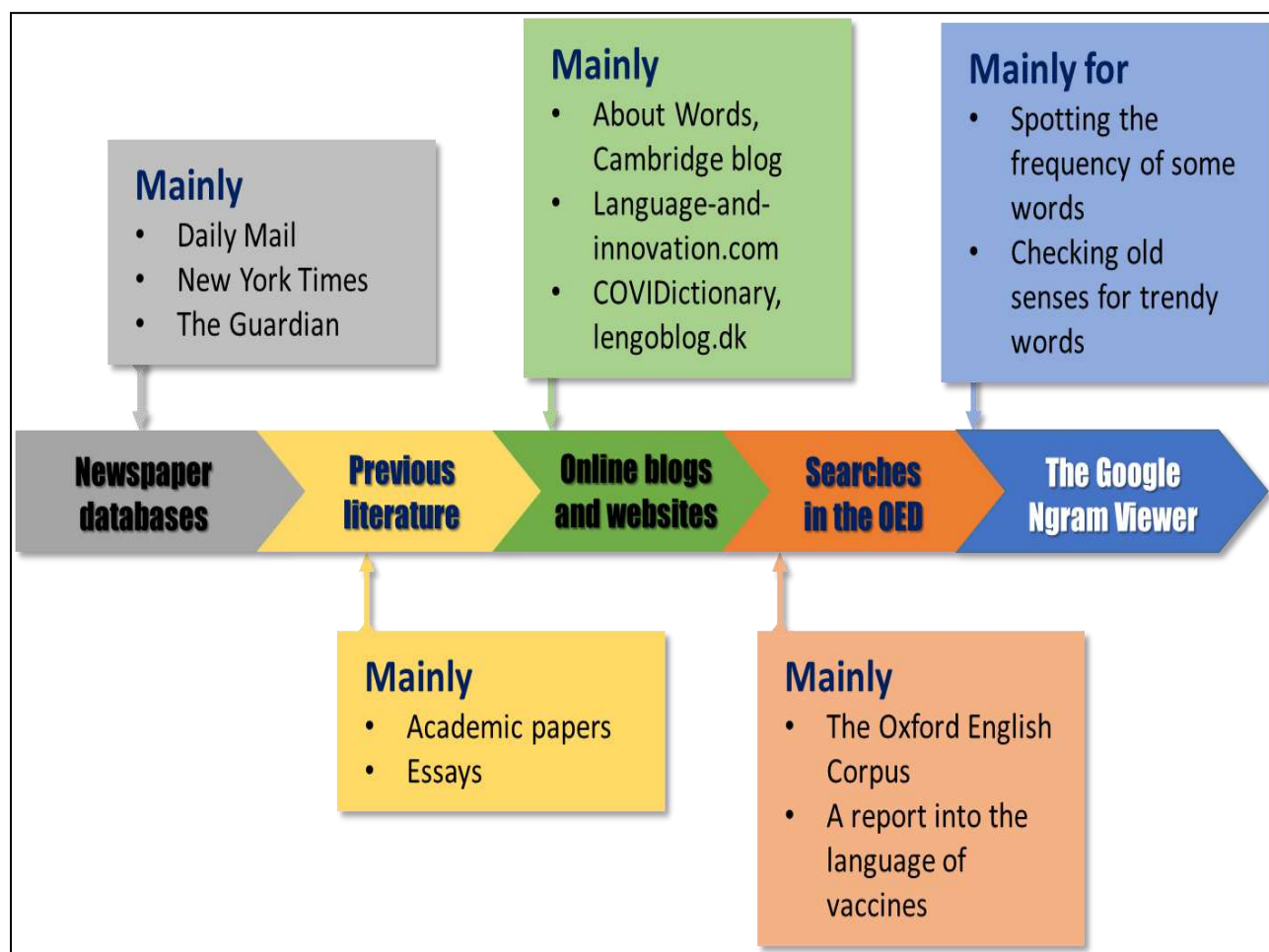


Figure 22*The front page of the Daily Mail*

- ✓ British daily newspaper and news website.
- ✓ Founded in 1896.
- ✓ The UK's highest-circulated newspaper.
- ✓ Publisher: DMG Media.
- ✓ Editor: Ted Verity
- ✓ Language: English

Figure 23*The front page of New York Times*

- ✓ American daily newspaper.
- ✓ Founded in 1851.
- ✓ The USA's third highest-circulated newspaper.
- ✓ Publisher: A.G. Sulzberger
- ✓ Editor: Dean Baquet
- ✓ Language: English

**Figure 24***The front page of The Guardian*

- ✓ British daily newspaper.
- ✓ Founded in 1821.
- ✓ The UK's third highest-circulated newspaper.
- ✓ Publisher: Guardian Media Group
- ✓ Editor: Katharine Viner
- ✓ Language: English

Figure 25

A study conducted on COVID-19 related neologisms

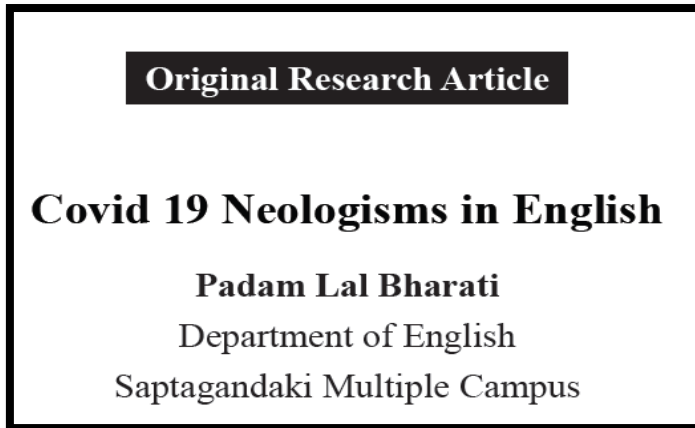


Figure 26

Another study conducted on COVID-19 related neologisms

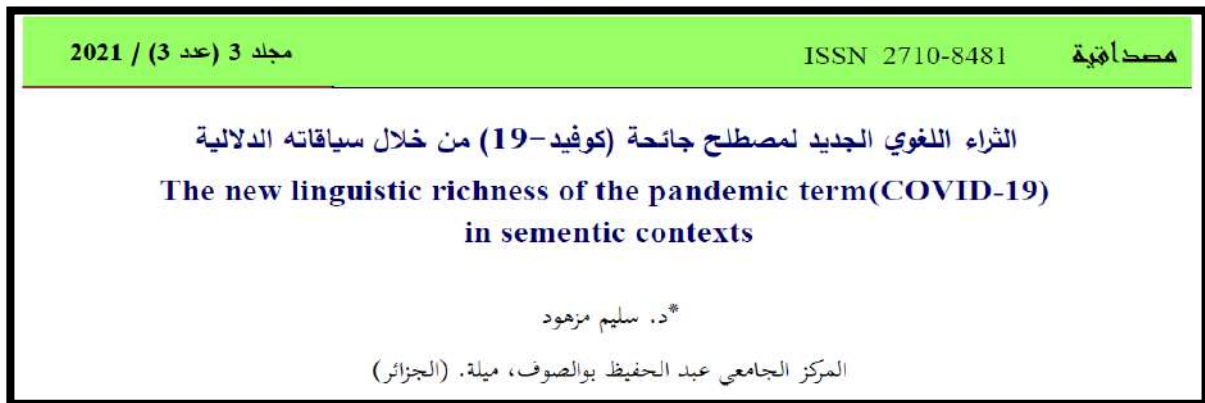


Figure 27

A report on the endeavors of the WHO to serve Arabic

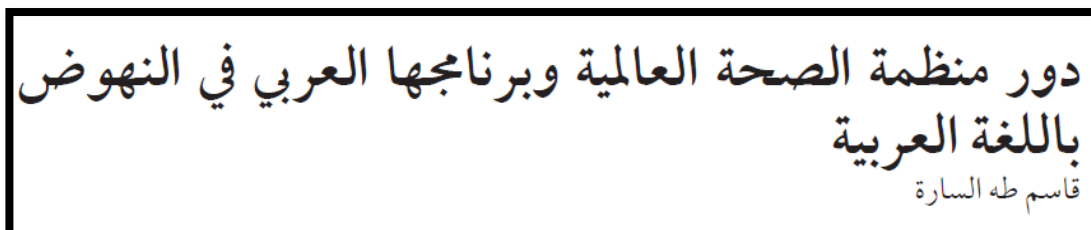


Figure 28

A blog by Cambridge Dictionary



- ✓ A blog
- ✓ Initiated by the Cambridge Dictionary
- ✓ It publishes 4 new words every Monday
- ✓ Language: English
- ✓ The entry of the word contains its spelling, transcription, definition and context
- ✓ The publication asks for the reader's opinion about whether to add this word to the dictionary or not.

Figure 29

A website by the linguist Tony Thorne



- ✓ A website
- ✓ Initiated by Tony Thorne
- ✓ He's a British author, linguist and lexicographer.
- ✓ He's specialized in slang, jargon and cultural history.
- ✓ He's charged with language change and language usage.
- ✓ The mission of this website is to introduce all trends in the English language. Recently, it is concerned with linguistic innovation imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 30

A blog that collects COVID-19 related neologisms



- ✓ A blog
- ✓ Initiated by Lengo Blog
- ✓ Peter Bakker and Joshua Nash introduced it on April's 30th, 2020.
- ✓ The motto of the blog is "to uplift people by some COVID-19 humor".
- ✓ In this blog, we find many coined words in connection with COVID-19.
- ✓ Most of the coinages are blends, with instances of acronyms, initialisms, compounds, new senses to already existing words...

Figure 31*The Oxford English Corpus*

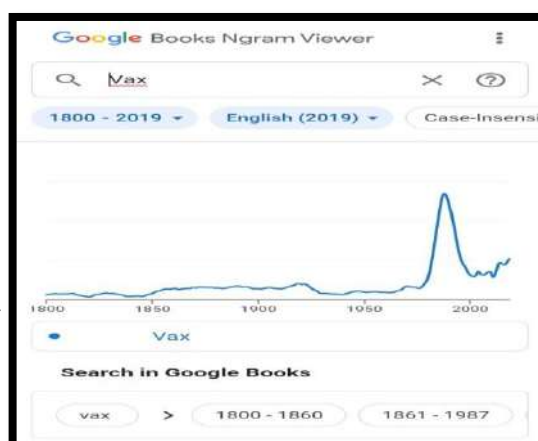
- ✓ A text corpus of 21st century English
- ✓ The largest corpus of its kind
- ✓ It contains 2.1 billion words
- ✓ Languages: UK, USA, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean, Canada, India, Singapore and South Africa.
- ✓ Sources of the text: web pages, printed material, novels, journals, newspapers, magazines, blogs, emails, social media.

**Figure 32***A report on the language of vaccines*

- ✓ Data is from the Oxford Monitor Corpus of English, as of September 2021
- ✓ Charts show frequencies per million tokens
- ✓ The report introduces Oxford Dictionary 2021 Word of the Year
- ✓ The word of the year is detailed and explained
- ✓ Other neologisms are mentioned in the report with explanations.
- ✓ The report takes a look at the languages other than English with the greatest number of speakers overall, which linguists generally agree to be.

Figure 33*The Google Ngram Viewer*

- ✓ Online search engine
- ✓ It charts the frequencies of any word or phrase using a yearly count of n-grams found in sources printed between 1500 and 2019.
- ✓ Languages: English, Chinese, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Russian, Spanish.
- ✓ Specialized English corpora: American English, British English, English Fiction...

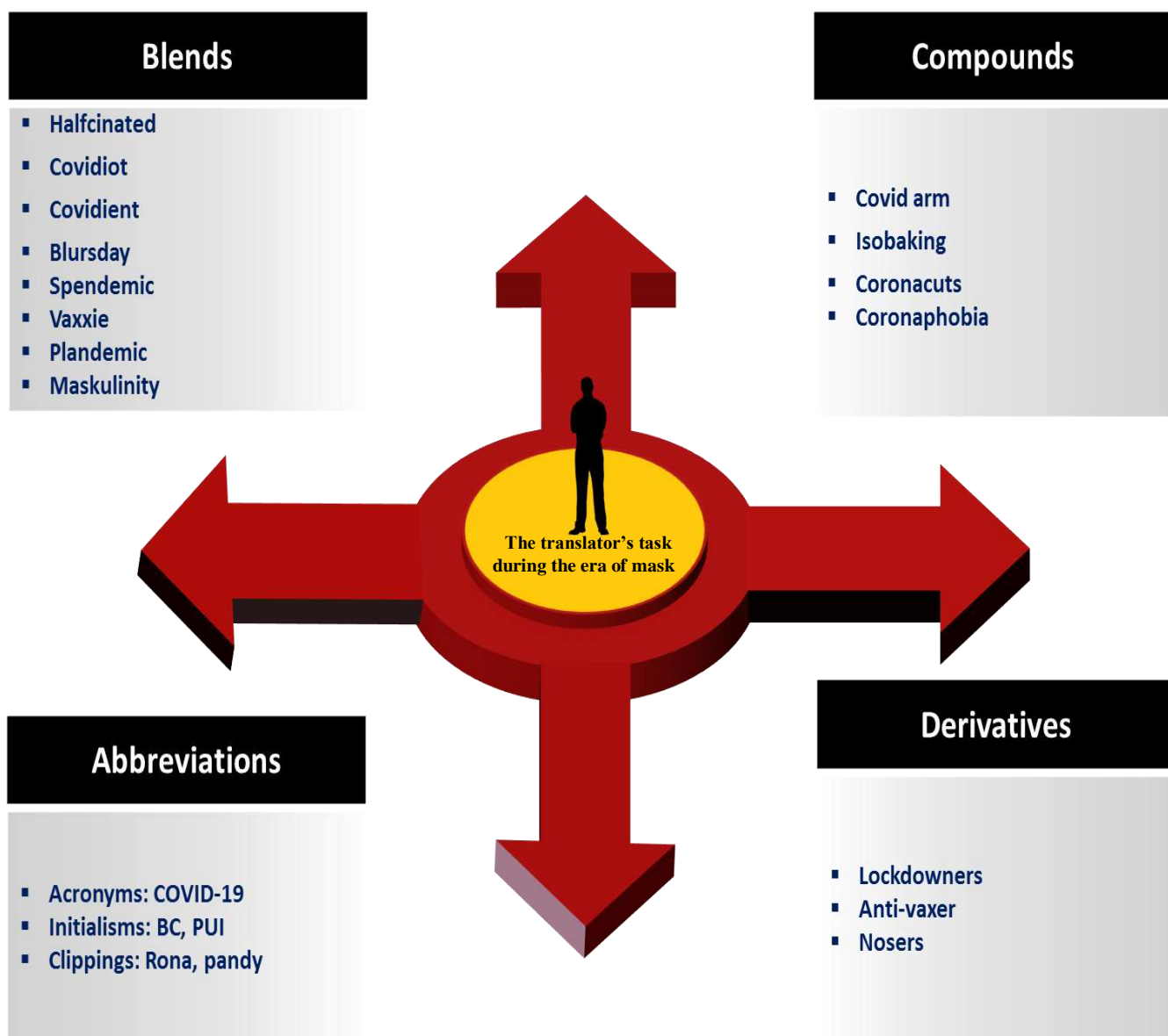


3.2 Introducing the corpus

By scanning the aforementioned resources and reading for the purpose of extracting English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic, we collected a plethora of them. In our study, we are concerned with 20. They were selected based on their significance, frequency of use, high rate to be a confirmed entry in the dictionary, various word formations, and finally their translatability into Arabic.

Figure 34

The corpus of the study



In the following sections, these neologisms are to be analysed in terms of: their definitions, formations, difficulty/challenge of translating them, their common translations into Arabic, our own translations which are subject to assessment and evaluations for further improvements, and deciding whether these translations are equivalents or counterparts.

Table 7

Percentages of every word formation process used in the coinage of the English coroneologisms

Word formation process	Times used	Percentage
Blending	7	35%
Compounding	5	25%
Abbreviation	5	25%
Derivation	3	15%
Total	20	100%

Figure 35

Percentages representation

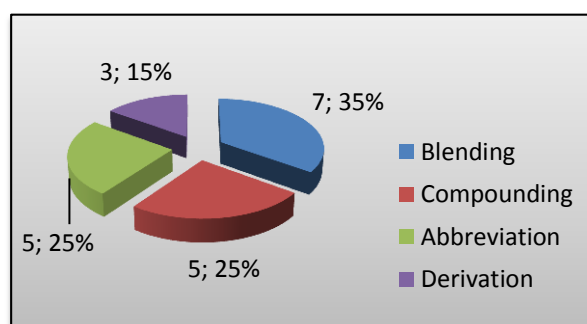


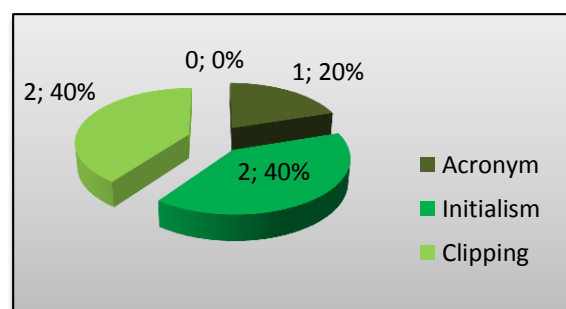
Table 8

Percentages of sub-types of abbreviation

Sub-types of abbreviation	Times used	Percentage
Acronym	1	20%
Initialism	2	40%
Clipping	2	40%
Total	20	100%

Figure 36

Percentages representation



3.3 Analysis of the corpus

3.3.1 Halfcinated (adjective)

- ❑ **Context:** I only got one of the shots, so I'm halfcinated.
- ❑ **Definition:** According to the Oxford English Dictionary, *halfcinated* means partially vaccinated; having received only one dose of a two-dose vaccination program.
- ❑ **Formation:** This word is formed by merging the two words *half* and *vaccinated*. The part *vacc* in the word *vaccinated* is clipped so the outcome be an acceptable word morphologically (one word which resembles many English words) and phonologically (as *half* and *vacc* have the same vowel sound pattern, hence they are pronounced nearly the same).
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Blending.
- ❑ **The outcome is** a blend.
- ❑ **Its common translation into Arabic:** Scanning the web and searching deeply in social media and all platforms in connection with the coinage of terminology and the usage of neologisms, we found that the neologism *halfcinated* is being used and circulating in English-speaking countries and the frequency of using it is at least average. But it is less known in the Arabic context, though we recorded two expressions which denote the same concept.
 - ❖ The first translation (found in a post in the facebook account Abdessamad Ait Brahim / date: July 20th, 2021): نصف مُلقَّح

This is a phrase (more than one word) for a one-word neologism (halfcinated). The translator brought back the neologism to its origin i.e. the neologism was broken down into its initial components (half + vaccinated), then they were translated literally: half = نصف and vaccinated = مُلقَّح

 - ❖ The second translation (found in the facebook page Music City / date: November 5th, 2021): نصف مُحَصَّن

This translation has also more words than the original neologism. After breaking down the neologism into its initial components, the translator opted for مُخَصَّن to render (vaccinated), which is an ambiguous alternative as it may denote the fortified, the sheltered, the reinforced, in addition to the immune and vaccinated.

❖ The two translations lack the sense of creativity found in the original neologism, though they conveyed the meaning of the concept.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** We started from the literal translation شطر، شق، نصف Then, we accounted for the synonyms of the word نصف which include: شطر، شق، وسط among others...

We noticed the word « فَلَاقَة » as it ends in (ل ق) which are the two first letters that the word (لِقَاح) starts with. We combined the two (فَلَاقَة + لِقَاح) to produce (فَلَاقَاح) by which we mean “one dose of a two-dose vaccination”. From this neologism, we derive the adjective (فُلَقَّاح) to denote someone who is partially vaccinated, our Arabic counterpart of (halfcinated).

3.3.2 Covid arm (noun)

❑ **Context:** Tell your vaccination provider that you experienced a rash or “COVID arm” after your shot.

❑ **Definition:** According to the Oxford English Dictionary, covid arm is a short-term soreness or inflammation of the arm in which one has received an injection of a Covid-19 vaccine.

❑ **Formation:** This word was formed by combining the two lexical items: *covid* denoting the Corona Virus Disease detected in 2019, and *arm* denoting the forelimb.

❑ **Word formation process:** Compounding.

❑ **The outcome is** a compound.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:** Scanning the web and searching deeply in social media and all platforms in connection with the coinage of terminology and the usage of neologisms, we found that the neologism *covid arm* was translated into Arabic as follows:

❖ First translation (from the eBook *Arabic translation of what to expect after your COVID vaccination*): الشعور بألم وثقل في الذراع في منطقة الحقن

This translation is an explication i.e. a long-winded clarification that deforms the original neologism as put by Berman (2000). As we can see, the target does not reflect the source at all either in form or in content.

❖ Second translation (from *alarabiya.net* / date: July 7th, 2021): ذراع كوفيد

This translation is literal and ambiguous. It is literal that it corresponds each word to its denotative meaning: covid = كوفيد and arm = ذراع and it is ambiguous because the word ذراع here does not reveal the original load of soreness or inflammation of the arm.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** The word *covid* is now an internationalism i.e. all languages of the world borrowed it from English and transliterated it using its writing system and sound patterns. Recent printed resources and electronic ones in Arabic use كوفيد hence our first ingredient to the recipe of our creation is (كوفيد). What are we left with is the word (arm). We need to come up with a word that is synonymous to ذراع or that is a part of it, but shares at the same time a part of the word (كوفيد), either (كو-) or (-يد). After hovering between the right and wrong; checking the appropriate and inappropriate; and delving into dictionaries and lexicons, we selected the two Arabic words “كوع” and “يد”. The word “كوع” (in English elbow) does not mean "ذراع" but it is a part of it. This is particularization : translating the more general with the more specific. Carrying the task of creation out, we merged (كوفيد) with (كوع) to produce (كُوْعِيد), our first Arabic counterpart of (Covid arm). The word “يَد” (in English hand) does not mean "ذراع" but it is a part of it too.

We, then, merged (كوفيد) with (يَد) to produce (كُوفَيْد), our second Arabic counterpart of (Covid arm).

3.3.3 COVID-19 (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** My friend tested positive for COVID-19.
- ❑ **Definition:** According to the Oxford English Dictionary, Covid-19 is a disease caused by a coronavirus that was first reported in 2019 and became a pandemic.
- ❑ **Formation:** This word was formed by taking initial letters of each word in the phrase (COronaVIrus Disease 2019).
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Acronymy as the initials are read a whole word, not separately.
- ❑ **The outcome is** an acronym.
- ❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:** Scanning the web and searching deeply in social media and all platforms in connection with the coinage of terminology and the usage of neologisms, we found that the neologism *covid-19* was translated into Arabic as follows:
 - ❖ First translation (from *موقع منظمة الصحة العالمية* / date: no date): فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19)

This first part of this translation (فيروس كورونا) is generalized because it does not include the type of the disease, whereas the second part (كوفيد-19) is a transliteration of the English acronym with the most possible equivalent sound patterns in Arabic.

 - ❖ Second translation (from *mass.gov* / date: no date): كوفيد 19 (كورونا فايروس)

This translation is a merely Arabic transliteration "عَوْرَبَة" i.e. a visual representation of the word's English sounds by means of Arabic letters. The two parts of the translation are transliterated into Arabic transcription using English sound patterns.

 - ❖ Third translation (from *aljazeera.net* / date: May 31st, 2022): كوفيد-19

This is so far the most common translation in written and spoken contexts. It is an internationalism that invaded all world's languages.

Though it is an acronym in English, we cannot qualify it as such in Arabic because the sequence of initials is not the same as in the original neologism. This is what it looks like if it is to be considered an acronym:

الداء الناجم عن فيروس كورونا = كُو = كورونا - في = فيروس - د = داء

□ As Aronoff (1976: 35) argues, word-formation processes are always non-compulsory: it is always possible to avoid using a process of word-formation. This can be achieved by providing a description of the word rather than a coined word which word-formation produces. This is why the Academy of the Arabic Language in Mecca in its 2445 advisory opinion, issued by the committee consisting of Prof. Abdul Aziz al-Harbi, the president of the Academy; Prof. Abderrahmane Boudree, the vice president of the Academy; and Prof. Abdul Rahman al-Suliman, a member in the Academy; to suggest a descriptive Arabic translation of the neologism covid-19 as "الحُمّة النَّاجِيّة"

Figure 37

The Academy of the Arabic Language in Mecca's 2445 advisory opinion on translating the term COVID-19 into Arabic

مسؤول كلبنا

2020

ما الصواب في ترجمة مصطلح Coronavirus؟
فيروس كورونا، أم الفيروس التاجي.

الفتوى (٢٤٤٥) :

الترجمة العربية الدقيقة لكلمة (فيروس) هي (حُمّة) وتجمع على (حُمّات / حُمّات). أما (كورونا) فهي كلمة لاتينية تعني (التاج) و(الإكليل). وعليه فإن الترجمة العربية الدقيقة لـ (فيروس كورونا) هي (الحُمّة النَّاجِيّة). وهذه الترجمة نجدها في المعاجم الطبية الرصينة (مثلاً: معجم حتي الطبي)، ويعرفها أي شخص تجاوز عتبة الأجدية في الترجمة.

لكن العربية تعاني اليوم من عجز الأطباء العربي (ما عدا السوريين منهم) عن تداول العلم والمعلومة الطبية مع مجتمعاتهم باللغة العربية لأن معارف الطبيب العربي تبقى محصورة فيه، ذلك لأنه درس علومه الطبية بلغة أجنبية لا يجيدها مجتمعه، وأكثر من ذلك فهو لا يستطيع إنشاء موقع مهني على الشبكة العالمية لا باللغة الأجنبية التي لا يتقنها ولا باللغة العربية التي لم يدرس بها الطب ومصطلحاته، فيستمر من اللغة الأجنبية التي درس بها الطب (الإنكليزية في المشرق والفرنسية في المغرب) المصطلحات ويستعملها في العربية حتى أقصد في العربية أكثر مما أصلح في الأبدان! وعليه فننصح اعتماد (الحُمّة النَّاجِيّة) ترجمة عربية دقيقة لـ (فيروس كورونا).

اللجنة المعنية بالفتوى:

رئيس اللجنة: أ.د. عبد العزيز الحربي (رئيس المجمع)	رأهه: أ.د. عبدالرحمن بودرع (نائب رئيس المجمع)	المجيب: أ.د. عبدالرحمن السليمان (عضو المجمع)
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❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** As attempted in our previous translations, we want to produce an Arabic neologism which reflects as many aspects of the original as possible: in this case, an Arabic acronym equivalent to the English one. We, first, collected synonyms of "داء" in Arabic: ... وَصَبَ، مَرَضَ، وباء، مَرَضٌ، عِلَّةٌ، ضُرٌّ، سَقَمٌ، بلاء، اعتلال، آفة، أفة،

We opted for مَرَضٌ as the most accurate alternative. Then, we added a word after مَرَضٌ meaning “resulting from”, it was either "ناجِمَ عَن" or "مُتَرَتِّبَ عَن" Finally, we had to choose between the common translations of coronavirus. Since we want our creations to be Arabic at the core, we opted for "الحُمَّة التَّاجِيَّة" So, the whole translation is المَرَضُ المُتَرَتِّبُ عَن الحُمَّة التَّاجِيَّة By taking the initial of each word in this phrase (without considering function words "ال" and "عن"), we get "م.م.ح.ت" which is nonsensical. We found another alternative for الحُمَّة التَّاجِيَّة which is الِيحْمُومُ We changed the "ح" in "م.م.ح.ت" with the "ي" of يَحْمُومُ to produce "م.م.ي.ت" which means (deadly) if pronounced in this way مُمَيِّت and this is a real peculiarity of COVID-19.

3.3.4 Lockdowners (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** One one side there are the lockdowners. They think the only hope of triumphing over Covid-19 is shutdowns to bring number of cases back under control.
- ❑ **Definition:** Individuals coping with life in the conditions of isolation.
- ❑ **Formation:** The word can be divided in this way: / lock / down / er / s /. First, they combined (lock) and (down), then they added the noun-forming suffix (-er), and the plural-marking suffix (-s).
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Compounding in (lock + down); affixation in (-er) and (-s).
- ❑ **The outcome is** a compound and a derivative.
- ❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**
 - ❖ First translation (from aljazeera.net / date : March 21st, 2020) : المَحْجُورُونَ

This is the plural form of المَحْجُور (Arabic for a lockdowner). This translation is a derivation from the Arabic noun "حَجْر" (Arabic for lockdown). The derivation here followed the morphological pattern of اسمُ الفاعِل (Arabic for present participle).

❖ Second translation (from alaraby.co.uk / date: July 29th, 2020): المَحْجُورُونِ صِحِّيًّا

This translation added صِحِّيًّا to clarify the type of حَجْر (Arabic for a lockdown) as one can be in lockdown for many reasons and not necessarily for medical ones. The word صِحِّيًّا here is تَمْيِيز (an objective complement for specification or for distinction). It is employed by the translator to specify the type of lockdown and distinguish it from the other types.

❖ Third translation (from bbc.com / date: December 18th, 2021): المَعزُؤُونِ

This translation is ambiguous, and may mislead the reader. The word مَعزُؤُونِ is plural for مَعزُؤُول which is a derivation from عَزَلَ (Arabic for isolation). Isolation has to do with COVID-19 indeed; but without enough context, it is polysemous.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** The lockdown is a state of isolation issued as a security measure. The isolation in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic is being applied in homes. It is from this that we started our journey to coin an Arabic neologism as a counterpart to the English one, lockdowners. First, we are always operating in the context of the COVID-19. This means that the words to be involved are (but not limited to): كوفيد، كورونا، الحمى التاجية، فيروس كورونا، الجائحة ... Then, we searched for Arabic counterparts to (home) and the list includes: منزل، بيت، مَبِيَّت، دار، مأوى، مَسْكَن، مَوطِن ... By comparing the two lists in parallel, we detected two words which can be merged together: مَبِيَّت + كوفيد By clipping the first part in مَبِيَّت which is (كوف) we are left with (يد). Merging the latter with مَبِيَّت results in مَبِيد by which we mean staying at home (مَبِيَّت) during the COVID-19 pandemic (كوفيد). The person who is involved in المَبِيد might be referred to as المَبِيد = a lockdowner. Another suggestion of ours is كُورُوناس which is a blending of كورونا and ناس denoting people living during the pandemic.

3.3.5 Covidiot (noun)

❑ **Context:** That covidiot is hugging everyone she sees.

❑ **Definition:** According to the Oxford English Dictionary, covidiot is a person who annoys other people by refusing to obey the social distancing rules designed to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

❑ **Formation:** This neologism was formed by merging the two words: *covid* denoting the coronavirus pandemic, and *idiot* denoting an imbecile.

❑ **Word formation process:** Blending.

❑ **The outcome is** a blend.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from *proz.com* / date: April 10th, 2020): أحمق كُورونا

This translation avoided word formation processes and provides an explanation of two words involved in forming the original neologism: idiot = أحمق and covid = كُورونا

❖ Second translation (from *madamasr.com* / date: April 14th, 2020) : أبله كُورونا

This translation is the same as the previous one, with أبله instead of أحمق

❖ Third translation (from *alarab.co.uk* / date: April 6th, 2020) : غَبِيرُونَا

This is a nice blend in Arabic: merging the two words غَبِي and كُورونا clipping its first part «كُو» so to apply the blending process (English for نَحْت).

❖ Fourth translation (from *alarab.co.uk* / date: April 6th, 2020) : حَمَقَرُونِي

Another nice blend by Faisal Kareem فيصل كريم الطفيري in which he merged the two words أحمق and كُورونا dropping the hamza (أ) and adding ياء النسبة (attribution suffix) so to make it an adjective denoting someone who acts foolishly (بِحمق) during the coronavirus (كُورونا) pandemic. Mr Faisal added other derivatives like the noun حَمَقَرُونِيَّة and the verb يَتَحَمَقَر

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** We tried to produce an Arabic blend respecting the Arabic morphological patterns (أَوْزَانِ صَرْفِيَّةٍ) and the English original form. We opted for غَبِيّ as a counterpart for (idiot), and كُوفِيد as a counterpart for (covid).

Blending the two resulted in غَبِيد which respects the Arabic morphological pattern فَعِيل same as عَلِيل and سَعِيد

We also produced, by accident, a French counterpart for (covidiot)!! In Algeria, someone who is idiot or imbecile is referred to as a Kavi (Kaa Vee) which is a word Algerians say to denote someone who is unknowledgeable. We merged (Kavi) and (covid) to produce Kavid, or Cavid (in case “cavier” is the word merged with “covid”).

3.3.6 Covidient (noun)

❑ **Context:** We are all covidients, and we will cooperate with the government.

❑ **Definition:** Someone who strictly follows the directives and orders of the government during the coronavirus outbreak. It is the exact opposite of *covidiot*.

❑ **Formation:** This neologism was formed by merging the two words: *covid* denoting the coronavirus pandemic, and *obedient* denoting an compliant or law-abiding.

❑ **Word formation process:** Blending.

❑ **The outcome is** a blend.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation: فَعَّالٌ كُورُونَا

This translation is a literal translation of the two components which form the original neologism: *covid* and *obedient*. The former (covid) was translated with a more general word (كُورُونَا) and the latter (obedient) with a more specific word (فَعَّالٌ) as being (obedient) implies الامتثال للقواعد (adhering to rules) and this, in turns, makes you potent (فَعَّالٌ).

❖ Second translation (from الدليل الفني لتدريب مفتشي السلامة والصحة المهنية):

الشخص الذي يتبع التحذيرات المتعلقة بالسلامة للوقاية من كوفيد-19

This translation used category shift, more precisely unit shift. In terms of Catford (1965), unit shift involves changes in rank.

Translating a word into a phrase or sentence is a good example to illustrate this process. In our case, the one-word neologism (covidient) was translated into 9 words!! This questions the capacity of Arabic in blending.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** Once again, we wanted to coin an Arabic neologism which can be considered as a counterpart to the English neologism, respecting simultaneously the morphological of Arabic and the creativity of English. Since (covidient) implies dealing with the pandemic in efficacy and capacity, we thought of the Arabic term كَفَاءة We, then, derived the Arabic adjective of the individual who is characterized by كَفَاءة and that is كُفْء (effective, capable, qualified, competent...). We noticed that كُفْء and كوفيد start with nearly the same sound patterns. We, finally, merged the two كوفيد + كُفْء to end up with كُفْئِيد It is worth noticing that the long /u:/ in كوفيد after the /k/ sound is replaced with short /u/ represented with the diacritic (vocalization mark) placed on the letter كُ the purpose of which is to keep the word كُفْء visualized in the outcome of coinage.

3.3.7 Isobaking (noun)

❑ **Context:** Whatever you are isobaking or coronacooking, the kitchen is a great place to ease your stress and anxiety, entertain the kids, connect with your culture...

❑ **Definition:** Home-baking in confinement and/or exchanging recipes.

❑ **Formation:** This neologism was formed by combining the two words *isolation*, a restriction imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic; and *baking*, making bread and cakes by cooking them inside an oven. It first started as a hashtag in TikTok and Instagram.

❑ **Word formation process:** Compounding.

❑ **The outcome is** a compound.

❑ Its common translations into Arabic:

❖ First translation (from المركز العربي للبحوث والدراسات / date: July 16th, 2020) : خَبِيز العَزَل

This translation traced back the English neologism to its origin: isolation + baking. The translator, then, gave the direct English counterpart to each: العَزَل corresponded to isolation, and خَبِيز corresponded to baking. The latter خَبِيز is noun for whatever is baked.

❖ Second translations (from alwafd.news / date: since 2 years) : خُبز العَزَل

This translation is similar to the previous one in terms of breaking down the English neologism into its initial components and giving the direct Arabic counterparts to them.

The only noticeable difference is the alternative used to translate baking: خَبِيز in the first translation and خُبز in the second. The two alternatives are synonymous.

❖ Third translation (الموقع الإلكتروني نبض / February 28th, 2021):

تحضير الخبز في المنزل أثناء الحجر الصحي

This is a communicative translation i.e. focusing on conveying meaning apart from conserving the form of the original. This, once again, excludes the creativity seen in the original English neologism, isobaking.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** Arabic has the tools to cope up with all sorts of linguistic creation witnessed in English. A neologism like (isobaking) seems translatable into Arabic. The question of untranslatability rises when the translator endeavours to render the inward and outward of the text.

The good news here is that the target language is Arabic which means we have the tools and capacity of creating, coining and forming. We, first, defined the two main words to be involved in this creation: العَزَل and الخُبز. Then, we listed the possible words related to العَزَل (isolation): الحجر، كورونا، كوفيد، فيروس، الفيروس التاجي... After that, we opted for كُوفِيد because it has the same vowel sound at the beginning as خُبز as both words start with the short /u/ sound. Finally, we merged the two words: خُبز + كُوفِيد to end up with خُبْزِيد which has to be

accompanied with a clarification note saying that this is a blending of خُبِز and كُوفِيد, meaning the bread (or any baked goods) made in isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3.8 BC = Before Coronavirus (phrase)

- ❑ **Context:** New historical divide, B.C (Before Coronavirus).
- ❑ **Definition:** (or BCV) the period Before Corona(virus).
- ❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by taking the initial of the two words in the phrase Before Coronavirus.
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Abbreviation.
- ❑ **The outcome is** an initialism.
- ❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from *aljazeera.net* / date: April 17th, 2020): مَا قَبْلَ كُورُونَا

This translation is literal though it added the element (مَا) which refers to the situation of the world and its inhabitants before the COVID-19 pandemic.

❖ Second translation (from *alarabiya.net* / date: May 18th, 2022) : قَبْلَ كُورُونَا

This translation is a calque to "قبل الميلاد" which is a loan translation from BC = Before Christ.

- ❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** In Arabic, the first part (Before) is قَبْلَ and its initial is (ق). The second part (Coronavirus) is كُورُونَا أو الحمى التاجية أو كُوفِيد We opted for كُوفِيد but we referred to by مَرَض (كُوفِيد) Then, we took its initial (م) and added it to (ق) to end up with (ق.م). Another alternative for مَرَض is مُتَحَوِّر (variant).

3.3.9 PUI = Person Under Investigation (phrase)

- ❑ **Context :** If an employee becomes a PUI, then the employee must go home.
- ❑ **Definition:** A person under investigation is an individual who had been in contact with another who tested positive for *covid*.
- ❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by taking the initial of the three words in the phrase Person Under Investigation.

❑ **Word formation process:** Abbreviation.

❑ **The outcome is** an initialism.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from proz.com / date: July 6th, 2016): الجاري التحقق من إصابته

This translation didn't stick to the form of the original. The literal translation of (under investigation) is تحت التحقيق but the modulation من الجاري التحقق is natural in Arabic. The ambiguity in إصابته makes the word subject to interpretations.

❖ Second translation (from proz.com / July 6th, 2016) : الجاري فحصهم طبيا

This translation disambiguates the previous one by adding طبيا

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** "Person" denotes a case in COVID-19. A case in Arabic is حالة (إصابة) The phrase under investigation means تحت التحقيق and we changed it to be تَحْتِ الفحص أو تَخضع للفحص which stands for حالة تحت الفحص and (حُتْف) at the same time means death.

3.3.10 Anti-vaxer (noun)

❑ **Context:** One anti-vaxer changed her position when three of her children contracted whooping cough.

❑ **Definition:** According to the Oxford English Dictionary, an anti vaxer (spelled vaxxer too) is a person who is opposed to vaccination. This might be considered synonymous with covidiot, morona (moron + coronavirus), anti-masker, Flu bro, spreadneck...

❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by adding the suffix (-er) denoting the doer to (vax) and then adding the prefix (anti-) denoting the being against.

❑ **Word formation process:** There are triple word formation processes here: the clipping in (vax) which was (vaccination), the suffixation in adding (-er) to (vax), and the prefixation in adding (anti-) to (vaxer).

❑ **The outcome is** derivative.

❑ Its common translations into Arabic:

❖ First translation (from *al-Arabiya.net* / date: January 12th, 2022): مُنَاهِضٌ لِّلْقَاحِ كُورُونَا

This translation is more of a communicative translation, adding the word كُورُونَا though there is no indication of it in the original English neologism. The use of مُنَاهِضٌ instead of ضِدٌّ or مُضَادٌّ or مُخَالَفٌ or نَقِيضٌ was suitably chosen.

❖ Second translation (from *bbc.com* / date: December 13th, 2021): مُنَاهِضٌ لِّلتَّطْعِيمِ

This translation is more acceptable than the previous one in sticking to the original neologism, but it used another alternative for (vax), التَّطْعِيمِ. The two terms are used interchangeably.

❖ Third translation (from *Radio Canada* / date: January 14th, 2022): مُضَادُّونَ لِّلْقَاحِ

This translation is extremely literal. Its literalness makes it ambiguous too. The use of مُضَادُّ does not have the same connotative load as ضِدٌّ. The former may imply that the person in question is a substance that is anti-vaccines per se. The latter may imply that the person is against the idea of getting vaccinated.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** This is one of the most challenging neologisms that confronted us despite its simplicity. But indeed the challenging ease is what shall please! First, we changed the point of view from the actor (vaxer) to the action (vaccination). Its Arabic counterpart is التَّلْقِيحُ or التَّطْعِيمِ. We opted for التَّلْقِيحِ. Then, we thought of getting the vaccine which may be expressed in Arabic as تَلَقَّى (Arabic for accepting or receiving). We merged the two (تَلَقَّى) + (تَلْقِيحِ) to come up with التَّلْقِيحِ which means تَلَقَّى التَّلْقِيحِ. The final step is to choose a suitable counterpart for (anti-).

Since the expression (لا- لا) is common in Arabic, we opted for (لا) too. The final outcome is لا لِّلتَّلْقِيحِ (No to getting the vax). This is not to be confused with لا لِّلتَّلْقِيحِ which means (No to vaccination).

3.3.11 Blursday (noun)

❑ **Context:** I'm not sure what day is today. It is a Blursday.

❑ **Definition:** According to the Oxford English Dictionary, Blursday is a day of the week that is indistinguishable from any other. According to Oxford's 2020 report entitled (Words of an unprecedented year, page 23), this neologism is not new as it was recorded in print dating back over 20 years. It just had attention since March 2020, notably on social media.

❑ **Formation:** This neologism is coined by combining the two words: *blur* meaning unclear, and *day* denoting a period of 24 hours. The (-s-) in the middle is an epenthesis which means the insertion of a transitional sound without etymological motivation. We believe that the (-s) was necessary to be inserted here so the word sound a bit like Thursday.

❑ **Word formation process:** Compounding.

❑ **The outcome is** a compound.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from *independentarabia.com* date: November 25th, 2020): تَدَاخُلُ الْوَقْتِ

This translation tried to explain the concept with a broad sense. The use of the word تَدَاخُلُ (Arabic for confusion and intrusion) reflects the inability to distinguish between the days of the week. The use of الوقت (Arabic for time) rather than الأيام (Arabic for days) makes the meaning more generalized.

❖ Second translation (from a facebook account / date: May 26th, 2020): يَوْمٌ مَلُوشٌ مَلَامِحَ

This translation is an Egyptian colloquialism found on Bahaa M. Mazid Facebook account.

Mr Bahaa preferred to stick to literalness which is of great help in such cases. He corresponds (blur) to مَلُوشٌ مَلَامِحَ (featureless) and corresponds (day) to يَوْمٌ (a day).

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** In our endeavor to coin an Arabic neologism that shares features with the original English neologism and respects the Arabic morphology, we thought of starting from a name of a day in Arabic, then we tried to insert

one of the COVID-related words to produce a word denoting the confusion in time experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

After many tries, we came to select الأَحَد (Sunday) and الأَرْبُعَاء (Wednesday). For الأَحَد the last consonant sound /d/ is the same which كُوفِيد ends in. Hence, by merging the two we end up with الأَحِيد which is a blending for أَحَد الكُوفِيد by which we mean a day that one cannot tell whether it is Sunday or any other day due to living under stress during the COVID-19 pandemic. For الأَرْبُعَاء the sound pattern in the middle (أُر = ur) resembles the sound pattern in the beginning of كُورُونَا (kur).

This helps the merging process to take place in this way كُورُونَا + الأَرْبُعَاء to end up with الكُورُبُعَاء by which we mean a day that one cannot tell whether it is Wednesday or any other day due to living under stress during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3.12 Spendemic (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** This pouring of capital into the pockets of certain companies is called a Spendemic.
- ❑ **Definition:** According to Cambridge Dictionary blog, *spendemic* is a sudden tendency for people to spend money, usually on unnecessary things.
- ❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by merging the two words: *spend* which means to make complete use of money, and *pandemic* which refers to COVID-19.
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Blending.
- ❑ **The outcome is** a blend.
- ❑ **Its common translations** into Arabic:
 - ❖ First translation (from *المركز العربي للبحوث والدراسات* / date: July 16th, 2020) : جَائِحَةُ الْإِنْفَاقِ :

This translation needs accuracy as we are not sure whether it means that the pandemic (الجَائِحَةُ) is characterised by the high spending (الْإِنْفَاقِ) or the high spending is a new pandemic that invaded our lives.

❖ Second translation (from المركز العربي للبحوث والدراسات / date: July 16th, 2020):

نُزوع واسع نحو الإنفاق والتسوق

This translation is communicative par excellence. The purpose of which is to clarify the neologism in detail. This type of translation, again, eliminates the creativity of the original (English) and undercuts the capacity of the target (Arabic).

❖ Third translation (from *bbc.com*/ date: March 10th, 2020) : التَّهَافُتُ عَلَى شِرَاءِ السَّلْعِ

Another translation in which content is given more attention and care than form. The word التَّهَافُتُ is not explicitly expressed in (spendemic) but it appeared in the translation. This tells something about the translator: they rely on the given definition to translate.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** This time, our endeavor is research not coinage. Since the neologism (spendemic) means an excessive tendency towards buying things, this led us to recall one term in economics which reflects people's attitude in recent years. Consumerism whose purpose is to increase the amounts of money led to coin the neologism (affluenza) which is a combination of (affluence) = wealth and (influenza) = the flu, making it the flu of wealth. This flu of wealth led accordingly to a flu of consuming. In our religion, Islam, we have a term to describe such forsaken practices: دَاءُ الْإِسْرَافِ and we regard this as an absolute Arabic counterpart to the English neologism (spendemic). Another alternative that we find acceptable too is حُمَّةُ الْإِسْتِهْلَاقِ This is acceptable because it conveys the meaning, as well as it is loaded with a COVID-related word, حُمَّةُ (Arabic for COVID-19).

3.3.13 Coronacuts (noun)

❑ **Context:** No more 'coronacuts' as barber shops, salons get back to work.

❑ **Definition:** Haircuts carried out at home, especially when less than successful. This neologism started as a hashtag then went viral in everyday usage.

❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by combining the two words: *corona* which is a clipping of Coronavirus, and *cuts* which is the plural form of *a cut* that is a short form of haircut.

❑ **Word formation process:** Compounding and clipping.

❑ **The outcome is** a compound.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from *bbc.com* / date: July 19th, 2020): جَلَاقَة رُؤوس الأَطْفال بِالمَنْزِل

This translation is communicative and uses more units than the original neologism: one compound (2 words) vs. a phrase (4 words). Moreover, the use of الأَطْفال is unjustified because the definition of original neologism does not mention anything about who is concerned with this type of haircuts.

❖ Second translation (from *independentarabia.com* / date: May 5th, 2020): القَصُّ الدَّائِي

This is a calque to the Arabic loan translation الحَجْر الدَّائِي It is functional indeed though the word القَصُّ (cutting) is ambiguous as it did not specify which type of cutting is intended.

❖ Third translation (from *العين الإخبارية* / April 9th, 2020): الجَلَاقَة المَنْزِلِيَّة

This translation is the same as the first one except for length : 2 words vs. 4 words. The word الجَلَاقَة corresponds to (cuts) and المَنْزِلِيَّة denotes isolation during COVID-19.

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** As the original English neologism *coronacuts* suggests, the translation should indicate the two aspects: (1) getting haircuts and (2) being in lockdown. Getting haircuts in Arabic is الجَلَاقَة Being in lockdown evokes words like كوفيد وكورونا والحَجْر والعَزْل والفيروس والجائحة وغيرها... Combining the two words (حَلَاقَة) and (كورونا) results in حَلَاقَرُونًا (this recalls حَمْفَرُونِي a common translation of *covidiot* mentioned earlier). We improved our translation by employing arabicization (giving the outcome some linguistic features of Arabic) to produce الحَلَاقَرَة which can be considered as the abstract noun (المَصْدَر) and حَلَاقَرَ فُلَانًا as a verb.

3.3.14 Rona (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** Right now, rona is getting worse.
- ❑ **Definition:** A nickname for coronavirus. Other alternatives include Lady Rona, Miss Rona, roni, rone.. It is a way to personify the coronavirus.
- ❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by dividing the word coronavirus into (corona + virus), eliminating the second (virus) and shortening the first (corona).
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Abbreviation.
- ❑ **The outcome is** a clipping.
- ❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation: كُورونَا

This translation is a shortening of the full name فيروس كورونا أو جائحة كورونا and it became to denote COVID-19 and coronavirus too.

❖ Second translation: الفيروس

This is another shortening in which the important part كورونا is clipped. The word الفيروس came to denote the COVID-19 nowadays.

- ❑ **Our suggested translations:** In Arabic, the creation of clippings is not always accessible. This is why the first translation كُورونَا is a good fit for the original English clipping (Rona).

3.3.15 Pandy (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** By Autumn 2020, the world referred to the COVID-19 by the pandy.
- ❑ **Definition:** Another nickname for the global pandemic, coined in Australia, alongside Panny-D and the pando.
- ❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by shortening the word *pandemic*, removing its second part (~~pandemie~~) and adding the noun suffix (-y).
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Abbreviation.

❑ **The outcome is** a clipping.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation : الجائحة

This translation is a shortening of the full name كورونا جائحة كورونا excluding the second part كورونا and preserving the first part جائحة (a pandemic) and making it definite (الجائحة) by adding (ال).

❖ Second translation : الوَبَاء

This translation circulated when the pandemic emerged. Then, its circulation declined. It is inaccurate in today's context because COVID-19 is no longer an epidemic (وَبَاء).

❑ **Our suggested translations:** In the same way, the first translation الجائحة is a good fit for the original English clipping (Pandy).

3.3.16 Nosers (noun)

❑ **Context:** Nosers are in a way or another covidiot.

❑ **Definition:** Mask wearers who negate its effect by leaving their nose uncovered. This is not to be confused with anti-masker, who opposes wearing masks during the pandemic.

❑ **Formation:** This neologism existed before and is given a new sense in the COVID-19 pandemic. It is formed by adding the noun-forming suffix (-er) to denote the doer of the action. This was followed by adding the plural-marking suffix (-s).

❑ **Word formation process:** Affixation (more precisely suffixation).

❑ **The outcome is** a derivative.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:** We found in the website (*arabic.rt.com* / date: August 27th, 2020) the expression نِصْفُ الْقِنَاعِ defined as ارتداء قِنَاعِ الْوَجْهِ أَسْفَلَ الْأَنْفِ (Wearing face masks without covering the nose).

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** This type of nose was known during the coronavirus pandemic.

This is why we thought of blending the two words **أَنْف** (nose) and **كُورُونَا** (corona) to get **أَنْفُورُونَا** by which we mean the nose known in corona since it was not covered. This word evokes the verb **بَنْفُرُونَا** similar in sound and denoting escape and repel.

3.3.17 Maskulinity (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** Toxic Mask-ularity: The Link between Masculine Toughness and Affective Reactions to Mask Wearing in the COVID-19 Era
- ❑ **Definition:** This is an anti-masker: someone who refuses to wear masks during the pandemic, but from the consideration of a macho: manly.
- ❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by fusing the word *mask* in the word *masculinity*.
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Blending.
- ❑ The outcome is a blend.
- ❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:** No Arabic source has recorded the use of this neologism.
- ❑ **Our suggested translations for the neologism:** Since (masculinity) corresponds to **الدُّكُورِيَّة** in Arabic which has the sound pattern /كُور/ in its middle, we thought of merging it with **كُورُونَا** and the outcome is **الدُّكُورُونِيَّة** which denotes men's behaving stubbornly during the coronavirus pandemic.

3.3.18 Vaxxie (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** Get a vaccine, share a vaxxie!
- ❑ **Definition:** According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a vaxxie is a vaccination selfie, especially one against Covid-19, then shared on social media.
- ❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by combining the two words: *vax* (vaccination) and *selfie* (a photograph of oneself).
- ❑ **Word formation process:** Blending.
- ❑ **The outcome is** a blend.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from *arabic.cnn.com* / date: January 1st, 2021): صُور الفاكسي

This translation is a combination of transliteration and clarification. First, the word *vaxxie* was transliterated (الفاكسي) then clarified by adding (صُور).

❖ Second translation (from *al-ain.com* / date: February 1st, 2021): سيلفي اللِّقَّاح

This translation broke down the original neologism and gave Arabic counterparts to its initial components: selfie = سيلفي and vax = اللِّقَّاح

❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** We merged صُورَة (a photograph) and كُورُونَا (coronavirus) to end up with صُورُونَا = a photo as one during or immediately before or after a vaccination.

3.3.19 Plandemic (noun)

❑ **Context:** Plandemic Revisited : A Product of Planned Disinformation Amplifying the COVID-19 infodemic.

❑ **Definition:** The alleged hidden agenda behind COVID-19 and conspiracy theories circulating as a result of the spread of COVID-19. It is also termed Coronaspicy theories.

❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by merging the two words: *plan* = agenda, and *pandemic* = COVID-19.

❑ **Word formation process:** Blending.

❑ **The outcome is** a blend.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from *France 24* / November 18th, 2020): فيروس كورونا ونظرية المؤامرة

This translation is an explicitation : revealing the hidden which deforms the creative form and uniqueness of the original.

❖ Second translation (from *العربي الجديد* / date: November 23rd, 2021): مؤامرة كورونا

This translation is the same as the previous one though briefer. Our suggested translation for the neologism: We merged *صُورَة* (a photograph) and *كُورونَا* (coronavirus) to end up with *صُورُونَا* = a photo as one during or immediately before or after a vaccination.

- ❑ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** Starting from the second translation, we merged the two words to end up with *مُؤَامرُونَا* easy to understand and memorize.

3.3.20 Coronaphobia (noun)

- ❑ **Context:** More research is needed to understand the relationship between coronaphobia and coronavirus-related xenophobia.

❑ **Definition:** According to the Daily Mail, coronaphobia is the fear experienced by the public at the prospect of having to return to work, send children back to school, use public transport. This may be considered a synonym to *panpanic*, a blending of *panic* and *pandemic*

❑ **Formation:** This neologism is formed by combining the two words: *corona* which is a clipping of coronavirus, and *phobia* denoting the extreme fear of something.

❑ **Word formation process:** Clipping and compounding.

❑ **The outcome is** a compound.

❑ **Its common translations into Arabic:**

❖ First translation (from *الموقع الإلكتروني المصري اليوم* / date: March 10th, 2020) : *فُوبيا الكُورونا*

This translation is wholly literal though it respects the word order of Arabic. It is also wholly foreign as the two words are fully transliterated as if Arabic does not have counterparts to them or lack the tools to coin, form, create and innovate.

❖ Second translation: (from *Algeria Scientific Journal Platform* / date: August 31st, 2021):

الخَوْف من كوفيد-19

This translation has instances of Arabic though it may be improved to sound more natural, remote from appalling, and get more appealing.

□ **Our suggested translation for the neologism:** We all agree that (phobia) means (or at least denotes) الخَوْف; and since we are dealing with neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic, brainstorming this topic –the pandemic- generates these items: كوفيد وكورونا والفيروس ...والجائحة وغيرها... Once again, the word كوفيد is flexible and allows merging. Fusing خوف in الخَوْف results in خَوْفِيد Which is in long: الخَوْف مِن كوفيد

3.4 Conclusion

In chapter 3, our contribution to the topic is clearly stated and manifested. We applied all of the theoretical material detailed in the two previous chapters to the corpus of our study so to frame the findings. We, first, listed the sources from which our corpus is constructed. Then, our corpus, represented in a collection of 20 English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic, was introduced. These neologisms were grouped according to the word formation process they are formed by. The frequency of use of these word formation processes was calculated and illustrated. The final sections was devoted to the analysis of these neologisms and the coinage of Arabic counterparts carried out totally by us in view to serve Arabic and pave the way to future serious, original contributions on the topic.

General conclusion

Upon exploring the topic from multiple perspectives and based on the findings of this study, what else can we conclude but stating clear answers to the research main questions, summarizing and reflecting on the research, suggesting recommendations for future work on the topic and showing what was exactly our contribution to the topic and the field.

The topic of this study was chosen purposefully and carefully. On the one hand, it is a burning question that was raised after an emerging issue which was on everyone's lips. No one can deny how did the COVID-19 pandemic break and enter our lives that even our centenarian grandparents use pandemic-related words and expressions. The new frequent use of COVID-19 related words, even ordinary ones, in our everyday conversation qualifies as a subject matter to be tackled, discussed and studied. On the other hand, our philia of language was the subjective motivation to conduct this study. It was always triggering to us to delve into the world of words, reflecting on their formation and the philosophy behind it. We have always been linguophiles, word nerds and punsters. This part of us is manifested throughout this work.

After stating the background and our motivations, it is also of a paramount importance to clearly state the objectives of our study. We attempted first to shed light on the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Sections of this part dealt more broadly with general information accessible to everyone everywhere. By then, we narrowed the scope of this part to deal with the emergency raised by the COVID-19 pandemic. This emergency operated at many levels. In our study, we are concerned with the linguistic level. In other words, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on languages. The latter is in the plural form because the pandemic impacted all languages of the world: be it a direct impact manifested on the creation of new terminology and implementation of new senses (like in the case of English), or an indirect impact manifested through the translations from and into languages (like in the case of Arabic).

Secondly, we tackled the task of creating, coining and forming neologisms in English. This was carried out in view to understand how COVID-19- related neologisms came into existence. What contributes to the creation, coinage and formation of neologisms are termed word formation processes. Since our study operates in both ways, tackling the word formation processes in Arabic was also outlined and given enough space to be detailed, explained and illustrated. This, again, was carried out so to account for the tools and methods to be employed later for the purpose of introducing new terms in Arabic. Moreover, we pointed out what hinders and limits the task of the translator in translating English neologisms related to COVID-19 pandemic: difficulties related to the process of translating, and challenges related to translators themselves.

In the next part, we distanced ourselves from the theoretical aspects of the topic. This is *theory-distancing* so to speak! We cited, first, the varied sources from which we collected data for our corpus. These sources varied to include newspapers, academic papers, websites, blogs, dictionaries and corpora... Some of these sources were pinned and detailed. The next section of this part was devoted to introducing the corpus of the study which includes twenty English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The translator, especially one who is charged with the task of translating into Arabic, is standing in the middle of these neologisms with his jaw dropping but enthusiasm non-stopping! Listing the neologisms in question helped us in classifying them according to the word formation processes contributing in coining them. Consequently, we calculated the frequency of use of every word formation and the percentage of use accordingly. Right after this section, our contribution to the topic is to be grounded. We analysed these neologisms once at a time. Our analysis followed this sequence of steps: defining the neologism according to a well-established dictionary or a reliable source of information, explaining the formation of the neologism by breaking it down into its initial components and deciding whether a single or dual word formation process is

employed, naming the outcome of the process accordingly, and enumerating some trending Arabic translations to these English neologisms. Finally, we introduced our own translations of these neologisms. We tried to stick as much as possible to the original in producing our translations. In other words, we tried to preserve the content and form of the neologisms in question. We wish that our contribution would be met with effective assessment and constructive criticism to encourage future endeavours to enrich the topic and serve Arabic in the domains of lexicology and lexicography.

To answer the questions we raised before conducting this study, it is worth mentioning that they were fully and clearly answered in the course of every detailed section. As for the first question, we detailed the difficulties and challenges of translating English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic into Arabic. This answer was provided after investigating the word formation processes in English and analysing the neologisms according to them. This analysis revealed all sources of obstacles that may hinder transiting: either difficulties or challenges. As for the second question, we enumerated the methods usually employed by the Arabic language to introduce new terms. We detailed these methods and illustrated for them, prioritizing the most productive ones. As for the last question, we relied on our own translations to decide whether they are equivalents or counterparts. An equivalent covers some aspects of the original neologism. A counterpart, on the other hand, is an absolute synonym to the original neologism loaded with all its linguistic, stylistic, denotation and connotation.

By answering the research questions, we are able to confirm or reject the hypotheses we constructed before conducting our study. English neologisms are untranslatable into Arabic since the latter does not naturally allow coinage out of the pre-existing morphological patterns. This hypothesis is rejected because we, as well as other individuals attempting to translate, were able to produce translations and coin neologisms in Arabic which respect its

morphology. English neologisms related to the COVID-19 pandemic are fully translatable but preserving the form and content at the same time is impossible. This hypothesis is confirmed because in our attempts, as well as others', we succeeded in translating the English neologisms related to COVID-19 pandemic though sacrificing the form in the expense of the content at times and vice versa at others. The applicability of some methods put forward by Arab grammarians to create and introduce new Arabic terms would help translators in rendering neologisms from English into Arabic successfully. This hypothesis is confirmed because the methods we included were of a great help to translate, create, innovate, coin and form neologisms in Arabic: some are absorbable i.e., fully acceptable to the native Arab reader and music to their ears, and some are weird i.e., foreign and unnatural at first contact with the Arab reader, but once broken down and understood they become acceptable.

With all this in mind, we would like to forward these suggestions for any serious, original and future contributions to the topic:

- Further research on the topic should be conducted with special attention given to aspects of morphology of Arabic.
- Dictionaries, lexicons, glossaries and thesauri in both English and Arabic should be compiled to cope up with the linguistic innovations taking place in languages and translations.
- Enriching the Arabic language with neologisms for concepts which are lexicalized, namely terminology of technology and specialized fields of knowledge.
- Giving a new life to Arabic by drilling for the treasures our scholars left as a legacy undiscovered by fresh, ambitious researchers; teachers; students and has an unconditional love and admiration for the Arabic language.
- Coordinating with the shareholders whose mission is to serve the Arabic language and make it subject to technology and artificial intelligence.

- One of this shareholders is the Supreme Council of the Arabic Language which is always endeavouring to serve Arabic and encourage and support young, enthusiastic individuals.
- Coordinating with programmers, tool smiths, and app designers to design programmes, create and initiate websites, blogs, platforms, software and mobile applications that serve neology, translation, and recording everything related to linguistic innovations and enriching the Arabic language.
- Encouraging students, fresh graduates and novice translators to conduct research on similar topics and framing their findings to make contribution and addition to the field of translation studies.
- Tackling such topics in lectures, study days, conferences, seminars and webinars. This would unify the endeavours of teachers, students and translators all over the country and the Arab world to serve Arabic and translation.
- Taking the field of translation studies and the task of transiting in our country to the next level by serious work and fruitful research on modern topics and issues.

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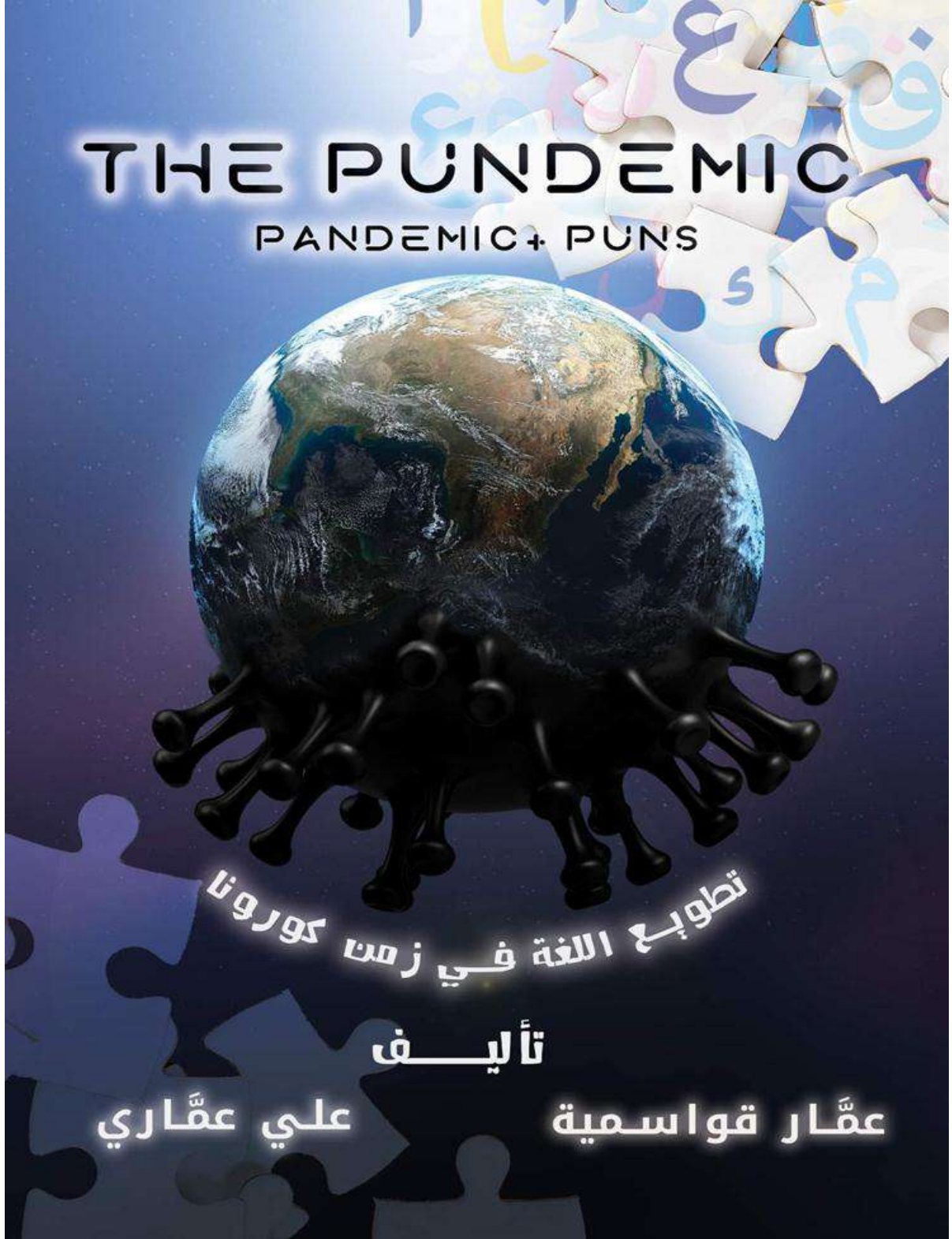
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Appendices

Appendix A

Figure A1

The cover of our own glossary which includes COVID-19 related words



Appendix B

Figure B1

A text of our creation in section 2.1 to illustrate the Coronaspeak

Covid arm is neither a firearm, nor an army, not even a part of **frontliners**. It is never known in **BC** wordbooks. This type of arms is **jabbed** in Britain and **jagged** in Scotland. **Vaxi Taxis** are around the city, so you no longer stay **anti-vaxer** or **anti-masker**, or shall we call you **covidiot**? Some **quaranteens** are **vaxinista**, posting **vaxies** on social media. Some are fully vaccinated, and others are **halfcinated**. COVID-19 impacts our lives that one can't tell what day of the week is today. There's a word for this concept too: **Blursday**..! Stay safe. Don't **panpanic**..! (A text of our creation)

Table B1

Decoding the above text

Words coloured in blue	Explanation in Arabic
Covid arm	الألم قصير المدى الذي يشعر به الشخص عند تلقي لقاح كوفيد-19.
Frontliners	الخطوط الأمامية من عمال الصحة والطواقم الطبية الذين واجهوا كوفيد-19.
BC	قبل كورونا أي العالم قبل جائحة كوفيد-19.
Jabbed	وخزة حقنة اللقاح بتعبير بريطاني
Jagged	وخزة حقنة اللقاح بتعبير اسكتلندي
Vaxi Taxi	سيارات تجوب الشوارع لعرض لقاح كوفيد-19 على الناس في منازلهم
Anti-vaxer	المناهض للقاح كوفيد والرافض له تماما
Anti-master	الرافض لارتداء قناع الوجه في ذروة جائحة كوفيد-19
Covidiot	المستهتر بإجراءات الوقاية من مرض كوفيد-19
Quaranteens	من صادفت مراهقتهم جائحة كورونا أو المولودون في الفترة 2019-2022
Vaxinista	شخص مولع بكل ما يُستَجَد، فحتى كوفيد19 مناسبة للتصوير والتباهي
Vaxxie	صورة يلتقطها الشخص لنفسه أثناء تلقي اللقاح ويشاركها في مواقع التواصل
Halfcinated	الشخص الذي تلقى جرعة واحدة من لقاح كوفيد-19 من أصل اثنتين
Blursday	يومٌ تختلط فيه الأحاسيس، فلا يُعرَفُ أثلاثاً أم خميس؟؟
Panpanic	الخوف والجزع اللذان رافقا الناس خلال جائحة كورونا

Appendix C

Figure C1

A text of our creation in section “2.3.2.4” to illustrate blending

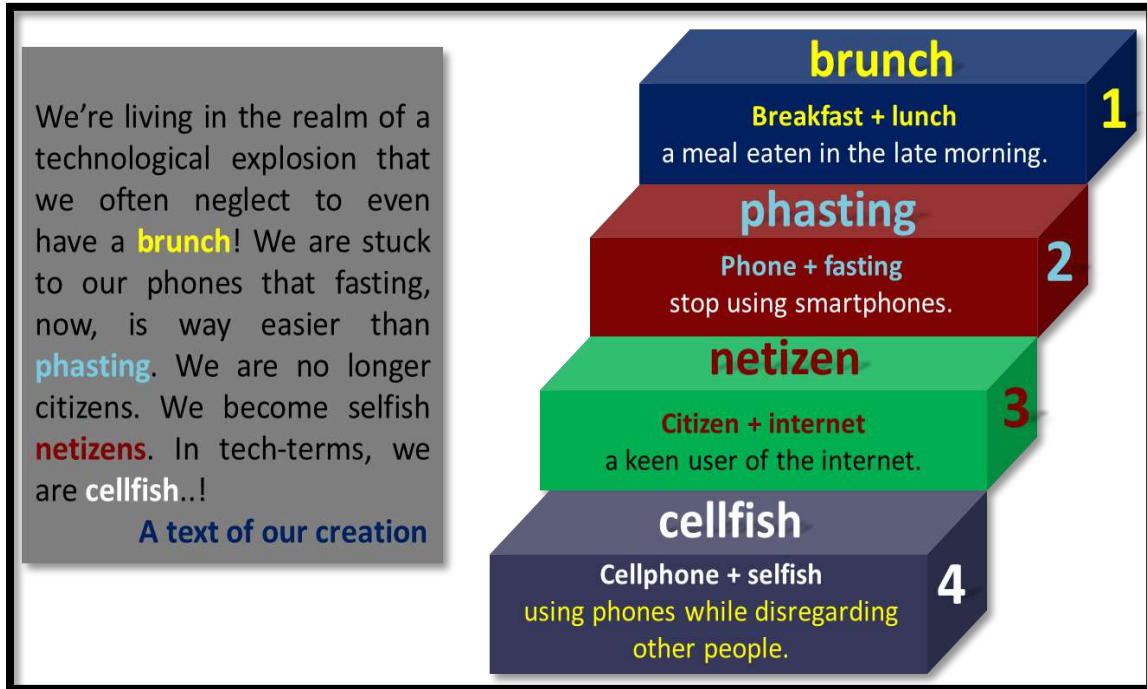


Table C1

Decoding the above text

The English blend	Explanation in Arabic
Brunch	وجبة تتناولها بين وجبتي الإفطار والغداء
Phasting	الصيام عن استخدام الهاتف والابتعاد عن مواقع التواصل
Netizen	المُتَّصِل بالمواقع المُنْعَزَل عن المواقع
Cellfish	شخص مُنكَبُّ على هاتفه، غير مُبالٍ بوجود الآخر

Appendix D

Figure D1

A text of our creation in section "2.4.8" to illustrate foreign words in Arabic



Table D1

Decoding the above text

المقابل بالإنجليزية	شَرَحَهَا	الكلمة العربية
A teacher	كلمة فارسية، ومعناها معلم قدير في علم أو فن معين.	أَسْتَاذ
Theology	كلمة يونانية، ومعناها العلم الذي يدرس الأديان.	الثِّيُولُوجِيَا
A pavilion, a tent	كلمة فارسية، ومعناها بَيْتٌ يُتَّخَذُ مِنَ الشَّعْرِ.	الْفُسْطَاط
A palace, mansion	كلمة فارسية، ومعناها الْقَصْر.	الْجَوْسَق
A large boat	كلمة فارسية، ومعناها مركبة بحرية كبير.	الْقُرْقُور
A lady	كلمة فارسية وتركية، ومعناها السَيِّدَةُ.	الْخَانِم
To say «God bless you!»	كلمة عربية مَنْحُوْتَةٌ مِنَ الْعِبَارَةِ "أَدَامَ اللَّهُ عَزَّكَ".	دَمَعَرَ

Appendix E

Table E1

20 English neologisms related to COVID-19 and their translations into Arabic by us

	English neologisms related to COVID-19	Our translations to these neologisms into Arabic	Methods adopted to produce our translations
1	Halfcinated	فُلَّقِح	Blending النَّحْت
2	Covid arm	كُوَعِيد كُوَفَّيِد	Blending النَّحْت
3	COVID-19	م.م.ي.ت	Acronym نَحْت أوَائِلِي
4	Lockdowners	المَمِيد كُورُوناس	Blending النَّحْت
5	Covidiot	عَبِيد	Blending النَّحْت
6	Covident	كُفَّيِد	Blending النَّحْت
7	Isobaking	خُبَزِيد	Blending النَّحْت
8	B.C	ق.م	Initialism لَفْظَة أوَائِلِيَّة
9	PUI	خ.ب.ف	Acronym نَحْت أوَائِلِي
10	Anti-vaxer	لا لِلتَّلْقِيح	Blending النَّحْت + Compounding التَّرْكِيب
11	Blursday	الأَجِيد الكُورُبُعَاء	Blending النَّحْت
12	Spendemic	دَاءُ الإسْرَافِ حُمَة الاسْتِهْلَاكِ	Compounding التَّرْكِيب
13	Coronacuts	الحَلْقَرَة (مِن حَلْقَرُونِي)	Derivation الاِسْتِقْاق
14	Rona	كُورُونَا	Clipping بَتْر الكَلِمَات

15	Pandy	الجَائِحَة	Clipping بَتر الكَلِمَات
16	Nosers	أنْفُرُونَا	Blending النَّحْت
17	Maskulinity	الدَّكُورُونِيَّة	Blending النَّحْت
18	Vaxxie	صُورُونَا	Blending النَّحْت
19	Plandemic	مُؤَامَرُونَا	Blending النَّحْت
20	Coronaphobia	خَوْفِيد	Compounding التَّرْكِيْب

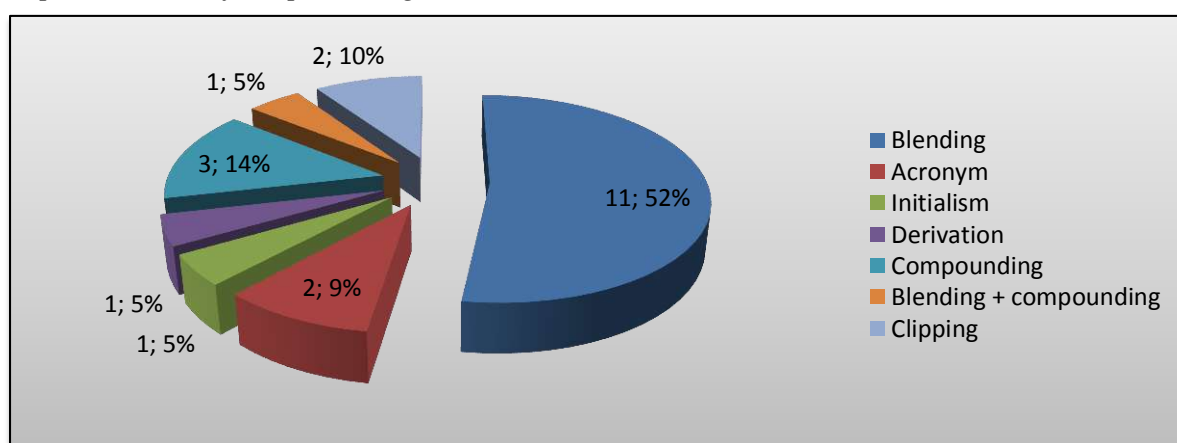
Table E2

Percentage of use of every method

Word formation process	Times used	Percentage
Blending	11	52%
Acronym	2	9%
Initialism	1	5%
Derivation	1	5%
Compounding	3	14%
Blending + compounding	1	5%
Clipping	2	10%
Total	20	100%

Figure E1

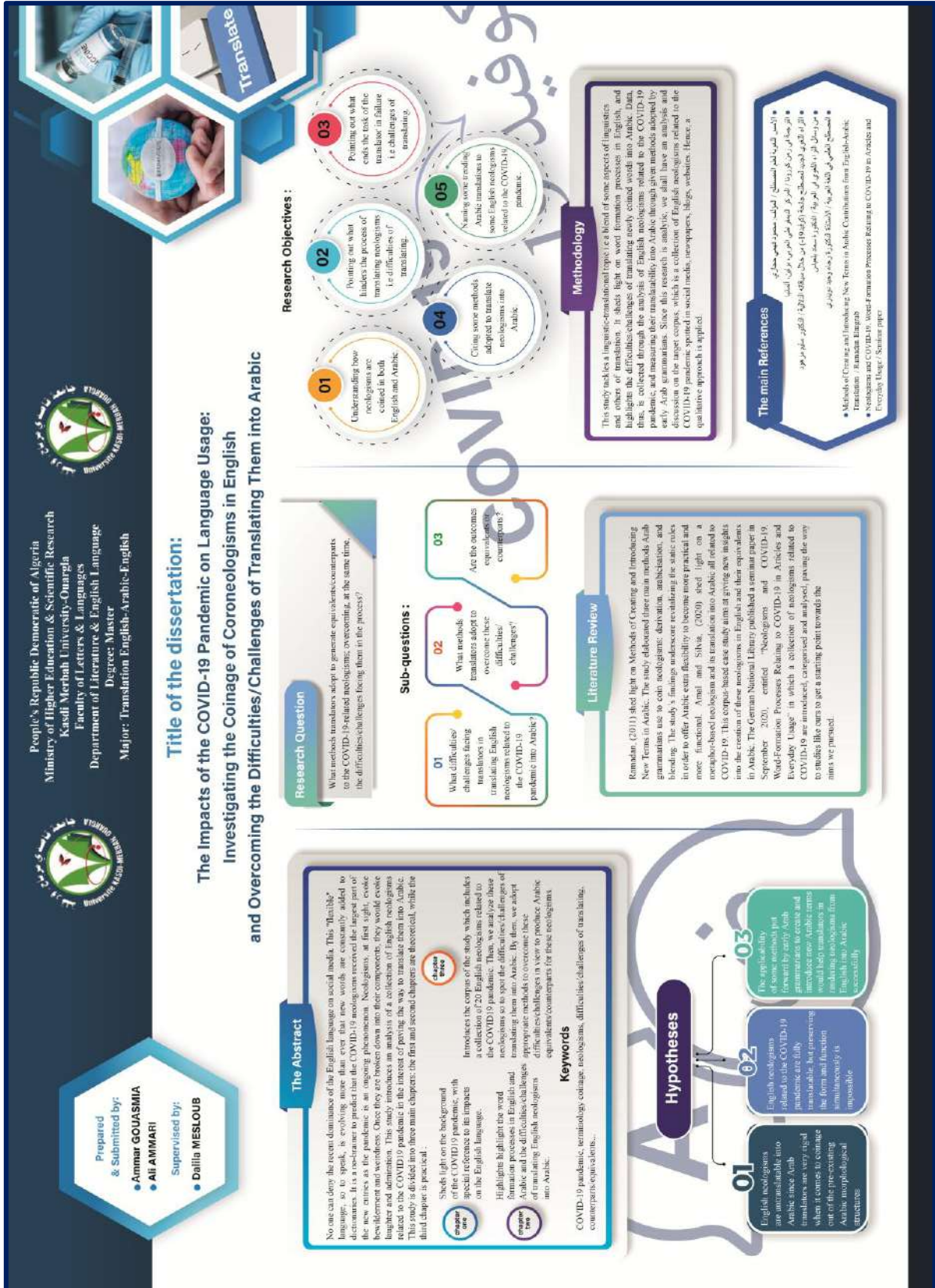
Representation of the percentages



Appendix F

Figure F1

A poster summarizing the current study



Translations of the abstract

into Arabic, French, Spanish, German, Turkish, Russian and Chinese.

مُستخلص الدراسة

لا يَحْتَلِفُ اثنان بِشأنِ هَيْمَنَةِ اللُّغَةِ الإنكليزيَّةِ مُؤخَّرًا عَلَى مَوَاقِعِ التَّوَاصِلِ الاجتِماعِي. هَذِهِ اللُّغَةُ المِطوَاعَةُ -إِنْ صَحَّ التَّعْبِيرُ- تَتَطَوَّرُ بِشَكْلِ غَيْرِ مَسْبُوقٍ يُفْضِي إِلَى إِضَافَةِ كَلِمَاتٍ جَدِيدَةٍ إِلَى قَامُوسِهَا عَلَى نَحْوِ مُتَوَاصِلٍ. وَلَا يَخْفَى عَلَى المُطَّلِعِ أَنَّ جَائِحَةَ كورونا اسْتَأَثَّرَتْ بِالنَّصِيبِ الأكبرِ مِنْ هَذِهِ الكَلِمَاتِ بِحُكْمِ أَنَّهَا ظَاهِرَةٌ مُعَاشَنَةٌ إِلَى يَوْمِ النَّاسِ هَذَا. وَتُثِيرُ هَذِهِ الكَلِمَاتُ المُسْتَحْدَثَةَ لِلوَهْلَةِ الأُولَى الشَّدَّةَ وَالعَجَبَ، وَمَا إِنْ تُفَكِّكُهَا لِتَسْتَرِجِعَ مُكوِّنَاتِهَا الأَصْلِيَّةَ إِلَّا وَغَمَرَكَ الضَّحِكُ وَالطَّرَبُ. تَسْتَعْرِضُ دِرَاسَتُنَا هَذِهِ تَحْلِيلًا لِمَجْمُوعَةٍ مِنَ الكَلِمَاتِ المُسْتَحْدَثَةِ فِي اللُّغَةِ الإنكليزيَّةِ وَالْمُنْعَلَقَةِ بِجَائِحَةِ كورونا؛ بِعَرَضٍ تَمْهِيدِ السَّبِيلِ لِتَرْجَمَتِهَا إِلَى اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ. وَإِنَّا نَعْرِضُ دِرَاسَتَنَا هَذِهِ فِي ثَلَاثَةِ فُصُولٍ، حَيْثُ يَسْتَعْرِضُ الفَصْلَانِ الأَوَّلُ وَالثَّانِي الخَافِيَّةَ النَّظْرِيَّةَ لِلْمَوْضُوعِ، وَنُقَدِّمُ فِي الفَصْلِ الثَّالِثِ الجَانِبَ التَّطْبِيقِي. فِي الفَصْلِ الأَوَّلِ نَنْطَرِقُ إِلَى مَعْلُومَاتٍ عَامَّةٍ بِشأنِ جَائِحَةِ كورونا مَعَ إِبْلَاءِ أَهْمِيَّةِ أكبرِ لِتَأثيرِهَا عَلَى اللُّغَةِ الإنكليزيَّةِ. وَفِي الفَصْلِ الثَّانِي نَذْكَرُ آيَاتِ تَوْلِيدِ الكَلِمَاتِ وَاسْتِحْدَاقِهَا فِي لُغَةِ شَكْسِيرٍ وَلُغَةِ الضَّادِ، وَنُحَدِّدُ صُعُوبَاتِ تَرْجَمَةِ الكَلِمَاتِ المُسْتَحْدَثَةِ إِلَى اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ وَكَذَا تَحْدِيقَاتِهَا. أَمَّا فِي الفَصْلِ الثَّالِثِ فَنُعَرِّفُ بِمَجَالِ دِرَاسَتِنَا وَإِطَارِهَا المَثْمَنِّلَانَ فِي عِشْرِينَ كَلِمَةً أُسْتَحْدِثَتْ فِي اللُّغَةِ الإنكليزيَّةِ خِلالَ جَائِحَةِ كورونا، ثُمَّ نُقَدِّمُ تَحْلِيلًا لَهَا؛ بِعَرَضٍ تَحْدِيدِ صُعُوبَاتِ تَرْجَمَتِهَا إِلَى اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ وَتَحْدِيقَاتِهَا، وَهَذَا مَا سَاعَدَنَا فِي انْتِقَاءِ الطَّرَائِقِ المُنَاسِبَةِ لِتَذْلِيلِ صُعُوبَاتِ التَّرْجَمَةِ وَتَجَاوُزِ تَحْدِيقَاتِهَا؛ مِنْ أَجْلِ إِنتَاجِ مُكَافِئَاتٍ أَوْ مُقَابِلَاتٍ فِي اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ لِهَذِهِ الكَلِمَاتِ المُسْتَحْدَثَةِ.

الكَلِمَاتِ الدَّلَالِيَّةِ: جَائِحَةُ كورونا، تَوْلِيدِ الكَلِمَاتِ، الكَلِمَاتِ المُسْتَحْدَثَةِ، صُعُوبَاتِ التَّرْجَمَةِ

وتحديقاتها، مُقَابِلَاتِ، مُكَافِئَاتِ



RESUME

Nul ne peut nier la domination de la langue anglaise sur les réseaux sociaux ces derniers temps. Cette langue " flexible ", pour ainsi dire, connaît une évolution sans commune mesure, par l'ajout continu de nouveaux mots à son lexique et dont une grande partie est constituée de mots émergents de la pandémie du COVID-19 que le monde subi toujours. Ces néologismes, peuvent au premier abord, provoquer un sentiment d'étrangeté et de perplexité, mais une fois décomposés, ils provoquent le rire et forcent l'admiration. Cette étude analyse un nombre de néologismes anglais liés à la pandémie du COVID-19 dans le but de préparer le terrain à leur traduction en arabe. Pour ce faire, nous avons divisée notre travail en trois chapitres : les deux premiers sont théoriques, tandis que le troisième est pratique. Dans le premier chapitre, nous mettons en évidence la pandémie du COVID-19 et son impact sur l'anglais. Dans le deuxième chapitre, nous nous arrêtons aux mécanismes de création des mots en anglais et en arabe ainsi que les difficultés et les défis de leur traduction vers l'arabe. Quant au troisième chapitre, nous l'entamons par la présentation du corpus de l'étude, comprenant vingt néologismes anglais liés à la COVID-19, suivis de leur analyse afin de repérer les difficultés et d'autres défis de leur traduction vers l'arabe. Cette analyse vise à identifier des méthodes adéquates pour surmonter ces difficultés et ces défis en vue de produire des équivalents et correspondants arabes aux néologismes anglais.

Mots clés : pandémie du COVID-19, création terminologique, néologismes, difficultés et défis de la traduction, équivalences/correspondances

RESUMEN DEL ESTUDIO

Observamos recientemente un consenso sobre el dominio del idioma inglés en las redes sociales. Esta lengua complaciente se desarrolla de un modo inédito que lleva a la incorporación de nuevas palabras a su diccionario constantemente. Es obvio que la mayor parte de estas palabras se refiere a la pandemia de Corona visto que es un fenómeno de actualidad. Estas palabras recién creadas evocan a primera vista extrañeza y asombro, y en cuanto las descompones recuperas sus componentes originales y te sumerges en la alegría y el contento. En este estudio procuraremos presentar un análisis de neologismos relacionados con la pandemia de Corona, con el propósito de facilitar su traducción al árabe. El presente estudio se divide en tres capítulos, en el primer y el segundo capítulo presentamos el marco teórico y en el tercero presentamos el marco práctico. Abordamos en el primer capítulo informaciones generales sobre la pandemia de Corona, dando más importancia a su impacto en el idioma inglés. En el segundo capítulo, mencionamos los mecanismos de generación y creación de palabras en ambas lenguas. Y determinamos las dificultades y los desafíos de la traducción de los neologismos al árabe. En cuanto al tercer capítulo presentamos el corpus del estudio que consiste en veinte neologismos ingleses relacionados con la pandemia de Corona. A continuación presentamos el análisis de estas palabras con el propósito de presentar las dificultades y los retos de su traducción al árabe. Lo que nos ayudó en la selección de métodos adecuados para facilitar la traducción y producir equivalentes y correspondencias de estos neologismos en el idioma árabe.

Palabras clave : La pandemia de Corona, la generación de palabras, neologismos, dificultades y desafíos de traducción, correspondencias, equivalencias



ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Niemand kann die Dominanz der englischen Sprache in den sozialen Medien in der letzten Zeit vernachlässigen. Diese sozusagen « flexible » Sprache erlebt eine außergewöhnliche Entwicklung, mit der ständigen Hinzufügung neuer Wörter zu ihrem Lexikon, von denen ein Großteil aus Wörtern besteht, die aus der COVID-19-Pandemie hervorgegangen sind – Darunter leidet die Welt bis heute – Diese Neologismen können auf den ersten Blick den Eindruck von Fremdheit und Verwirrung hervorrufen, aber wenn sie einmal aufgeschlüsselt sind, provozieren sie Lachen und erzwingen Bewunderung. Unsere Studie analysiert eine Reihe englischer Neologismen im Zusammenhang mit der COVID19-Pandemie mit dem Ziel, die Art und Weise ihrer Übersetzung ins Arabische zu bereiten. Dazu haben wir unsere Arbeit in drei Kapitel gegliedert : Die zwei ersten Kapitel sind beide theoretisch ; das dritte befasst sich mit dem praktischen Aspekt. Im ersten Kapitel beleuchten wir die COVID19-Pandemie und konzentrieren uns dabei auf ihre Auswirkungen auf die englische Sprache. Im zweiten Kapitel halten wir bei den Mechanismen der Wortbildung im Englischen und Arabischen sowie bei den Schwierigkeiten und Herausforderungen ihrer Übersetzung ins Arabische. Was das dritte Kapitel betrifft, beginnen wir mit der Darstellung des Korpus unserer Studie, der zwanzig englische Neologismen umfasst, die mit der COVID19-Pandemie in Verbindung stehen, gefolgt von ihrer Analyse, um die Schwierigkeiten und anderen Herausforderungen ihrer Übersetzung ins Arabische zu identifizieren. Diese Analyse zielt darauf ab, die Methoden zu identifizieren, mit denen diese Schwierigkeiten und Herausforderungen am Ehesten überwunden werden können, um ihre arabischen Entsprechungen zu erstellen.

Schlüsselwörter : COVID-19-Pandemie, Erstellung von Terminologie, Neologismen, Übersetzungsschwierigkeiten und -herausforderungen, Äquivalenten/Korrespondenzen

ÇALIŞMA ÖZETİ

İngilizcenin son zamanlarda sosyal medyada hakimiyeti konusunda herhangi bir tartışma yok. Bu, sürekli gelişen ve sözlüğüne yeni kelimeler ekleyen kolay bir dildir. Corona pandemisinin bu kelimelerin çoğunu canlı bir fenomen oldukları için eklediği araştırmacı için bir sır değil ve bu yeni kelimelere hayret edebilir ve heyecan verici kökleri olduğunu görebiliriz. Çalışmamız, Corona pandemisi ile ilgili İngilizce dilindeki bir grup yeni kelimenin analizini gözden geçiriyor; Arapçaya çevrilme yöntemini belirlemek amacıyla. Çalışma üç bölümden oluşmakta olup, birinci ve ikinci bölümler konunun teorik arka planını ele almaktadır ve üçüncü bölümde pratik yönü sunuyoruz. İlk bölümde, Corona pandemisi hakkında genel bilgileri İngilizce dili üzerindeki etkisinin bir açıklaması ile sunuyoruz. İkinci bölümde, İngilizcede ve Arapçada kelime oluşum mekanizmalarını ve oluşum mekanizmalarını ele aldık ve yeni oluşturulan kelimeleri tercüme etmenin zorluklarını belirledik. Üçüncü bölüm, Corona pandemisi sırasında ortaya çıkan İngilizce dilindeki yirmi yeni kelimeye açıklık getiriyor ve ardından bunların bir analizini sunuyoruz; Bunları Arapça'ya çevirmenin zorluklarını belirlemek için ve bu, onları Arapça'ya çevirmek için uygun yolları seçmemize yardımcı oldu. Yeni oluşturulan bu kelimelerin Arapça dilindeki karşılıklarını üretebilmek için.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Corona pandemisi, kelime üretimi, yeni kelimeler, çeviri zorlukları ve zorlukları, röportajlar, eşdeğerler



РЕФЕРАТ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

В последнее время английский язык доминирует в социальных сетях. Этот изменчивый язык развивается беспрецедентным образом, в результате чего в его словарь постоянно добавляются новые слова. Ни для кого не секрет, что пандемия Короны вызвала появление многих новых слов, потому что это явление, с которым люди живут до сих пор. Эти вновь созданные слова вызывают удивление с первого взгляда, и как только вы разберете слова, чтобы восстановить их исходные компоненты, вы обнаружите, что эти компоненты смешны. В нашем исследовании рассматривается анализ группы новых слов в английском языке, связанных с пандемией коронавируса; С целью подготовки его к переводу на арабский язык. Мы представляем наше исследование в трех главах, где в первой и второй главах рассматривается теоретический аспект предмета, а в третьей главе рассматривается практический аспект. В первой главе мы обсуждаем общую идею пандемии коронавируса, придавая большее значение ее влиянию на английский язык. Во второй главе мы упоминаем механизмы словообразования и их создания в английском и арабском языках, а также определяем трудности перевода новых слов с английского на арабский. Что касается третьей главы, мы представляем наш учебный блог, который представлен двадцатью словами, которые были введены в английский язык во времена Короны. Затем мы представляем его анализ; С поставками определений трудностей, его переводом на арабский язык и его ограничениями, именно это помогло нам выбрать подходящие методы для преодоления трудностей перевода, Для того, чтобы произвести эквиваленты в арабском языке для этих вновь созданных слов.

Ключевые слова: пандемия коронавируса, словообразование, новые слова, сложности перевода, соответственные слова, эквиваленты

研究总结

最近在社交媒体上没有人可以否认英语的主导地位。也可以说，这种“灵活”的语言比任何时间在突飞猛进地发展，新词不断添加到字典，而且大多数的新词是由新冠病毒（COVID19）组成的。这些新词，第一次看会令人感到陌生和困惑，但一旦分解，它们会引起欢笑和钦佩。本研究介绍了与新冠病毒（COVID19）相关的一系列英语新词的分析，以便于将它们翻译成阿拉伯语。本研究分为三个主要章节：第一和第二章是理论方面，第三章是实用方面。在第一章中，我们阐明了新冠病毒（COVID19）的背景，并强调了它对英语的影响。在第二章中，我们强调了英语和阿拉伯语的构词过，以及讲了英语新词翻译成阿拉伯语的困难和挑战。在第三章中，我们介绍了该研究的语料库，包括新冠病毒（COVID19）相关的20个英语新词的集合。然后，我们分析了这些新词，以便发现它们翻译成阿拉伯语的困难和挑战。该分析的目标是采用适当的方法来克服这些困难和挑战，并找到或者产生相当于阿拉伯语的那些新词。

关键词：新冠病毒，术语创建，新词，翻译的困难/挑战，相当的词



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- التنسيق مع الهيئات الرسمية ذات الصلة التي تسعى لخدمة الضاد وإعلاء شأنها من أجل إدماج لغتنا في عوالم التكنولوجيا والذكاء الاصطناعي والحوسبة.
- من هذه الهيئات المجلس الأعلى للغة العربية بالجزائر الذي يسعى حثيثا لإثراء اللغة العربية وتحريك عجلتها وإحاقها بالركب العالمي، وذلك بدعم الشباب النشط والطموح.
- التنسيق مع المبرمجين ومُصممي البرمجيات والتطبيقات من أجل إنشاء مواقع ومدونات وتصميم برمجيات للحاسوب وتطبيقات للهاتف من شأنها خدمة حوسبة الضاد والاستفادة منها في مجالات الترجمة.
- تشجيع طلبة الترجمة واللغات والمتخرجين حديثا منهم والمترجمين المبتدئين على البحث في مواضيع مشابهة لتقرير نتائج نهائية من شأنها إنتاج مشاركات أصلية وأصيلة تخدم ميدان دراسات الترجمة.
- تدريس مواضيع تُشاكل موضوع دراستنا هذه في المحاضرات والأيام الدراسية والمؤتمرات والملتقيات العلمية الحضورية والافتراضية. وهذا من شأنه توحيد جهود أساتذة الترجمة وطلبتها والمترجمين في الجزائر وبقية بلدان العالم العربي لخدمة اللغة العربية والترجمة.
- الارتقاء بميدان الترجمة في بلادنا وتحريك عجلته بالعمل الجاد والأبحاث الرصينة في مسائل الترجمة وانشغالاتها الحديثة.

14	Rona	تَسْمِيَّةٌ مُخْتَصِرَةٌ لِكُورُونَا corona	كُورُونَا	فيروس كورونا = فيبوس كورونا	بَتر الكَلِمَات Clipping
15	Pandy	تَسْمِيَّةٌ مُخْتَصِرَةٌ لِلجائِحةِ pandemic	الجائِحةِ	جائِحةُ كُورُونَا = الجائِحةُ كُورُونَا	بَتر الكَلِمَات Clipping
16	Nosers	شَخْصٌ يَرْتَدِي قِنَاعَ الوَجْهِ دُونَ تَعْطِيَةِ أَنْفِهِ	أَنْفُورُونَا	أنف + كُورُونَا	النَّحت Blending
17	Maskulinity	مُناهِضٌ لارتِداءِ قِنَاعِ الوَجْهِ بِحُجَّةٍ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرٌ	الذُّكُورُونِيَّةُ	الذُّكُورِيَّةُ + كُورُونَا	النَّحت Blending
18	Vaxxie	صُورَةٌ يَلْتَقِطُهَا الشَّخْصُ لِنَفْسِهِ أَثناءَ تَلَقِّي اللِّقَاحِ	صُورُونَا	صُورَةٌ + كُورُونَا	النَّحت Blending
19	Plandemic	الاعتِقادُ بأنَّ جائِحةَ كُورُونَا مُؤامِرَةٌ	مُؤامِرُونَا	مُؤامِرَةٌ + كُورُونَا	النَّحت Blending
20	Coronaphobia	الخَوْفُ مِنَ جائِحةِ كُورُونَا	خَوْفِيد	خَوْفٌ + كُوفِيد	التَّركيب Compounding

توصيات الدراسة

- نوصي بمواصلة الأبحاث في الموضوع وإيلاء أهمية مُعتبرة فيها لعلم الصِّرف العربي.
- يجب على المُعْجِمِيِّين والمُصْطَلِحِيِّين المُتَوَطِّة بِهِم مسؤولية صناعة المعاجم وبنوك المصطلحات أن يُؤلِّفوا القواميس والمعاجم والمسارد والمكانز حتى نثري اللغة العربية ونلحقها بالركب العالمي الذي يتطور بشكل رهيب في مجالات اللسانيات والترجمة.
- استحداثُ المُصْطَلِحَاتِ وتوليد الكلمات في اللغة العربية خاصةً للمفاهيم الجديدة التي عَزَت لِعَنَّا واستعمالنا اليومي، دون الضَّرَر ببقاوة لغة الضاد أو المساس بِأصالتها وجمال مَبانيها ومعانيها.
- إحياء لغة الضاد بالتنقيب عن الكنوز اللغوية المدفونة التي خَلَقها النُّحاة الأَوَّلون للباحثين الشباب والطموحين وكل من له شغف غير مَشروط لخدمة لغتنا العربية العتيقة.

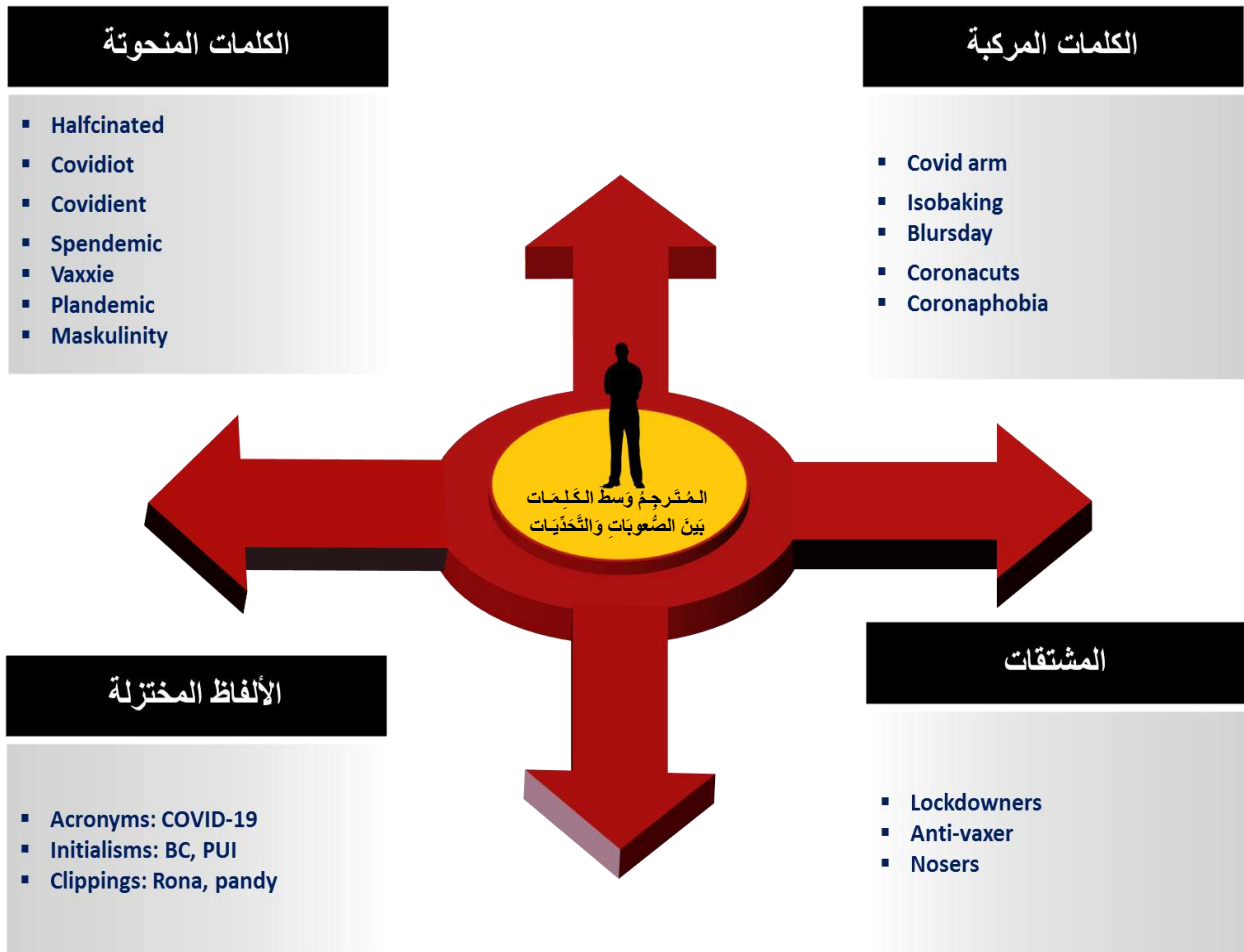
3.3 تقديم ترجماتنا لهذه الكلمات المستحدثة

الطريقة المستخدمة في ترجمة كل كلمة	شرح التَّرْجَمَة	ترجمتنا المقترحة	مَعْنَى الكَلِمَة	الكلمة المُستحدثة في اللغة الإنجليزية
النَّحت Blending	فَلَقَّة (نصف) + مُلَقَّح	فُلَقَّح	شَخْصٌ تَلَقَّى جُرْعَةً وَاحِدَةً مِنَ اللَّقَاحِ	Halfcinated
النَّحت Blending	كُوْع + كُوْفِيد كُوْفِيد + يَد	كُوْعِيد كُوْفِيد	الْأَلَمُ الَّذِي يَشْعُرُ بِهِ مُتَلَقِّي اللَّقَاحِ	Covid arm
Acronym نَحَتْ أَوَائِلِي	الْمَرَضُ الْمُرْتَبِّبُ عَنِ الْبَحْمُومِ النَّاجِي	م.م.ي.ت	الْمَرَضُ النَّاجِمُ عَنِ فَيروس كُورُونَا (الْحَمَّةُ النَّاجِيَّةُ)	COVID-19
النَّحت Blending	مَبِيد + كُوْفِيد كُورُونَا + نَاس	المَبِيد كُورُونَاس	الْمُنْعَزِلُونَ فِي بُيُوتِهِمْ فِي فِتْرَةِ الْحَجْرِ الصَّحِّي	Lockdowners
النَّحت Blending	عَبِي + كُوْفِيد	عَبِيد	الْمُسْتَهْتِرُ بِإِجْرَاءَاتِ الْوَقَايَةِ مِنْ كُورُونَا	Covidiot
النَّحت Blending	كُفَاء + كُوْفِيد	كُفِيد	الْمُكْتَرِثُ بِإِجْرَاءَاتِ الْوَقَايَةِ مِنْ كُورُونَا	Covidient
النَّحت Blending	خُبْز + كُوْفِيد	خُبْزِيد	الْخُبْزُ الْمَصْنُوعُ فِي الْبُيُوتِ فِي فِتْرَةِ الْحَجْرِ الصَّحِّي	Isobaking
Initialism لَفْظَةٌ أَوَائِلِيَّة	(ق): قَبَل + (م): الْمَرَضُ	ق.م	العَالَمُ قَبْلَ جَائِحَةِ كُورُونَا	B.C
Acronym نَحَتْ أَوَائِلِي	حَالَةٌ نَحَتْ الْفَحْصِ	ح.ت.ف	شَخْصٌ يُشَبَّهُ فِي إِصَابَتِهِ بِكُوْفِيد-19	PUI
النَّحت Blending + Compounding التَّرْكِيبُ	لَا لَ + تَلَقَّى + تَلْقِيح	لَا لِلتَّلْقِيحِ	الْمُنَاهِضُ لِلْقَاحِ كُوْفِيد	Anti-vaxer
النَّحت Blending	الأَحْد + كُوْفِيد الأَرْبَعَاءُ + كُورُونَا	الأَحِيد الكُورُبَعَاءُ	يَوْمٌ تَحْتَلِطُ فِيهِ الْأَحَاسِيْسُ فَلَا يُعْرَفُ أَثْلَاثًا أَمْ خَمِيْسٌ	Blursday
Compounding التَّرْكِيبُ	دَاءٌ + الإِسْرَافُ حُمَّةٌ + الإِسْتِهْلَاكُ	دَاءُ الإِسْرَافِ حُمَّةُ الإِسْتِهْلَاكِ	مُيُولُ النَّاسِ لِلإِسْتِهْلَاكِ بِإِفْرَاطٍ وَتَفْرِيطٍ خِلَالَ جَائِحَةِ كُورُونَا	Spendemic
Derivation الاشْتِقَاقُ	جِلَاقَةٌ + كُورُونَا حَلَقٌ + كُورُونَا	الْحَلَقَرَةُ (مِنْ) حَلَقَرُونِي	تَسْرِخَاتُ الشَّعْرِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ الَّتِي أَنْتَجَتْهَا الْعَائِلَاتُ خِلَالَ جَائِحَةِ كُورُونَا	Coronacuts

1.3 المصادر المساهمة في إنشاء المدونة

- الجرائد الإلكترونية: Daily Mail, New York Times, The Guardian
- الدراسات السابقة: مقالات منشورة في مجلات مصنفة وأوراق بحثية..
- المواقع والمدونات الإلكترونية: About Words, Language-and-innovation,
- البحث في قواعد بيانات قاموس أكسفورد: مدونة أكسفورد للغة الإنجليزية
- موقع Google Ngram Viewer

2.3 تقديم الكلمات المستحدثة التي ضمتها المدونة



الترجمة translation: هي نقل المعاني بين اللغات بأمانة ودقة. عندما يعقد المترجم العزم على نقل الكلمات والمصطلحات من اللغات الأخرى إلى العربية فإن الترجمة وسيلته الأولى لتحقيق هذه الغاية. وأثناء الترجمة، على المترجم أن يختار مقابل الكلمة الواحدة كلمة واحدة أيضاً، وإلا كانت الترجمة الحرفية إجراءً أنجع.

مثال: يُستحسن ترجمة الكلمة philosophy إلى العربية ب (فلسفة) وليس ب (حب الحكمة).

الاقتراض borrowing: شُرح سابقاً، ونمثل له باقتراض اللغة العربية كلمات كثيرة من اللغات الأخرى منها: طابور، أطلس، تلميذ.

2.2 صعوبات الترجمة وتحدياتها

صعوبة الترجمة تتعلق بعملية الترجمة في حد ذاتها، أما تحديات الترجمة فتتعلق بالمترجم في حد ذاته. وترجمة الكلمات المستحدثة خلال جائحة كورونا عملية محفوفة بالصعوبات والتحديات نذكر منها:

صعوبات ترجمة الكلمات المستحدثة	تحديات ترجمة الكلمات المستحدثة
❖ صعوبات متعلقة بتشدد الصرف العربي	❖ تحديات متعلقة بالثقافتين
❖ صعوبات متعلقة باختلاف الأصوات	❖ التمكن من قواعد اللغة العربية وأساليبها
❖ صعوبات متعلقة بقواعد التركيب في اللغتين	❖ الإبداع البلاغي والملكة اللغوية
❖ صعوبات معجمية	
❖ صعوبات لغوية	
✓ اختلاف القواعد النحوية	
✓ اللبس في المعاني	

النحت blending: شُرح سابقًا ونمثل له بالتالي: بِسْمَلَة = بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، هِرْوَلَة = هَرَبٌ وَوَلَّى...

التوليد coinage: بِسَطَّةُ الْفَارَابِيِّ فِي دِيْوَانِ الْأَدَبِ بِقَوْلِهِ (لِغْتَنَا إِمَّا عَرَبِيَّةٌ أَوْ مُوَلَّدَةٌ) وَيَعْزَلُ بِهَذَا الْقَوْلِ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ النَّقِيَّةَ عَنِ الدَّخِيلِ وَالْغَرِيبِ. وَفِي التَّوْلِيدِ يَجِبُ مُرَاعَاةُ الْأَوْزَانِ الصَّرْفِيَّةِ فِي اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ. مِثَالٌ: عِنْدَمَا وُلِّدَ الْمَصْطَلَحُ (نَاسُوخٌ) بَدِيلًا لِلْغَرِيبِ (فَاكْسٌ) رَاعَ الْمُؤَلِّدُونَ الْوِزْنَ (فَاعُولٌ).

القياس analogy: إِعْطَاءُ صِفَاتِ الْمَعْلُومِ لِغَيْرِ الْمَعْلُومِ وَصِفَاتِ الْأَصْلِ لِلتَّرْجُمَةِ وَصِفَاتِ مَا سَبَقَ سَمْعُهُ لِمَا اسْتُجِدَّ مِنَ الْأَلْفَاظِ. مِثَالٌ: يُقَاسُ عَلَى الْوِزْنِ (فَعَلٌ) لِدَلَالَةِ عَلَى الْحَدَثِ وَالْوِزْنِ (أَفْعَلٌ) لِدَلَالَةِ عَلَى الْإِحْدَاثِ،

مثال 1: جَاءَهَا الْمَخَاضُ = حَدَثَ لَهَا

مثال 2: أَجَاءَهَا الْمَخَاضُ = حَثَّهَا الْمَخَاضُ عَلَى الْمَجِيءِ إِلَى مَكَانٍ قَرِيبٍ

التعريب arabicization

التَّقْحِرَة هِيَ رِسْمُ الْكَلِمَاتِ صَوْتِيًّا وَتُسَمَّى أَيْضًا الْحَرْفَنَة أَوْ الْحَوْرْفَة وَيَنْدَرُجُ ضَمْنَهَا:

▪ الرَّوْمَنَة Romanization وهي رِسْمُ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ صَوْتِيًّا فِي اللُّغَاتِ الْأَعْجَمِيَّةِ.

مثال: مَحْرَمٌ ← mahram

▪ الْعَوْرَبَة Arabic transliteration وهي رِسْمُ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْأَعْجَمِيَّةِ صَوْتِيًّا بِاللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ.

مثال: رَادِيُو ← Radio

أَمَّا التَّعْرِيبُ فَهُوَ عَوْرَبَة أُعْطِيَتْ الصَّبْغَة الْعَرَبِيَّةَ أَي تَحْوِيرُ الْكَلِمَة حَتَّى تَنَاسِبَ اللُّغَة الْعَرَبِيَّةَ كِتَابَةً وَنَطْقًا. مِثَالٌ: الْكَلِمَة (تَلِيْفَرِيُون) هِيَ عَوْرَبَة أَمَّا (تَلْفَاز) فَهُوَ تَعْرِيبٌ.

ومثال ذلك: اقتراض الإنجليزية للكلمة (قند) من اللغة العربية بمعنى (حُلُو المَذاق) وتحويرها

بما يناسب النطق الإنجليزي لتنتج **candy**

التركيب compounding: يشبه التركيب النحت في آلية عمله ويختلف عنه فقط في دمج

الكلمات: فالنحت يقص جزءًا من إحدى الكلمتين أو كليهما، أما التركيب فلا يحذف بل يجمع

إما بإصاق الكلمتين مباشرة أو بشرطة بينهما، أو بفصلهما كليًا.

مثال 1: covid arm هو تركيب لكلمتين وفصلهما فصلا تامًا.

مثال 2: coronaphobia هو تركيب لكلمتين بإصاقهما إصاقًا مباشرًا.

مثال 3: covid-19-related هذه الكلمة تركيب لكلمتين وُصِلتا بِشْرطة.

التوليد coinage: تجمع هذه الآلية كل منتجات الاستحداث السَّابِقة كالكلمة المُولَّدة كُليا أو

القديمة التي أُعْطِيَتْ مَعْنَى جَدِيدًا. مثال: **halfcinated** مُولَّدة حَدِيثًا أما الكلمة **Blursday**

فقديمة اِكْتَسَتْ مَعْنَى جَدِيدًا في سياق جائحة كورونا.

3.1.2 آليات توليد الكلمات في اللغة العربية

الاشتقاق derivation: لطالما اعتُبر الاشتقاق الآلية الأنجع لتوليد الكلمات في اللغة العربية،

وهو أخذ كلمة من كلمة أخرى بتغيير الأوزان الصرفية. مثال: كتب – كاتب – مكتب (فعل –

فاعل – مفعل)

المجاز figurative language: في المجاز نتلاعب بالكلمة فنعطئها معنى جديد يخالف

معناها الظاهر، فَصُنِّفَ بذلك ضمن الكلمات المستحدثة. مثال: الكلمة (هاتف) بمعناها القديم

تشير إلى الكائن الخرافي أو الغول لكنها في المعنى الجديد اكتست دلالة مستحدثة تشير إلى وسيلة

الاتصال المعروفة.

ومثال ذلك أن الكلمة empty (فارغ) في الأصل صفة فاشتق منها الفعل to empty (يُفرغ). هذه الآلية عاطلة في اللغة العربية، فلا يمكن فيها أن تُغيّرَ قسم كلمة دون تغيير تركيبها.

التهجئة المختصرة للكلمات abbreviation: وهي تغيير المبنى مع إيفاء المعنى. ونميز بين ثلاثة أنواع:

- **القص clipping**: تقليص الكلمة إلى أحد أجزائها. مثال: brother = bro
- **اللفظة الأوالية initialism**: كلمة تُكوّن بأخذ الحرف الأول من كل كلمة في عبارة ما لتشكيل كلمة يُنطق كل حرف فيها على حدة. مثال: UK (تُنطق يو كيي) اختصارًا للعبارة

United Kingdom

- **النحت الأوالي acronym**: كلمة تُكوّن بأخذ الحرف الأول من كل كلمة في عبارة ما لتشكيل كلمة تُنطق جميع حروفها كلمةً واحدة. مثال: WHO (تُنطق هوو) اختصار للعبارة World Health Organisation.

النحت blending: مزج كلمتين أو أكثر لإنتاج كلمة واحدة حيث تشترك الكلمات الممزوجة في حروف أو أصوات متشابهة. مثال: netizen التي نُحِتت من الكلمتين net (الشابكة) و citizen (مقيم) والتي تعني الشخص المنعزل عن الواقع والمقيم في المواقع.

الاشتقاق العكسي backformation: سُمِّيَ عكسياً لأنه يعمل عكس الاشتقاق تماما، فهو لا يلصق السوابق واللواحق بل يحذفها منتجا كلمة جديدة تختلف في القسم التي تنتمي إليه. مثال: الكلمة communication (تواصل) هي في الأصل اسم. يحذف اللاحقة (-ation) تنتج الكلمة communicate (يتواصل) وهي فعل.

الاقتراض borrowing: آلية تنتهجها كل لغات العالم منذ الأزل، بحيث تفترض لغة ما كلمة من لغة أخرى إذا تَعَدَّر عن المُفْتَرَض التعبير عن مفهوم ما بما تَوَقَّر لديه في لغته.

هذه اللغة وإن عَمَّت فَفَهَمَهَا العامة تَظَلُّ كلماتها مُتَدَرِّجَةً في الصعوبة فيقتصر فَهْمُها على المتخصصين
ونسوق لكم بعض الأمثلة: covid arm, covidiot, halfcinated, Blursday, panpanic

1.2 آليات توليد الكلمات

الآلية هي مجموعة خطوات مرتبة ترتباً نظامياً ومُنَهَجاً من أجل الوصول إلى نتيجة معينة. والتوليد هو
إيجاد كلمة إما غير معروفة تماماً أو معروفة شكلاً واكتسبت معنى جديداً. أمّا الكلمات فَجَمع كلمة وهي
وحدة لغوية حَمَالَةٌ مَعانٍ وتَنفَرِدُ بِمَعْنَى واحد إن اقترنت بسياقٍ واضح ودقيق.

2.1.2 آليات توليد الكلمات في اللغة الإنكليزية

الإصاق (الاشتقاق) affixation: في الإنكليزية نشق كلمة من كلمة أخرى بإضافة

السوابق في أول الكلمة أو اللواحق في آخر الكلمة أو بكليهما.

مثال عن السابقة: write → rewrite بإضافة السابقة (re-) التي تفيد (الإعادة) يكون معنى
الكلمة المشتقة (إعادة الكتابة).

مثال عن اللاحقة: translate → translatable بإضافة اللاحقة (-able) التي تفيد (إمكانية أو
قابلية) يكون معنى الكلمة المشتقة (قابل لترجمة).

مثال جامع: بإضافة السابقة (anti-) للكلمة mask نتحصل على الكلمة anti-mask والتي تعني
(مُناهضة ارتداء قناع الوجه في زمن الكورونا). ثم بإضافة اللاحقة (-er) للكلمة anti-mask
نتحصل على الكلمة anti-masker والتي تعني (المُناهض لارتداء قناع الوجه خلال زمن
الكورونا).

تغيير الجوهر مع تثبيت المظهر conversion: في الإنكليزية، قد نشق من الكلمة دون

إصاق سوابق أو لواحق، ويَنَائِي هذا بتغيير جوهر الكلمة (قسماً) وتثبيت مظهرها (تَرْكيبتها).

المجموعة الثانية: القاموس، المعجم، المسرد، المكنز:

The dictionary القاموس	The lexicon المعجم	The glossary المسرد	The thesaurus المكنز
<input type="checkbox"/> مجموعة كلمات وعبارات مرفقة بشروحات ومرتبّة ترتيباً هِجائياً. <input type="checkbox"/> يحتوي تعريفات ومرادفات ومقابلات وتهجئة الكلمات ونطقها... <input type="checkbox"/> الموضوع عام <input type="checkbox"/> ثنائي اللغة.	<input type="checkbox"/> مجموعة كلمات مصنفة في حقل معرفي معين. <input type="checkbox"/> يحتوي وحدات المعنى فقط بتهجئتها واشتقاقاتها ومرادفات... <input type="checkbox"/> الموضوع متخصص <input type="checkbox"/> أحادي اللغة.	<input type="checkbox"/> مجموعة كلمات ومقابلاتها في لغات أخرى دون شروحات. <input type="checkbox"/> يحتوي مصطلحات وكلمات مستحدثة... <input type="checkbox"/> الموضوع متخصص في علم أو فن بعينه. <input type="checkbox"/> متعدد اللغة.	<input type="checkbox"/> مجموعة كلمات مترادفة مصنفة حسب حقلها الدلالي. <input type="checkbox"/> يحتوي كلمات ومرادفات واشتقاقاتها وأضدادها... <input type="checkbox"/> الموضوع عام ومتخصص <input type="checkbox"/> أحادي اللغة أو متعدد اللغات.

وفي سياق الجهود الحديثة لرصد الاستحداث في اللغة الإنكليزية وجمع الكلمات المستحدثة التي ألهمتها جائحة كورونا، نثمن جهود الباحث البريطاني في اللسانيات الإنكليزية Tony Thorne الذي يعرض في موقع Language and innovations مجموعة من الكلمات المستحدثة neologisms والوسوم hashtags التي جمعها من استعمالات الناس في مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والمحادثات اليومية. من خلال رصد هذه الكلمات وتحليلها تحليلًا لغويًا أساسه آليات توليد الكلمات، يمكننا تحديد مميزات مصطلحية كوفيد وبالتالي الوقوف على جهود المعجميين والمصطلحيين في استحداث الكلمات المتعلقة بجائحة كورونا وتوليدها.

الفصل الثاني: يتحدث سكان العالم اليوم زهاء الـ 7000 لغة: الإنكليزية والعربية ضمن العشر لغات الأكثر تحدُّثًا. والترجمة -على سبيل المجاز- هي المجاز (المَمَر) الذي تلتقي فيه الألسنة (جمع لسان، عضو التنوق، وهنا هو كناية عن التحدث) وتَنوِّدُ بِهِ الألسُن (جمع لسان، بمعنى لغة). أما في الظروف الراهنة، فقد وَحَدَّتْنا لغة كوفيد أو لسان كورونا.

2.1 تأثير الجائحة على لغات العالم

في دراستنا هذه نركز أساساً على تأثير الجائحة في استعمالات اللغة الإنكليزية، فَتَحَرَّيْنَا في ذلك الدقة باختيار مصادر رصينة تسجل استعمالات اللغة المستحدثة وتحيينها في فترات زمنية قصيرة جداً، وأهم هذه المصادر "مدونة أكسفورد للغة الإنكليزية" التي رصدنا من خلالها تواتر استعمالات بعض الكلمات المتعلقة بجائحة كورونا في الفترة ما بين سبتمبر 2020 وسبتمبر 2021. كما رصدنا من خلال هذه المدونة أكثر الكلمات التي تصاحبت لفظياً مع الكلمة الإنكليزية vaccine ومنها:

(توزيع) distribution (جرعة) dose, (مُتلقِي) candidate, (المطور) developer, (أخبار) news, (بطاقة) card, (جواز سفر) passport, (إجبارية) mandate, (تردد) hesitancy, (حقنة) shot,

3.1 الأدوار غير التقليدية للمُعْجَمِيِّين والمُصْطَلِحِيِّين

في استعمالنا للغة نصادف الصحيح والأصح والمقبول. على الباحث المُجِد وطالب العِلْم الجاد أن يتحرَّى الدقة ما استطاع إلى ذلك سبيل. من هذا المنطلق سنُورد الفَرْق بين مَجْموعَتِي المصطلحات التالية:

المجموعة الأولى: علم المعاجم، الصناعة المعجمية، علم المصطلحات، الصناعة المصطلحية:

علم المعاجم	الصناعة المعجمية	علم المصطلحات	الصناعة المصطلحية
يُدْرَس، الكلمات، اللغة العامة، المُعْجَمِي...	تُدَوِّن، تنتج معاجمًا، صانع المعاجم...	يُدْرَس، المصطلحات، اللغة المتخصصة، المصطلحي...	تُدَوِّن، تنتج بنوك المصطلحات، صانع بنوك المصطلحات...
المقابل الإنجليزي	Lexicology	Terminology	Terminography

الفصل الأول

نقرأ في الآية 24 من سورة يونس، بعد بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم " ... حَتَّىٰ إِذَا أَخَذَتِ الْأَرْضُ زُخْرُفَهَا وَازْبَيَّتْ وَظَنَّ أَهْلُهَا أَنَّهُمْ قَادِرُونَ عَلَيْهَا أَتَاهَا أَمْرُنَا لَيْلًا أَوْ نَهَارًا فَجَعَلْنَاهَا حَصِيدًا كَأَن لَّمْ تَعْنِ بِالْأَمْسِ ۗ كَذَٰلِكَ نَفْصَلُ الْآيَاتِ لِقَوْمٍ يُتَفَكَّرُونَ ... " تنعكس هذه الآية جليَّةً على حال الناس اليوم، فما ظنوا أنه دائم آل لزوال في لمح البصر وبدون سابق إنذار. هكذا هي الحياة بنحوسها وسعودها. فمذ أعلنت منظمة الصحة العالمية في السابع من شهر جانفي 2020 عن سبب حالات الالتهاب الرئوي التي سجلت في مدينة ووهان الصينية، أدرك العالم بأسره أنه يتجه بخطى حثيثة نحو واقع جديد بسبب هذا المرض المستجد يختلف عن الواقع المعاش ق.م، ليس "قبل الميلاد" وإنما "قبل المرض".

1.1 ظهور الجائحة وإعلان حالة الطوارئ

نفرق بادئ ذي بدء بين الوباء والجائحة، حيث يكمن الفرق أساسا في مساحة تأثير كليهما: فالوباء يصيب الإنسان في مساحة محدودة كالحي والمدينة والولاية وحتى الدولة، أما الجائحة فتُصيبه في كل أرجاء المعمورة. كورونا بدأت وباءً في منطقة محدودة ثم صارت جائحةً عالمية. اصطلح على المرض الناجم عن الجائحة عندما ظهر لأول مرة بـ nCov وهي لفظة أوائلية حيث n ترمز إلى الكلمة novel والتي تعني (مستجد) والكلمة Cov جامعة للجزيئين Corona (جائحة كورونا) و virus (الفيروس أو الحمة). لم يُعمر هذا المصطلح طويلا، فاستبدل بالمصطلح COVID-19 المنحوت من الحروف التي تشكل وَصْفَهُ اللغوي: Coronavirus Disease 2019 التي تعني حرفيا (المرض الناجم عن فيروس كورونا المُستجد في 2019) فَصِيغَ المصطلح بِأَخْذِ الحَرْفَيْنِ الأول و الثاني من الكلمة Corona والحَرْفَيْنِ الأول والثاني من الكلمة Virus والحَرْفِ الأول من الكلمة Disease والسنة 2019 التي تمثل سنة ظهور الجائحة. بعد أن اكتسب هذا المصطلح طابع العالمية، أُعلِنَت حالة الطوارئ في العالم بِأسره.

منهج الدراسة

انتهجنا في دراستنا المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، فالوصفي متجل في وصفنا للمدونة والمصادر المختلفة التي كونتها وتصنيف الكلمات التي تضمها، أما التحليلي فنحلل به مجموعة الترجمات التي قدمناها في محاولة منا لإنتاج مقبلات أو مكافئات للكلمات الأصلية، ثم استخلاص النتائج بغرض خدمة الضاد وتطويرها ودحض الزعم القائل بأن العربية غير قادرة على مواكبة الإبداع اللغوي، الذي سائرته الإنكليزية وصارت تُسيّره.

خُطّة الدراسة

هندسنا دراستنا هذه في ثلاثة فصول: الأول منها والثاني يعرضان الخلفية النظرية للموضوع فيؤصلان مصطلحاته ويفصلان كل ما تعلق بها، أما ثالث الفصول فربيع بديع نعرض فيه جمال الموضوع وحسن طبيعته وبهاء نتائجه. ثم إننا عقدنا العزم على إرفاق المذكرة بمسرد كلمات ومصطلحات باللّسانين العربي والإنكليزي، نعرض فيه جهودنا في استحداث كلمات عربية تضاهي مثيلاتها في الإنكليزية من حيث الشحنة اللغوية والأسلوبية والدلالية. عنونّا هذا المسرد بـ The Pundemic وهذا نحت للكلمتين الإنكليزيّتين Pandemic (الجائحة) و Pun (التلاعب اللفظي) وأرفقنا مع هذا العنوان الإنكليزي ترجمة للعربية هي "تطويع اللغة في زمن كورونا".

فرضيات الدراسة

- الكلمات المُستحدثة في اللغة الإنكليزية غير قابلة لترجمة إلى اللغة العربية لأن المترجمين العرب مُتشدّدون بشأن التوليد خارج الأوزان الصرفية التي تُتيحها اللّغة العربيّة.
- الكلمات المستحدثة في اللغة الإنكليزية قابلة لترجمة إلى اللغة العربية قبولاً تاماً، غير أن الحفاظ على جوهرها ومظهرها في الآن ذاته مُتعدّد على المترجمين.
- التّوسّل بالطرائق التي قدّمها نُحاة العرب الأوّلون لتوليد كلمات عربية جديدة قد تُعيّن المترجمين على نقل الكلمات المستحدثة من الإنكليزية إلى العربية.

أسئلة الدراسة

السؤال الرئيسي: ما الطرائق التي يتوسَّلُ بها المترجمون لإنتاج مكافئات أو مقابلات للكلمات المستحدثة التي ألهمتها جائحة كورونا، بحيث يُدلَّلون صعوبات الترجمة ويُسهَّلون تحدياتها؟

الأسئلة الفرعية:

- ما الصعوبات والتحديات التي قد تواجه المترجم في محاولاته لترجمة الكلمات الإنكليزية التي استحدثت بتأثير الجائحة إلى اللغة العربية؟
- ما الطرائق المناسبة لاستحداث الكلمة وتوليدها في اللغة العربية؟
- في حال نجاح المترجم في هذه المهمة، هل تصنف الكلمة المستحدثة مكافئاً أم مقابلاً؟

أهداف الدراسة

تهدف دراستنا إلى تحقيق جملة من الأهداف لعل أهمها تحريك جهود المهتمين بخدمة الضاد وتفنيده الشبهة السائدة التي تمس مكانة لغتنا المجيدة وجماليتها العتيدة وقوتها العجيبة في التعبير عن المفاهيم الغابر منها والمستجد. وتتفرع عن هذا الهدف الأهداف التالية:

- ❖ الإحاطة بالطرائق التي تستعملها لغة شكسبير ولغة الضاد في استحداث الكلمات
- ❖ حصر الصعوبات التي قد تحول دون ترجمة الكلمات المستحدثة إلى اللغة العربية
- ❖ حصر التحديات التي تحول دون نجاح المترجم لنقل الكلمات المستحدثة إلى اللغة العربية
- ❖ تحديد الطرائق المناسبة التي تعتمدها العربية في ترجمة الكلمات المستحدثة
- ❖ إحصاء ترجمات متداولة لبعض الكلمات المستحدثة في اللغة الإنكليزية ذات العلاقة بجائحة

كورونا

قَرَأْنَا دَاتَ مَرَّةٍ مَقُولَةً إنْكَلِيزِيَّةً مَفَادُهَا أَنَّ حَيَاةَ اللُّسَانِيَّاتِ وَالتَّرْجَمَةِ كَانَتْ لِتَكُونَ جَحِيمًا لَوْ جَمَعَهُمَا عُسُّ الرُّوْجِيَّةِ! لَسْنَا نَنْدَكِّرُ صَاحِبَ المَقُولَةِ لَكِنَّا نَنْدَكِّرُ جَيِّدًا الضَّحْكَ الهِسْتِيرِيَّةَ الَّتِي تَمَلَّكْنَا آنَذَاكَ. غَيْرَ أَنَّ الأَمْرَ لَمْ يَتَوَقَّفْ عِنْدَ هَذَا الحَدِّ، بَلْ تَجَاوَزَهُ إِلَى زَرْعِ بُدُورِ فِكْرَةِ هَذِهِ المُذَكَّرَةِ. نُحَاوِلُ فِي دِرَاسَتِنَا هَذِهِ أَنْ نَلْمَّ شَمَلَ التَّرْجَمَةِ وَاللُّسَانِيَّاتِ وَأَنْ نَعْرِفَ مَدَى مُسَاهَمَةِ الأَخِيرَةِ فِي تَسْهِيلِ تَحْدِيَّاتِ الأَوَّلَى وَتَذَلِيلِ صَعُوبَاتِهَا. صَادَقَتْ هَذِهِ الفِكْرَةَ ظُهُورُ حَدَثٍ عَالَمِي تَنَاقَلَهُ القَاصِي وَالدَّانِي، أَلَا وَهُوَ جَائِحَةُ كُورُونَا وَالمَرَضُ النَّاجِمُ عَنْهَا. أَدَّى ظُهُورُ هَذِهِ الجَائِحَةِ إِلَى تَغْيِيرَاتٍ جَمَّةٍ مَسَّتْ جَمِيعَ جَوَانِبِ الحَيَاةِ، وَمِنْ أَهْمِّهَا الجَانِبُ اللُّغَوِي. وَنَقْصِدُ بِالتَّغْيِيرَاتِ فِي هَذَا الجَانِبِ تَحَوُّلَ طَبِيعَةِ الخِطَابِ المَنْطُوقِ وَالمَكْتُوبِ. فَلَا يُنْكَرُ أَحَدُنَا أَنَّ الجَائِحَةَ غَزَتْ اسْتِعْمَالَنَا لِلُّغَةِ فَصَارَتِ الكَلِمَةُ "كوفيد" مِلءَ الأفْوَاهِ: يَقُولُهَا صَبِيٌّ يَحْتَاجُ الرِّعَايَةَ وَشَيْخٌ نَالَ مِنَ العُمُرِ كِفَايَةَ، وَيَتَحَدَّثُ عَنْهَا عَلَى حَدِّ السَّوَاءِ أُمِّيٌّ وَجَاهِلٌ وَعَالِمٌ مِنْ بَحْرِ العُلُومِ نَاهِلٌ. عِنْدَمَا اسْتَجَدَّتْ هَذِهِ الجَائِحَةُ اسْتَجَدَّتْ مَعَهَا كَلِمَاتٌ وَتَعْبِيرَاتٌ مِنْهَا الغَرِيبُ وَالدَّخِيلُ وَالمُتَحَوِّلُ. نَقَلَ لَنَا هَذِهِ الكَلِمَاتِ المُسْتَجِدَّةُ فِعْلَ التَّرْجَمَةِ، فَسَرَتِ عَلَى الأَلْسِنَةِ وَسَارَتِ بِالأَلْسُنِ إِلَى التَّطَوُّرِ وَالتَّغْيِيرِ. تُسَجَّلُ القَوَامِيسُ الرَّصِينَةُ اسْتِحْدَاثُ كَلِمَاتٍ جَدِيدَةٍ يَوْمِيًّا تَقْرِيبًا، وَهِيَ قَامُوسُ أَكْسْفُورْدِ لِلُّغَةِ الإنْكَلِيزِيَّةِ يُحَيِّنُ قَوَاعِدَ بَيَانَاتِهِ بِمُدْخَلَاتٍ مُعْجَمِيَّةٍ، نَأَلَتْ تِلْكَ الَّتِي أَلْهَمَتْهَا الجَائِحَةُ النَّصِيبَ الأَكْبَرَ مِنْهَا فِي مَا مَضَى مِنَ السَّنَتَيْنِ الفَارِطَيْنِ، حَتَّى أَنَّ الكَلِمَةَ الأَكْثَرَ تَدَاوُلًا فِي المَصَادِرِ المَطْبُوعَةِ وَالإِلِكْتُرُونِيَّةِ لِسَنَةِ 2021 حَسَبَ قَامُوسِ أَكْسْفُورْدِ لِلُّغَةِ الإنْكَلِيزِيَّةِ هِيَ vax وَهِيَ كِتَابَةُ صَوْتِيَّةٌ لِلاِسْمِ vaccination بِمَعْنَى (تَلْقِيحٌ) أَوْ لِلْفِعْلِ vaccinate بِمَعْنَى (يُلْقَحُ). مِنْ أَجْلِ رَصْدِ الإِبْدَاعِ اللُّغَوِيِّ فِي اللُّغَةِ الإنْكَلِيزِيَّةِ خِلَالَ جَائِحَةِ كُورُونَا وَمُحَاوَلَاتِ المُتَرْجِمِينَ العَرَبِ لِنَقْلِهِ إِلَى لُغَتِهِمْ، وَحَدْنَا الجُهُودَ وَوَقَيْنَا بِالوُعودِ لِدِرَاسَةِ المَوْضُوعِ وَالإِحَاظَةِ بِجَوَانِبِهِ. وَعَلَى الرَّغْمِ مِنَ الصُّعُوبَاتِ وَضَنَى المَسِيرِ نَرْجُو أَنَّنا خَدَمْنَا الضَّادَ وَلَوْ بِالنَّزْرِ التَّيسِيرِ.



الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
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كُلِّيَّة الآداب واللغات
قسم اللغة الإنكليزية وآدابها



مُدْكَرَةٌ تَخْرُجُ مُقَدِّمَةً ضِمْنَ مُتَطَلِّبَاتِ نَيْلِ شَهَادَةِ الماسِتر
فِي مِيدَانِ اللُّغَةِ الإنكليزيَّةِ وآدابِها
التَّخَصُّص: التَّرْجَمَةُ

تَأْثِيرُ جَائِحَةِ كُورُونَا عَلَى اسْتِعْمَالِنَا لِلُّغَةِ:

دِرَاسَةُ اسْتِحْدَاثِ الكَلِمَاتِ المُرتَبِطَةِ بِـ "كوفيد-19" فِي اللُّغَةِ الإنكليزيَّةِ
وَتَرْجَمَتُهَا إِلَى اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ بَيْنَ تَدْلِيلِ الصُّعُوبَاتِ وَتَسْهِيلِ التَّحَدِّيَّاتِ

عَرَضَها وَنَاقَشَها الطَّالِبَانِ

عَمَّارِ قَوَاسِمِيَّةِ وَ عَلِي عَمَّارِي

وَأَشْرَفَتِ عَلَيهِمَا الأُسْتَاذَةُ
دَلِيلَةُ مَسْلُوبِ

لَجْنَةُ المُنَاقِشَةِ

رئيس اللجنة	جامعة ورقلة	الأستاذة جلول بورحلة
المُشرف	جامعة ورقلة	الأستاذة دليلة مسلوب
المُنَاقِش	جامعة ورقلة	الأستاذة حمزة زغار

