

## **The COVID-19 Lingo: Societies' Responses in form of Developing a Comprehensive Covidipedia of English vs. Persian Neologisms (Coroneologisms)**

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### **Abstract**

Languages as living and dynamic structured systems were influenced at the very first moments of the COVID-19 pandemic as they became medicalized by the use and practice of various jargons and technical terms. Meanwhile, homebound individuals around the world started to create a COVID-19 pandemic-related lexical-overload of neologisms (Coroneologisms or Corona coinages) in different languages which started to spread across the globe by mass media, and some of them even entered the official databases of the well-known dictionaries and Wikipedia corpora. This study was a scrutinized attempt to explore the English vs. Persian (Farsi) Coroneologisms across various Extensible Markup Language (XML) corpora and a huge body of E-resource discourses (websites, social media, and news channels and forums) based on embedded mixed-method design to provide a comprehensive insight into their types, structures, and meanings. To provide a better understanding of how and why particular Coroneologisms were created in terms of social, cultural, or political contributing factors, they were investigated based on the reflections of a series of sociolinguistic focus-group E-interviews with 184 volunteer English and Persian native speakers. This study might provide implications for sociolinguistics, corpus-based language studies, lexicographers, designers of corpora, etymologists, and discourse analysts in English and Persian.

**Keywords:** Corona coinages, Covidioglossia, English, Persian, neologism

## **Introduction**

The COVID-19 pandemic influenced both concrete (health and educational systems) and dynamic (language and culture) aspects of humans' life. Most of the individuals in lockdown started to use coined vocabularies and new terms particularly in their online communication with each other and some of them started to go rival due to the perfect relationship between their structure, reasons behind their inventions, and their reflections in society. Some of these coined vocabularies found their way to various thesauruses such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and corpora because of their high usage frequency and their high impacts on society. Neologism is the technical term for these coined words, terms, and expressions. A neologism is defined as the new or coined mostly-isolated words that are whether accepted or are in the middle of the acceptance process by the users of that language (Levchenko, 2010). Neologisms are spread across the world through mass media and online communication; they are widely accepted and have entered into the dictionaries, unlike Protologisms which are limited to their inventors' usage whether a person or small community. Coroneologisms are defined as the neologisms developed during the COVID-19 pandemic (Roig–Marin, 2020).

Iran as a developing country and its 12th place in the list of COVID-19 infected cases (to date), made the prolonged pandemic situation even more difficult as the government laid down strict restrictions that resulted in more hours spent in quarantine. Persian or Farsi as a polycentric language is the official language of Iranians, Afghans, and Tajiks, with around 90 million Iranian speakers and more than 130 million speakers in total across the world (Gazsi, 2020). Unlike English which belongs to the Germanic root of the Indo-European languages, Persian has its base in the Indo-Iranian root of Indo-European languages. According to the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Persian possesses an Arabic-like alphabet and shares 59% common words with this language while English has a Latin (Roman) alphabet which is completely different from Persian, and West Frisian (a Germanic language) is the closest language to English. The significant differences between English and Persian make their comparison and contrast useful and insightful for future research in Linguistics.

## Literature Review

Initially, various classifications and definitions of different types of neologisms, word-formation processes, and the theoretical framework of this study are provided followed by the related empirical studies. According to different studies (Levchenko, 2010; Mattiello, 2018) there are three classifications of neologisms namely unstable, diffused, and stable and eleven different types of neologisms including old words with new meaning (changed semantic), abbreviations (short form of a word to represent the whole word), eponyms (proper names of persons or places), transferred words (they are known for many individuals around the world as they are representation of their nationalities and their meaning is not dependent on their context), acronyms (each letter stands for a particular word), new coinages (mostly derived words with some changes such as blending with other words), derived words (mostly scientific and technological terms from ancient Greek that their meaning is to some degree dependent on their context), collocations (they are like old words with new meanings but they mostly include technical terms used in branches of the science), phrasal words (mostly converting verbs to nouns), pseudo-neologisms (use of generic word for a specific word), and internationalisms (loan words used in different languages that are widely known across the world).

As their names suggest *unstable neologisms* refer to the new words that are known and used by particular groups of subcultures in countries such as *Protologisms*. Diffused are the new words that have reached some significant levels of spreading across the globe and they are known for most of the people but they are still in the process of being accepted by them such as *jargons*. Stable neologisms are accepted, recognized, and known by most of the people in society for a long time such as those reflected in the databases of well-known dictionaries and official corpora.

Word-formation processes, as Plag (2018) maintains include affixation (adding an affix or morpheme to a word stem), compounding (or composition is the process of combining words or free morphemes without any deletion), conversion (or null derivation in which nouns are transferred into verbs without any deletion), clipping (reduction of the words without any change in the meaning), blending (similar to compounding but with deletion and clipping of the contributing words), coinage (words which do

not follow any word-formation processes), alphabetism (or initialism including first letter or letters of the words as the representation of that word which are pronounced letter by letter), acronyms (similar to initialism but pronounced as words), sound imitation (or Onomatopoeia is the word that phonetically imitates the sound of the referenced word), back-formation (shortening words by removing affixes), and reduplication (repeating all or some part of a word to represent or convey meaning).

From the theoretical aspect, this study was based upon linguistic relativity theory or Sapir-Whorf hypothesis and functional structuralism. While languages affect the perceptions of their users, users' perceptions influence what happens to the language (Bohnemeyer, 2020). Functional structuralism is a representation of how different systems and structures in the world such as society and culture affect justify the changes and developments of languages as time passes (Kortmann, 2020). In this study, it is believed that the society and culture of the English and Persian speakers affect the creation and development of the emerged Coroneologisms.

In his study, Akut (2020) investigated the medical neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic based on morphological analysis. Five medical articles published online were used as the materials to be investigated in terms of neologisms. The method included three phases namely, identification of the neologisms, morphological analysis of them, and discussion of the findings. The results showed that most of the speech parts of the neologisms were nouns and the most frequently used strategy for the word-formation was compounding. It was revealed that the morphemic structure of the medical neologisms followed the general structures of the English vocabulary.

The affected English healthcare terminologies in terms of linguistic changes during the COVID-19 pandemic were examined in a Moroccan study (Ezzarrouki, 2020). A body of pandemic guidelines provided by the Moroccan government and the World Health Organization (WHO) was used to track the linguistic changes. The results revealed that E-technologies such as telecommunication and telepresence had significant effects on the emerged linguistic changes and their distribution. In addition, it was shown that most of the emerged coinages were transferred from the previous

pandemic situations such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) but in a modified form to be appropriate to be used during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In another study (Haddad-Haddad & Montero-Martínez, 2020), the COVID-19 neologisms and their translations into Arabic were investigated based on a corpus-based study. Some medical neologisms were found based on their frequency across a specified framework of international online news websites such as Aljazeera. The researchers concluded that while English speakers developed many medical neologisms by borrowing, compounding, and blending, Arabic speakers just use borrowing and compounding. It was revealed that due to the nature of the Arabic language, coining new words except borrowing strategy is a very difficult job.

Eight scientific and pop culture pandemic-related neologisms extracted from Twitter and online dictionaries were investigated in a recent study by Khalfan, Batool, and Shehzad (2020). The motive behind creating these neologisms was investigated through exploring their usage in these resources. Besides, they were contextually analyzed based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to check how these pandemic-related neologisms influenced the perception of the readers. It was found that there was a cyclic relationship between language influence and perception of the readers as the readers' choice of language triggered the creation of pandemic-related neologisms while they have affected the perception of the other readers.

The language challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic need in-depth investigation particularly in the non-native English-speaking contexts by conducting cross-cultural or sociolinguistic studies to inductively decode the effects of a pandemic situation on society and culture and investigate their effects reflected on language (Piller, Zhang, & Li, 2020). In addition, the literature review showed that there were very few studies investigating the emerged COVID-19 Coroneologisms. In addition, most of the studies compared Arabic vs. English neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic, and to date, no study was found to compare English Coroneologisms with their subsequent equivalents in Persian. Moreover, the targeted neologisms explored in these studies were medical jargon instead of different other terms that emerged in various societies, reflected in social media and news

channels. Consequently, this study aimed to identify and explore the English vs. Persian Coroneologisms. Besides, the social, cultural, and political reasons behind the creation of these Coroneologisms were explored according to sociolinguistics E-interviews. The following research questions were generated based on the objectives of this study:

**RQ1.** What are the emerged English Coroneologisms and their equivalents in Persian during the COVID-19 pandemic?

**RQ2.** What are their parts of speech, neologism types, and word-formation processes?

**RQ3.** What social, cultural, and political factors during the COVID-19 pandemic justify the emerge of English and Persian Coroneologisms?

### Method

Due to the nature and objectives of this study, an embedded mixed-method design framework (Creswell & Clark, 2017) was followed. Thus, qualitative corpus analysis, calculation of descriptive statistics, and thematic analysis of the sociolinguistic focus-group E-interviews were utilized. In the first phase, to find English Coroneologisms, the entries of the Coronavirus and Global Web-based English (GloWbE) Extensible Markup Language (XML) corpora were investigated since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Coronavirus corpus includes over 760 million words from the dialects of 20 countries updated on daily basis, mostly structured on the online news and social media dedicated to the COVID-19 pandemic which is accessible via the English Corpora website ([english-corpora.org](http://english-corpora.org)). GloWbE Corpus is a monthly updated corpus including more than 1.9 billion words gathered from the languages of 20 countries based on the social media downloadable from the English Corpora website ([english-corpora.org](http://english-corpora.org)). To determine Persian Coroneologisms, a huge body of E-resource discourses (websites, social media, and news channels and forums) were explored with the help of a researchers-made python-based XML-robot-framework to extract the required words.

In the second phase, basic qualities of the descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage were used to manage and categorize the qualitative data gathered in the first phase according to their appearance,

part of speech, word-formation process, neologism types, and meaning. A word-formation process framework (Plag, 2018) and a neologisms framework (Levchenko, 2010; Mattiello, 2018) were used to determine the word-formation processes and types of Coroneologisms. In the third phase, various series of sociolinguistic focus-group E-interviews according to a valid and reliable framework (Mallinson, Childs, & Van Herk, 2013) with different male and female English and Persian native speakers were conducted. To make sure about the reliability and validity of the E-interviews, their structure and contents were checked by a panel of sociolinguistic associate professors. In order to provide generalizable data, the participants of the E-interviews were selected from a wide age range, across different social classes with different socio-economic statuses who were available members of different groups in Skype. Most of the native Persian speakers (95 individuals) were from the two big cities in Iran namely Tehran and Isfahan and native English speakers (89 individuals) were mostly from Canberra, Australia, and Exeter, UK. It should be mentioned that no copyrighted instrument or material was utilized in this study.

### Results

The emerged neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic were presented based on a glossary of English vs. Persian Coroneologisms in the Appendix section. A total number of 216 Coroneologisms were found in English (F=195, P=90.3%) and Persian (F=21, P=9.7%). Table 1 represents the descriptive statistics of the emerged Coroneologisms.

Table 1  
*Descriptive Statistics of the Emerged Coroneologisms*

	English	Persian	Total
Frequency (F)	195	21	216
Percentage (P%)	90.3	9.7	100

The available equivalents of the English Coroneologisms in Persian were 21 (P=10.8%) while for most of them (F=174, P=89.2%) no exact or near-equivalent terms were found. The results are reflected in Table 2.

Table 2.

*Descriptive Statistics of the Persian Coroneologisms*

Persian Language	F	P%
With equivalents	21	10.8
Without equivalents	174	89.2

In order to determine the Coroneologisms parts of speech, they were categorized according to the four major speech parts. It was revealed that most of the Coroneologisms were nouns (F=181, P=92.8) while the least frequency belonged to the adjectives (F=P=0). The findings are shown in Table 3.

Table 3.

*Descriptive Statistics of the English Coroneologisms' Parts of Speech*

Parts of speech	Noun (N)	Adjective (AJ)	Verb (V)	Adverb (AV)
F	181	0	12	2
P%	92.8	0	6.2	1.0

To identify the types of Coroneologisms, they were analyzed across 11 different types of neologisms. As it is presented in Table 4, most of the Coroneologisms belonged to the group of new coinages (F=159, P=81.5) while the abbreviation group included the least number of Coroneologisms (F=1, P=0.5%). No English Coroneologisms belonged to the groups of eponyms, transferred words, derived words, collocations, phrasal words, and pseudo-neologisms.

Table 4.

*Descriptive Statistics of the Types of English Coroneologisms*

Type of neologism	F	P%	Type of neologism	F	P%
Changed semantic (CS)	28	14.4	Derived words (DW)	0	0
Abbreviation (AB)	1	0.5	Collocations (CO)	0	0
Eponyms (EP)	0	0	Phrasal words (PW)	0	0
Transferred words (TW)	0	0	Pseudo-neologisms (PN)	0	0
Acronyms (AC)	4	2.1	Internationalisms (IN)	3	1.5
New coinage (NC)	159	81.5			

*Note.* Particular frameworks (Levchenko 2010; Mattiello 2018) were used.

To check the word-formation processes of the English Coroneologisms, they were investigated according to 11 types of word-formation. As Table 5 shows, most of the Coroneologisms were created by the blending process



(F=98, P= 50.3%) while clipping was the least used strategy of Coroneologisms word formation (F=2, P=1.0%).

Table 5.

*Descriptive Statistics of the English Coroneologisms' Processes of Word Formation*

Word-formation process	F	P%	Word-formation process	F	P%
Affixation (AFF)	3	1.5	Alphabetism (ALP)	0	0
Compounding (COM)	81	41.5	Acronyms (ACR)	4	2.1
Conversion (CON)	0	0	Sound-imitation (SOI)	0	0
Clipping (CLP)	2	1.0	Back-formation (BAF)	0	0
Blending (BLE)	98	50.3	Reduplication (RED)	0	0
Coinage (COI)	7	3.6			

*Note.* A particular framework (Plag 2018) was used.

The results of the sociolinguistic focus-group E-interviews showed that in terms of the first paradigm that was social contributing factors behind the creation of Coroneologisms, the most mentioned reason was social movements during the COVID-19 pandemic such as the creation of “Uberise” that referred to the social movement of the Uber drivers protested against their fixed allocated working hours during the COVID-19 pandemic. Another example is “PPE” which is an acronym of Personal Protective Equipment that was created during the nurses’ social movements in protesting against the lack of PPE. Another instance in this category is the creation of the “Clandestine Barbers” that was used in the protests of the barbers as they were the first targets of the lockdown policies by most of the countries across the world. The term “Maskulinity” was created as a hashtag in supporting the women’s movements protesting against men’s violence during the COVID-19 outbreak which is another example for this category.

The second most frequently mentioned reason among social contributing factors was describing and reflecting on the new phenomena during the digital age of the COVID-19 pandemic particularly in distance education and remote working or telecommuting. For example, creations of the “Body Mullet” and “Upperwear” were referred to the way of dressing in online classes and virtual work meetings as business up top (dress code) party down below. Another instance is the emerging of the terms “Zoombie” or “Zoombombing” which was a reference to the individuals or their actions disrupting Zoom-based classes. The creation of “WFH” as an acronym was a short note to mention working from home during the COVID-19 pandemic

which is placed in this category. The term “Tech-celeration” is another Coroneologism which is placed in this category that was a response to mention the higher use of electronic devices and virtual online spaces during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The third reason for the creation of Coroneologisms in regard to social factors was labeling the individuals who followed and who ignored the safety procedures and hygiene practices in different societies during the time of the COVID-19 outbreak. For example, the terms “Caremonger” and its equivalent in Persian “همیار سلامت”, “Contagion chivalry” and its equivalent in Persian “حافظان سلامت”, “Corona warriors” and its equivalent in Persian “مدافعین سلامت”, “COVID Artist” and “Nightingales” were created to identify individuals who followed safety tips or to appreciate the positive act of helping other individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic. Other terms such as “Circuit-breakers”, “Covidenier”, “Covid-19 idiot”, or “Maskhole” were created to bold those who denied the presence of the novel Coronavirus or were not engaged in hygiene practices.

In terms of the second paradigm that was cultural contributing factors behind the creation of Coroneologisms, the one and only mentioned reason was to promote the culture of support such as supporting artists and different branches of art during the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the terms “Parking Lot Theaters” and its equivalent in Persian “سینما پارکینگ” were created to support cinemas and theaters during the COVID-19 pandemic. Another example was the creation of the term “Coronalit” and its nearest equivalent term in Persian “ادبیات کرونایی” to support writers and authors in quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic. Another instance was the creation of the “Covideogame” hashtag to support young streamers on the Twitch website by raising donations and subscription fees. Other examples which were created to let individuals share their feelings and support each other in social media were “Coronacoaster”, “Coronalusional”, “Coronaphobia”, “Covidays”, “Coronacranky” and its exact correspondence term in Persian “غرونا”. The third paradigm belonged to political contributing factors behind the creation of Coroneologisms. The one and only mentioned

reason was the lack of trust in governments for establishing particular pandemic-related reforms in the societies. The terms which were created based on the mentioned results included “Biosurveillance”, “Casedemic”, “Cleanliness theaters”, “Coronaspiracy”, “Corona-compromised”, “Covexit”, “Covidictatorship”, “Covidiocracy”, “Squash the Sombrero”, “Vaccine hesitancy”, and “Vaccine nationalism”.

### **Discussion**

This study followed three main objectives to identify Coroneologisms in English vs. Persian during the COVID-19 pandemic, to determine their meaning and analyze their structure, and to find social, cultural, and political contributing factors that justify the emerge of particular English vs. Persian Coroneologisms accordingly. The first research question of this study was posed to identify Coroneologisms in English vs. Persian during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed 195 unique English Coroneologisms vs. 21 unique Persian Coroneologisms. In addition, it was found that most of the identified Coroneologisms in both English and Persian were nouns. The result is in line with a study (Akut, 2020) in which most of the COVID-19 pandemic-related neologisms in English were nouns. In addition, the findings are in agreement with that the study of Haddad-Haddad and Montero-Martínez (2020) in which COVID-19 pandemic-related neologisms in English were significantly higher than those in Arabic (which is the most similar language to Persian). The reason for this significant difference was the nature of the languages as English allowed more strategies for word-formation than Arabic and Persian.

The second research question of this study was stated to find Coroneologisms’ parts of speech, neologism types, and word-formation processes. Most of the emerged English Coroneologisms were created according to the blending strategy in word-formation and they belonged to the category of new coinages. The results are in agreement with a research conducted by Katermina and Yachenko (2020) in which blending word-formation process was the most used strategy in creating COVID-19-related neologism in mass media. The last research question was posed to identify social, cultural, and political factors that justify the emerge of English and Persian Coroneologisms. The social contributing factors included social

movements during the COVID-19 pandemic, describing and reflecting the new phenomena during the digital age of the COVID-19 pandemic, and labeling the individuals who followed and who ignored the safety procedures and hygiene practices in different societies during the COVID-19 outbreak. The cultural contributing factor was promoting the culture of support such as supporting artists and different branches of art during the COVID-19 pandemic. The political contributing factor was the lack of trust in governments for establishing particular pandemic-related reforms in the societies during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings are congruent with a study done by Ezzarrouki (2020) in which social and cultural diversity were found to be the roots of the COVID-19 pandemic-related neologisms and social media was the main distributor of these unique terms.

This study reflected societies' responses to the COVID-19 pandemic from a linguistic perspective in form of developing a comprehensive Covidipedia of English vs. Persian Coroneologisms. Moreover, their meaning and structure were rigorously analyzed in terms of parts of the speech, neologism types, and word-formation processes. Besides, the potential social, cultural, and political contributing factors behind the creation of these Coroneologisms were identified. The conclusions may lead to the formation of a series of implications for future interdisciplinary research in sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics, sociocultural linguistics, and ecolinguistics. The main limitation of this study was the lack of a standard and comprehensive COVID-19-related Persian corpus. Comparing the Coroneologisms of English with their equivalent terms in different languages except for Arabic and Persian from an axiology point of view would be an appropriate topic that may shed light on the results of this study.

**Declaration of interest:** none

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## Appendix

The emerged English vs. Persian Coroneologisms are presented below based on an alphabetical-ordered glossary in which black bullets are the representations of the English Coroneologisms and white bullets are their exact or nearly equivalent correspondence terms in Persian. The angle bracket signs include <part of speech, neologism type, word-formation process>. In some cases, there were not any exact or equivalent terms identified in Persian.

- ≠ **Airbridge** <N, CS, COM>: It is a route between two approved countries where the COVID-19 pandemic is under control. In this meaning, it was first used by the UK government to provide a safe list of countries in which citizens were allowed to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic as a part of a bigger travel-quarantine plan.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “ ” pronounced “Masir-E-Coronaee” that is mostly used in news resources to introduce particular routes in which government officials travel to check different cities and counties in terms of the imposed effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Anthropause** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the diminished number of modern activities such as traveling particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic that allows nature to flourish. It is a blend of two Latin words meaning human pause. It was first reflected in scientific articles published in some journals by researchers who investigated the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on wildlife.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “پسرفت کرونایی” pronounced “Pasraft-E-Coronaee” which means the retrogression and recession conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It was mostly used in speeches by government officials. However, it is a reflection of economic condition rather than nature-related conditions.
- ≠ **Armchair Virologist** <N, CS, COM>: It means an individual with little or no scientific knowledge about the COVID-19 virus and pandemic situations who insists on acting as an expert to reflect his knowledge based on seemingly researched opinions. It went viral as many individuals in different social media started to use it to show their disagreement with fake and wrong feedbacks acted as grandma’s medicine cabinet in preventing strategies to avoid getting infected. One of the viral strategies that were proposed by some armchair virologists was putting a blow dryer in your nose to kill the Coronavirus.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “استاد کرونا” pronounced “Ostade-E-Corona” which refers to an omniscient all-knowing individual who is knowledgeable particularly in the field of Virology during the COVID-19 pandemic. This term was mostly used in the comments of the Instagram posts as a hashtag to humiliate the speaker with the purpose of taunt.

- ≠ **BCV <ADV, AC, ACR> (BC <ADV, AC, ACR>):** It refers to the Before Coronavirus era, and Before Corona era.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “ . ” pronounced “Peesh-Corona” which refers to the era before the Coronavirus outbreak. This term was used for scientific purposes mostly for a comparison between the pre and post COVID-19 era.
- ≠ **Biosurveillance <N, NC, BLE>:** It means tracking down whether infected or healthy individuals’ movements during the COVID-19 pandemic by surveillance cameras installed mostly by Homeland security in the US. It was used widely in the US particularly for identifying individuals who wanted to break the COVID-19 restrictions.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “نظارت کرونایی” pronounced “Nezarat-e-Coronaee” which refers to using surveillance cameras installed by the traffic department to identify drivers who do not follow the rules of congestion charge zones before and after a specified time limit.
- ≠ **Body Mullet <N, NC, COM> (Upperwear <N, NC, COM>, Telecommutercore <N, NC, COM>):** It refers to the way of dressing in online contexts particularly online calls, classes, and seminars during the pandemic era. It was first used in the tweets of the New Yorker to address the way individuals prepare for online meetings and gatherings. Telecommutercore refers to the casual way of clothing in online working or online meetings among quarantined individuals during the COVID-19 outbreak.
- ≠ **Body Zoom-morphia <N, NC, COM>:** It means when individuals in online contexts find their appearance so unappealing that they lose their concentration and self-confidence in Zoom-based online classes during the COVID-19 pandemic. Students in Zoom classes invented this term to address their particularly bald or heavy-weight teachers when they got distracted by unknown factors.
- ≠ **Boomer Remover <N, NC, COM>:** Baby boomers refer to the individuals who were born in the following years of the Second World War. It is believed that COVID-19 is the killer of these individuals who have become adults in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic as it has been scientifically proved that adults are in higher-risk groups of catching the disease.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “متولدین کرونا” pronounced “Motevaledin-E-Corona”, which refers to the individuals who have burned in the era of COVID-19 particularly on a specific date (9/9/1399) in the Solar Hijri calendar. This term was mostly used in the News forums and informal speech among Iranians to address these newborns.
- ≠ **Caremonger <N, CS, COM>:** It refers to the individuals mostly in India and Canada, who voluntarily promoted the good news and good vibes among people particularly those who were in critical health conditions in hospitals.

- The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “همیار سلامت” pronounced “Hamyar-E-Salamat” which refers to the volunteer individuals mostly clergymen who were sent to different hospitals and clinics that lacked a sufficient number of nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic to help them as assistants and morale boosters for the patients. In some cases, they carry the blessed flag of the Imam Reza holy shrine as Muslims believe in its healer and sanative power.
- ≠ **Casedemic** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the misleading use of case numbers as a tool for the measurement of COVID-19 effects instead of using more valid and rational scales and indices. This word was invented as a hashtag or keyword in response to the tweets about the pandemic reports generated by governments on Twitter mostly in European countries to keep what was seemed to be unnecessary restrictions.
- The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “آمار کرونایی” pronounced “Aamar-E-Coronaee” which refers to the daily-based reports with a focus on infected and dead patients. The speaker of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOHME) gives this report every day at a specified time in a News program broadcasted on channel 1 of the Iranian broadcasting network.
- ≠ **Circuit-breaker** <N, CS, COM>: In its informal and expressional meaning, it refers to the individuals who hesitantly ended their re-opened, re-started, or start-up businesses in fear of economic loss during COVID-19 pandemic as it was ordered by the governments. In its formal meaning, it refers to a required shutdown to slow down the spread of the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Clandestine Barber** <N, CS, COM>: It refers to the illicit act of sooner reopening before being allowed to work by some hairdressers in the US and some European countries during the COVID-19 pandemic. This expression went rival on Instagram pages mostly those with themes of fashion and lifestyle.
- The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “پارا. لا لالا لا” pronounced “Peerayesh-E-Coronaee” which refers to having a haircut at individuals’ private residence instead of going to barbershops. This term was used among the celebrities on their Instagram pages for the purpose of showing off their new hair style without any rational reason.
- ≠ **Cleanliness Theater** <N, CS, COM> (**Hygiene Theater** <N, CS, COM>, **Security Theater** <N, CS, COM>): It reflects the act of reassuring individuals and particularly customers by cleaning and sanitizing in a visible and clear way in public places such as mall shops. It was invented by the customers of the mall of America in Bloomington, Minnesota as the shop owners abnormally showed the process of cleaning their places to guarantee that they follow cleaning and disinfection guidelines provided by the authorities in front of customers.



- ≠ **Contagion chivalry** <N, NC, COM>: It refers to the act of selflessness during the COVID-19 pandemic by addressing individuals who respected others particularly family members by following necessary acts in the social distancing era. It was first used by the New York times to encourage those individuals who respected others' life by taking care of them and not being involved in unnecessary dangerous acts that may lead to the infection by the COVID-19.
- The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “حافظان سلامت” pronounced “Hafezan-E-Salamat” which refers to the selected family members that were in charge of following health guidelines provided by the government. In addition, they voluntarily helped their neighbors to keep the local area disinfected.
- ≠ **Convishing** <V, NC, BLE>: It means not at home used by individuals during COVID-19 pandemic as rhythmic to gone fishing. It is mostly used in answering machines during the COVID-19 pandemic across the US.
- ≠ **Coronacation** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to a condition in which employees are offered to getting paid by just being out of their work place. Among students, it means the prolonged lockdown or quarantine situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “مرخصی کروناایی” pronounced “Morakhasi-E-Coronaee” that refers to the paid leave in governmental jobs to control the COVID-19 pandemic by using one third or one second of their workers present in their offices in specified shifts during the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Coronaclickbait** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the online marketing strategy that uses mostly false and misleading pandemic-related information to encourage e-readers to click on a specific link or banner in online contexts such as entertainment websites for watching movies and series during the lockdown.
- ≠ **Coronacoaster** <N, NC, BLE>: It means the ups and downs during the COVID-19 pandemic. This term was invented by Londoners due to their mood swings in lockdown days. It was formally stated for the first time in Reuters channel in the UK for the sudden movements of the Coronavirus curve in terms of casademic.
- ≠ **Coronacoma** <N, NC, BLE>: It means sleeping for a long period during the COVID-19 pandemic and not knowing the latest pandemic-related news. This term is used in replying to the breaking news tweets generated by official Twitter accounts of news channels.
- ≠ **Coronacranky** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to be grumpy and grouchy due to the enduring circumstances of being quarantined during the outbreak of the Coronavirus.
- The exact correspondence term in Persian is “غرولا” pronounced “Qorounaa” which refers to the individuals particularly females who are short-tempered

as a result of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. This term is used as a slang in informal contexts such as gatherings and street talks.

- ≠ **Coronadodge** <N, NC, BLE> (**Covid Waltz** <N, NC, BLE>): It is the act of avoiding passers-by to maintain required social distance during the COVID-19 pandemic. Waltz refers to a rhythmical dance by couples in which dancers swerve in Matrix-movie-like dodges.
- ≠ **Coronagrass** <N, NC, BLE> (**Coronasnitching**<V, NC, BLE>, **Ronadobbing**, **Yob-dobbing** <V, NC, BLE>, **Corona-twitching** <V, NC, BLE>): It refers to the act of spying on neighbors to check them in terms of anti-social behavior and contravening restrictions raised due to the pandemic-related restrictions.
- ≠ **Coronalit** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the body of linguistic literature developed during the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the House, one of the best-selling Romans to-date is written by Tom Watson under lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “ادبیات کرونا یی” pronounced “Adabiat-E-Coronaee” which refers to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the body of linguistic literature. It is mostly used in the news forums to introduce the top pieces of written documents during quarantine times of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Coronalusional** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the disordered condition of thinking due to the crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic. This term is mostly used by rappers in the US as a way of insulting someone.
- ≠ **Coronanoia** <N, NC, BLE>: Unlike the coronalusional with an informal negative connotation, coronanoia as a formal term refers to the Paranoia condition of individuals faced during COVID-19 quarantine.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “کرونا زده” pronounced “Corona Zade” which refers to the tiredness and abnormal state of mind due to the prolonged period of Coronavirus outbreak. It is mostly used with hashtags in Instagram to react to the weird pandemic-related posts and captions.
- ≠ **Coronaphobia** <N, NC, COM> (**Viral Anxiety** <N, CS, COM>): It refers to the irrational fear of catching Coronavirus, or getting infected by the patients of COVID-19.
  - The exact equivalent term in Persian is “کرونا هراسی” pronounced “Corona Haraasi” that refers to the mental distress individuals face during the lockdown of COVID-19. Most of the time individuals in Iran mix up the symptoms of Coronaphobia with the actual symptoms of COVID-19 such as headache, tiredness, and Asthma.
- ≠ **Coronapocalypse** <N, NC, COM>: It means the catastrophic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Coronaspeck** <N, NC, COM>: It refers to a condition when individuals getting heavier (increased abdominal girth) as a result of overeating during

the COVID-19 pandemic. It is mostly used in social media apps in chatting with friends and colleagues.

- ≠ **Coronaspiracy** <N, NC, BLE>: It means the emerge of particular conspiracy theories as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Coronasplaining** <V, NC, BLE>: It means to explain different aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic to the individuals who perceive and understand it better than the explainer.
- ≠ **Coronatimes** <N, NC, COM>: The act of sharing breaking news about Coronavirus or COVID-19 pandemic. The term is rhythmic to the name of the New York Times, a news agency located in the US famous for its braking and accurate news.
- ≠ **Coronasshole** <N, NC, BLE> (**Covidiot** <N, NC, BLE>, **Covid-19 Idiot**<N, NC, COM>, **Maskhole** <N, NC, BLE>, **Rat-Licker** <N, NC, COM>): The individuals who do not follow general public-health regulations particularly when they are infected or exposed by the Coronavirus. Rat licker is referring to the people who licked rats that were known to be one of the reasons for the third plague pandemic.
- ≠ **Coronaverse** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the particular socio-economic order during the COVID-19 pandemic. It was first used by the Guardian to mention human society in the post-COVID-19 era.
- ≠ **Coronawashing** <N, NC, COM>: It means taking advantage of the pandemic situation to promote a particular view such as philanthropy or altruism.
- ≠ **Coronaviva** <N, NC, COM>: It refers to an online examination particularly thesis or dissertation defence sessions conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Corona-compromised** <N, NC, COM>: The act of postponing or abandoning an event or gathering because of the possible threats of getting infected by Coronavirus.
  - The exact correspondent term in Persian is “تعلیق کرونا یی” pronounced “Taliq-E-Coronae” that refers to the tiredness and abnormal state of mind due to the prolonged period of Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Corona-divorce** <N, NC, COM> (**Zumped** <N, NC, BLE>, **Covidivorce** <N, NC, BLE>): The act of divorcing that happens during the COVID-19 pandemic because of the certain restrictions such as being isolated. This term was popularized mostly in Asian countries such as Japan and China as a result of the high divorce rate caused by being lockdown and quarantined.
  - The exact correspondent term in Persian is “طلاق کویدی” pronounced “Talaq-E-Covidi” that refers to the separation of a quarantined couple during the outbreak of the Coronavirus.
- ≠ **Corona-fi** <N, NC, BLE>: The science fiction plots and movies produced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ≠ **Corona-shaming** <N, NC, COM>: It means infringing health regulations particularly by celebrities during the COVID-19 pandemic. This term was used by the New York Times for the first time to put the blame for not helping the community and put them in danger by not following general public-health regulations.
- ≠ **Corona bae** <N, NC, COM> (**Quarantine bae** <N, NC, COM>, **Covidow** <N, NC, BLE>, **Quarandating** <V, NC, BLE>): It refers to a condition when particularly a male individual finds a female individual attractive due to the long period of pandemic or quarantine as a result of decreased face-to-face communication with the opposite gender.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “عشق کرونا بی” pronounced “Eshq-E-Coronaee” which refers to fall in love under the lockdown of the COVID-19 pandemic via dating apps. This term is used as a hashtag at the end of the congratulation comments.
- ≠ **Corona Break** <N, NC, COM>: It means to have a short break or short holiday during the COVID-19 quarantine.
- ≠ **Corona Crunch** <N, NC, COM>: It refers to the dramatic economic situation imposed by the COVID-19 outbreak on the government particularly universities.
- ≠ **Corona warriors** <N, NC, COM>: (**COVID-19 warriors** <N, NC, COM>): It refers to the frontline health-care workforce who fights to control the COVID-19 pandemic. It was first used in India as a way of thanking their public health staff.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “مدافعین سلامت” pronounced “Modafeien-E-Salamat” which refers to a group of people particularly the front-line health-care workforce who sacrifice themselves to protect others by putting their lives on risk of catching Coronavirus.
- ≠ **Coronials** <N, NC, BLE>: (**Covidials** <N, NC, BLE>, **Generation-C** <N, NC, BLE>): It is referred to the individuals who have burned during the COVID-19 pandemic or quarantine.
  - The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “نسل کرونا” pronounced “Nasl-E-Corona” which refers to the young individuals who experienced the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Coronopticon** <N, NC, BLE>: It is a blended word of Coronavirus and panopticon meaning the digital global system developed among countries to track and share the information of the Coronavirus during the pandemic.
- ≠ **Covexit** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the suggested quarantine-exit strategies by the governments and experts to gain the lost profit to the COVID-19 pandemic for the post-COVID-19 era. It rhymes to the word Brexit which means the exiting of the UK from the European Union.
- ≠ **Covidality** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the possible chance of surviving after being exposed or infected by the Coronavirus.

- ≠ **Covidamins** <N, NC, BLE>: The particular groups of vitamins such as vitamin D that was proved to be significantly important in curing infected patients by Coronavirus.
- ≠ **Covidays** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the days spent in quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covidaze** <N, NC, BLE> (**Morona**) <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to a condition when individuals in quarantine face a stunned confusion as a result of prolonged pandemic situation.
- ≠ **Covidctims** <N, NC, BLE>: It means the infected or death cases of the Coronavirus.
- ≠ **Covide** <N, NC, BLE> (**Convidviality** <N, NC, BLE>, **Covidhead** <N, NC, BLE>): It refers to the sad, dramatic, and empty feelings of the individuals in the time of quarantine.
- ≠ **Covidence** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the beliefs of the individuals as they hope the COVID-19 pandemic ends.
- ≠ **Covidenier** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the individuals who deny the existence of the COVID-19.
- ≠ **Covideo** <N, NC, BLE> (**Quaran-stream** <N, NC, BLE>): It means watching popular movies and series particularly on Netflix with your partner, wife, or family during quarantine caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covideoclip** <N, NC, BLE>: It means the advertisement clips such as teasers produced by the governments that include warnings or safety tips during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covideogame** <N, NC, BLE>: It means playing video games with your quarantine friends during the COVID-19 pandemic under lockdown.
- ≠ **Covideology** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the particular hard-to-believe ideologies proposed by the governments to justify the bad condition of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covidictatorship** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to what happened in the US 2020 election as most of the democratic states faced a huge shut down due to the COVID-19 pandemic but still supported the democrats to win the election.
- ≠ **Covidiocracy** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the changes and reforms in democracy during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covidioglossia** <N, NC, BLE>: It means the language inventions during the COVID-19 pandemic (Coroneologisms) by quarantined individuals.
- ≠ **Covidiolect** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the particular way of speaking among quarantined individuals around the world during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covidiosity** <N, NC, BLE> (**Covidiocy** <N, NC, BLE>, **Post-normal science** <N, CS, COM>): It means to be curious about the post-COVID-19 pandemic world.

- ≠ **Covidiotic** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the process of laying down restrictions or removing them during the COVID-19 pandemic without any rational reasons.
- ≠ **Covidipedia** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the most online databases that provide necessary pandemic-related information over various languages about Coronavirus and COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covidise** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the humorous process of making a healthy individual look like an infected one.
- ≠ **Covidpreneurs** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the individuals who are successful in their business by utilizing creativity and innovation during the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic. It was used for the first time by Irish times to address creative individuals who started their own successful start-up from the ground during the complicated era of the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Covishop** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the big malls particularly in Amsterdam where the chance of being infected by Coronavirus is very high due to the low sanitization levels.
- ≠ **COV-syrup** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the particular medicine used among quarantined individuals for dry cough during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **COVI-latte** <N, NC, BLE> (**Dalgona Coffee** <N, IN, COM>): It is referred to the coffee bought by waiting in a long queue of coffeeshops during the outbreak of Coronavirus.
- ≠ **COVID-38** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the person who has caught the Coronavirus twice (more than one time).
- ≠ **COVID-O** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the drive-through COVID-19 testing stations particularly in Australia. Its rhyme is like Bottle-O which is a slang used for bottle shops in Australia.
- ≠ **COVID Artist** <N, NC, COM>: It is referred to the musicians who stand outside the hospitals or clinics and play guitars or violins trying to make the COVID-19 warriors happy.
- ≠ **COVID Bubble** <N, NC, COM>: It means a safe zone for friendly gatherings during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **COVID Marshals** <N, NC, COM>: It is referred to the marshals that advise people in the society to follow social distancing rules.
- ≠ **Covidal Sassoon** <N, NC, COM> (**Coronacut** <V, NC, BLE>): It is referred to the process of cutting hair by individuals themselves during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Covital Organs** <N, NC, COM>: It is referred to the human organs that play critical roles in surviving Coronaviruses such as hands and lungs.
- ≠ **Cowid** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to an individual who is suffering from Coronaphobia.
- ≠ **Days of the Week (Someday** <N, NC, COM>, **Noneday** <N, NC, COM>, **Whoseday** <N, NC, COM>, **Whensday** <N, NC, COM>, **Blursday** <N,

**NC, COM>, Whyday <N, NC, COM>, Doesn't matter day <N, NC, COM>):** it is referred to the days of the week during the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic.

- ≠ **Doomscrolling <V, NC, COM> (Doomsurfing <V, NC, COM>, Coviddict <N, NC, BLE>):** It means scrolling or navigating through the COVID-19 pandemic upsetting news by quarantined individuals.
- ≠ **De-roning <V, NC, BLE>:** It is referred to the process of cleaning and disinfecting the individuals who enter their homes or others' residences during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Digital vigilance <N, CS, COM>:** It refers to the raised awareness of cybercrimes and how to act against them during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Disaster altruism <N, CS, COM>:** It is referred to the development and spreading of benignity among quarantined individuals during the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Elbump <N, NC, BLE>:** It refers to the new way of greetings instead of handshaking by using elbows during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Emotional distancing <N, CS, COM>:** It means the inability of the health-care workforce to connect with their families or friends during COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Facenaked <N, NC, COM> (Masklessness <N, NC, AFF>):** It refers to not using face mask during COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Flattening the curve <V, CS, COM> (Squash the Sombrero <V, CS, COM>, Risk Normalization <N, CS, COM>):** It is referred to the strategies used by governments to slow down the spread rate of COVID-19.
- ≠ **Flu bro <N, CS, COM>:** It is referred to the individuals who believe that Coronavirus does not exist and it is just the flu.
- ≠ **Helter Shelter <N, CS, COM>:** It refers to the moment in which quarantined individuals decide to exit from lockdown due to mental issues caused by the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Homeference <N, NC, BLE>:** It refers to the online conferences in which participants attend remotely from their home.
- ≠ **Infits <N, NC, BLE>:** It refers to the outfits worn in quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Infodemic <N, NC, BLE>:** It means the fast-paced spread of disinformation during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Iso <N, NC, CLP>:** It refers to the self-isolation among quarantined individuals during the outbreak of Coronavirus. For example, Isobar means an isolated private bar in your home or Iso desk, is your private working disk.
- ≠ **Isobaking <N, NC, COM>:** It refers to the exchange of recipes particularly for baking bread in an isolated environment among quarantined individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ≠ **Lockdowners** <N, NC, AFF>: It means the individuals who are being quarantined during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Lockstalgia** <N, NC, BLE> (**The before time** <N, CS, COM>): It refers to a situation when individuals review their memories before the lockdown of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Locktail** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to an allocated time for having liquors particularly cocktails in quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Loopholing** <N, CS, AFF>: It means deceiving authorities in order to avoid COVID-19 restriction particularly for the purpose of traveling.
- ≠ **Loxit** <N, NC, BLE> (**Loxino** <N, NC, BLE>, **New normal** <N, CS, COM>): It means exiting processes from the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic into the post-COVID-19 era.
- ≠ **Long-hauler** <N, NC, COM> (**Long COVID** <N, NC, COM>): It refers to someone who suffers from the COVID-19 symptoms for more than two weeks.
- ≠ **Maskne** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the skin problems that individuals face during the COVID-19 pandemic as a result of using face masks for a long time.
- ≠ **Maskulinity** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to a manly No by some individuals in response to ask them to wear a mask during Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Nightingales** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the individuals who boost their morals by sinning and performing from their balconies during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Overdistancing** <N, NC, COM>: It is referred to a situation during the COVID-19 pandemic in which individuals in a queue allow more than six feet to open up among them.
- ≠ **Pancession** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to a widespread recession in economics during COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Parklet** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the extra outdoor seating or space particularly beside big malls in the time of social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Parking Lot Theater** <N, NC, INT>: It refers to a drive-in theatre experience during the COVID-19 pandemic as a result of social distancing guidelines stated by the governments.
- The nearest equivalent term in Persian is “سینما پارکینگ” pronounced “Cinema Parking” which refers to the newly developed cinemas during the COVID-19 pandemic in different cities of Iran to watch movies, without getting out of the car
- ≠ **PPE** <N, AC, ACR>: It means personal protective equipment.
- ≠ **Productivity ninja** <N, CS, COM>: It means an individual who is a creative and high-achiever worker without any pandemic-related-stress in lockdown during the social distancing era.



- ≠ **Quaransheen** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the shiny heads and noses of the individuals participating in online conferences during the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Quaranqueens** <N, NC, BLE>: It means the housewives that are responsible for cleaning and disinfecting their houses during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Quarantanning** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to sunbathing in quarantine instead of using tanning equipment in the time of COVID-19 lockdown.
- ≠ **Quaranteams** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the groups of friends and colleagues that participate in different online activities and competitions in the lockdown of Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Quaranteens** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the generation who will become teenagers in 2033-2034.
- ≠ **Quarantimes** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the quarantine condition due to the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Quarantini** <N, NC, BLE>: It means drinking liqueur particularly a Martini in the lockdown of Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Quarantrolls** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the disturbing and malicious pandemic-related messages sent online during the COVID-19 pandemic for the purpose of fraud and phishing.
- ≠ **Quarantunes** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the music played by quarantined individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic to boost their morale and gain energy.
- ≠ **Quaranzine** <N, NC, BLE>: It means the magazines that are published even under the lockdown of Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Quorumtine** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the minimum number of quarantined family members that decide what to watch on tv during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Radical uncertainty** <N, CS, COM>: It refers to the uncertainty in decision making about future events due to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Rona** <N, AB, CLP> (**Lady Rona** <N, NC, COM>, **Miss Rona** <N, NC, COM>, **Roni** <N, NC, COI>, **Rone** <N, NC, COI>): It informally refers to the Coronavirus.
- ≠ **Ronavation** <N, NC, BLE>: It means refurbishment under lockdown by quarantined individuals.
- ≠ **Safecation** <N, NC, BLE> (**Drivecation** <N, NC, BLE>): It is referred to the vacations and trips to safe locations before starting the COVID-19 restrictions.
- ≠ **Sanny** <N, NC, COI>: It is referred to the hand sanitizers.
- ≠ **Security hygiene** <N, NC, COM>: The high use of online strategies and solutions in preventing scams and spams during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Smizing** <N, NC, BLE>: It means laughing with the eyes while wearing a mask during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ≠ **Spendemic** <N, NC, BLE>: It refers to the increased online shopping by quarantined individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Tech-celeration** <N, NC, BLE>: It is referred to the high use of online tools, E-learning, and adoption of technological behaviors among individuals under lockdown.
- ≠ **The COVID-19 (lbs.)** <N, NC, COI>: It means the extra weight gained during the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **The NOVID-19** <N, NC, COI>: It is referred to the possible symptoms which will be revealed after 19 minutes of close mask-less interaction with a suspected case of COVID-19 patient.
- ≠ **The Elephant in the Zoom** <N, CS, COM>: It means mentioning someone or something in relation to some matter that is way too obvious in Zoom-based online classes during the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **The pandy** <N, NC, COI> (**Panny-D** <N, NC, COI>): It refers to the word pandemic.
- ≠ **Toxic productivity** <N, CS, COM>: It means the unfair expectation from active, creative, and professional workers to achieve more success under lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Uberise** <N, IN, BLE>: It is referred to the movement of the Uber drivers in which they wanted to set their working hours by themselves during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ≠ **Unlockdown** <N, NC, COM> (**Covidtory** <N, NC, BLE>, **Covidence** <N, NC, BLE>): It refers to the process of ending physical restrictions at the end of the Coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Vaccine Hesitancy** <N, CS, COM>: It refers to the fear of taking a vaccine, particularly the Coronavirus vaccine.
- ≠ **Vaccine Nationalism** <N, NC, COM>: It means countries' competition to produce Coronavirus vaccine and possible restrictions for citizens of the other countries.
- ≠ **WFH** <N, AC, ACR>: It means working from home.
- ≠ **Wet Pubs** <N, NC, COM>: It is referred to the restaurants and coffee shops in which only drinks were sold and not food to avoid getting closed by the government.
- ≠ **Zombie** <N, NC, BLE> (**Zoombombing** <V, NC, COM>): It refers to an individual who disrupts an online Zoom-based class conducted particularly during the coronavirus outbreak.
- ≠ **Zoomlift** <N, NC, COM>: It is referred to cosmetic surgery right after the pandemic and online Zoom-based classes end.
- ≠ **Zoom Fatigue** <N, NC, COM> (**Zoomed Out** <N, CS, COM>): It means losing energy due to the long use of Zoom-based online classes.

- ≠ **Zoom Mullet** <N, NC, COM>: It is referred to a particular basic hairstyle appropriate for online classes.
- ≠ **Zoom Room** <N, CS, COM> (**Videofurbishing** <N, CS, COM>): It means a particular place with stylish background appropriate for online classes.

### **Biodata**

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