

NEW ANGLICISMS IN TODAY'S REALITY IN GERMAN (PANDEMIC TIME)

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The following article examines the influence of Anglicisms on the German language and today's reality in common. Borrowings help to enrich the vocabulary of a language with various synonyms and terms. Today, in the circumstances of Coronavirus countless neologisms appear in English and penetrate other languages. To define the negative or positive impact of these neologisms seems difficult, but they definitely affect the language. Anglicisms have replaced lots of German words. Nevertheless, it is impossible to eliminate them.

Key words: Pandemic time; Anglicisms; neologisms; English borrowings; globalization; generation gap.

Changes in languages directly depend on events taking place in the world. The amount of information we receive every day is enormous, so it is not always possible to keep track of the news and all the incoming and outgoing changes in languages. There are different unknown meanings which we have to find out from others or with the help of the Internet, which takes longer amount of time to understand what we don't know. It should be taken into consideration that many new words that are related to the pandemic come to us from the English language and because of the rapid transition to different groups of languages, words do not change and turn into Anglicisms.

With great troubles come great consequences, e.g.: coronavirus is associated with economic collapse, unemployment and inaction of presidents. But there is another thing, which is remembered much less often, that is the language. The language, like any tool, must adapt to the circumstances, whatever they may be. We will analyze how the coronavirus penetrates our speech, changes the rules of communication and affects the language as a whole.

Since the COVID-19 virus appeared in the news in December 2019, people around the world have managed to change radically not only their habits, but also their everyday vocabulary. People had to remember the origin of the word "quarantine", and suddenly they had to get used to the term "self-isolation" as well as learn how to write the word "coronavirus" without mistakes. The situation in the world is extremely serious, especially for health workers and those suffering from a new disease. But not all the neologisms of this difficult time turned out to be serious: among the new words there was a place for ingenuity, analysis, and sometimes playfulness [1].

This paper attempts to investigate the influence of the English language on German on the basis of various fields.

Various sources of literature, information materials from the Internet, email contacts, and a questionnaire were used and evaluated for the study.

The aim of the work is to analyze the borrowings from English to German that occurred during the corona pandemic, and to determine to what extent English neologisms affect the German language.

The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that more and more English words are penetrating the German language and thus enrich the German vocabulary with numerous synonyms and terms. The appearance was typical of the period of the corona pandemic, when many English words appeared. To date, there is no clear opinion about the positive and negative impact of this phenomenon on the German language is still a central topic. We chose German as the language of choice, because Germany is the leader of the European Union, and its policy is central and decisive. It is the above facts that show the relevance of this issue.

Every teenager has their own language. In the language of youth, new words are being invented, sometimes other accents or accents are imitated. Each youth group invents its own language. In this work, it was noted that teenagers often use Anglicisms during communication. Anglicisms are English words that are used in other languages. At the same time, all areas of the language system are affected. It is very important to note that Anglicisms are found everyday almost everywhere. Teenagers use them consciously or unconsciously almost every day. We see them on posters, billboards, newspapers, social networks, TV, and so on.

One of the advantages of using anglicisms is to save time and money, because there are various abbreviations, such as Corona, for example. Writing a text message, we can write *I have corona*, instead of writing *I have a coronavirus*. This is an example of an Anglicism which appeared during the pandemic.

Everything depends on the priorities of young people and on today's reality. Of course, the pandemic affected the language of young people and contributed to the emergence of new Anglicisms in the German language. Since the beginning of the pandemic a year ago, our daily lives have usually been flooded with new words and word formations. No other topic has shaped the German vocabulary this year as much as the corona pandemic. Due to the effects of globalization, the German language is now full of neologisms, most of which are English ones. Belarus also uses many Anglicisms that emerged during the corona pandemic, such as "Lockdown", "home office". Of course, there are far fewer

Anglicisms of this type in Belarus than in Germany. This is due to the geographical position.

Anglicisms may be divided into groups:

- everyday life: Lockdown, Mask-have, Maskenmode (Social Distancing), Coronabubble, Flockdown, Geshutdownt, Physical Distancing, post COVID, Smartphonetracking;
- medical sphere: Hotspot, High-Care Bed, Indexfall, No-Covid, Patient Zero;
- work space: Homeoffice, Homeofficepflicht, Home-Work-out, Online-After work party, Remote Work;
- social networks: Superspreading, Coronahype, Coronaparty, Netflixparty, Phubbing Social Bot [2].

It is impossible to miss how many words were formed in German, which came to us from English, almost without changing their sound. Why is this happening and how will it affect our COVID-19 dictionary?

Anglicisms in our speech appear for a reason. Anglicisms are borrowings of words from the English language. This phenomenon in the Russian language appeared relatively recently – in the 19th century. Then, thanks to Anglicisms, many words that were not previously known to us and were not used in our speech (default, marketing, dealer, offshore) were named, and the usual Russian words (beer - pub, killer - killer) were actively replaced and enriched with synonyms [2].

Not only did Anglicisms simplify our lives, as we increasingly began to turn to the Internet, where many functions and the interface were difficult to describe in a simple and concise Russian word, so in the future it became fashionable to use Anglicisms. The trend of the West quickly passed to today's teenagers, and now Anglicisms in speech are an indicator of relevance and familiarity with current trends.

But why did many words that could be replaced in the Russian language migrate to Anglicisms during the COVID-19 period?

It is quite obvious that the words that are now used everywhere in our country used to have a more local medical character. For a profession where speed and accuracy of concepts are required, there is no need for excess, if all this can be replaced by a convenient Anglicism. Given that our dictionary still contains words formed during the pandemic, in such extreme conditions, and with the active spread of the Internet, most likely that words from English simply did not have time to transform into Russian enough to have a unique form. In our compiled dictionary, 8 out of 13 words are total Anglicisms. This confirms the relevance and necessity of this research - English has an undeniable influence

on our language, so it is important and necessary to study language changes not only in a broad, but also in a narrow sense, as in the case of the pandemic.

A common trouble and problem united people, which also affected the use of Anglicisms. This barrier in communication between adults and teenagers has disappeared, and people around the world can easily understand each other. This is a feature of globalization [3].

To verify the accuracy and veracity of the information that is analyzed and presented in the following research paper, an empirical data survey has been conducted as a set of questions related to the topic of Anglicisms during the COVID-19 period, namely:

- Are anglicisms used more often than before during the pandemic?
- Do adults use Anglicisms?
- Do adults understand the meaning of these Anglicisms?

So, the result can be presented like this - the circumstances of the pandemic that forced working people to work at the home office are proving that Anglicisms have been used more since the pandemic. If earlier adults did not understand teenagers when they used Anglicisms, now everything is different. Now adults themselves use a lot of Anglicisms, as they read the news more than teenagers and work at home, which allows them to spend more time on the Internet. But pensioners still do not understand many Anglicisms, so they do not use them. Using words without knowing their meaning is not acceptable for the Germans, so they use Anglicisms only when they know their meaning.

To sum up, it's too early to say whether Anglicisms affect the language positively or negatively. On the one hand, Anglicisms have a negative impact on the German language, because more and more German words are being replaced by Anglicisms.

On the other hand, they can help to differentiate vocabulary and promote accuracy in expression. In addition, Anglicisms can also be shorter and more concise than an existing German word, such as t-shirt for a short-sleeve cotton shirt, or email for an email.

But the pandemic and the Anglicisms that emerged during the pandemic have become our reality. And we can't get rid of them.

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