

**Erna Uricska**

**COVIDICTIONARY 2.0**

**New words and phrases  
related to  
the global pandemic**

**2023  
Budapest**

Author  
© Erna Uricska

Technical reviser  
**Judit Borszéki PhD**

Native English reviser  
**Monika Ford**

Editor  
**Katalin Molnár PhD**

Front cover  
**András Timár (Artamax Creative Studio)**

**Smaragd Kiadó, 2023**

The content of this publication may be reproduced  
provided acknowledgement of the source is made.

**ISBN 978-615-6297-10-5**

## CONTENT

Labels and Special signs .....	6
Editor's Foreword .....	7
Author's Foreword.....	9
COVIDictionary.....	13
References and Internet sources .....	121



## **DEDICATION**

**I dedicate this book to my family, my loved ones,  
my colleagues, and friends who have supported  
me over the past year and a half.**

## LABELS AND SPECIAL SIGNS

*BrE* British English

*AmE* American English

→ indicates another entry in the dictionary

**headwords** are arranged in alphabetical order, and the information in the dictionary is included in the entries

‘quotation marks’ indicate the exact headword in the entry

## EDITOR'S FOREWORD

When I encouraged Erna Uricska to publish her *COVIDICTIONARY* in August 2020, I did not know, yet it was foreseeable that the first dictionary would not be the last in the collection. There are two reasons for this. The first reason is a rather grandiose one: linguists can never have enough words, as they are relentlessly adding new ones to existing vocabulary. Language users are also at work under their watchful eye, constantly producing and changing linguistic tools. Monitoring, observing, and collecting and then organising new words, publishing them from time to time, is a never-ending source of professional pleasure, and indeed a duty – we are teachers after all.

The other reason is heartrending. When the first dictionary was published, it was clear that the pandemic would not end with the second wave. Unfortunately, it stayed with us much longer than we had hoped. Public discourse on the pandemic is far from slowing down. Language is moving with the times, trying to find new ways to describe new phenomena, processes, and experiences and to express human feelings and thoughts. So, when the first volume of the dictionary was published, I had already been planning to publish the next volume. This happy moment has now arrived. Although the pandemic has eased somewhat, we are now facing other crises. The times we are having provide English learners with an opportunity to learn and understand new words and phrases. The glossary is once again international, and, as in the first volume, the sources were provided by students, friends, and acquaintances of the enthusiastic linguist. They knew that the author would be pleased by the words presented to her and that she would put them to good

use. After all, they will be the real beneficiaries of the systematic publication of the collected words.

I am honoured to be the editor of the second volume, and I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the author of the dictionary. Our collaboration remains close, and we have many plans. I would like to highlight two of them here. The first is a workbook to accompany the dictionary, to help teachers and students in active language teaching and learning. The second is a bilingual version of the dictionaries, which I continue to encourage the author to publish.

It is good to know that we both have the same goal: to support the development of communication competences, especially where we have the most experience: in the helping professions.

I hope that the interested reader will enjoy this substantial and again, unique and creative book.

*Katalin Molnár*



## AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

Dear Reader and Language Learner,

Two years have passed since the publication of *COVIDICTIONARY. Words and phrases related to the global pandemic*, a collection of English words and phrases most commonly used in everyday and scientific discourse during the first wave of the pandemic. Of course, this work is neither complete or perfect, as new words and phrases were still emerging at the time of publication. We were faced with the difficulties of the second wave, which we hoped would be the last. Then came the third and fourth waves, and finally we lost count.

As a human being, as an English teacher, as a linguist and as a novice researcher, I had watched my fellow human beings around me who were personally affected by the epidemic. Many of them lost family members, their jobs, or suffered loss in other ways. It was then that I decided to publish the second part of the dictionary, and the articles about the dictionary, when the epidemic and the research associated with it were more of a memory.

I have not stopped collecting items, as new words and phrases have been and continue to be coined in relation to the epidemic. In the words of Erik Csóka, “I look forward with great interest to the expanded version of the *COVIDICTIONARY*” (2021: 87). The current work contains 750 new terms, providing a useful basis for various lexicological, stylistic, and semantic exercises. According to Béla Istók and Gábor Lőrincz (2022), covid dictionaries can provide the core material for research in the future.

The first target audience for the vocabulary is anyone preparing for the B2 or C1 level English exam. They may

find the terms cough-shame, vaccination bus, vaccine envy and hamsteritis useful. The other target group includes professionals (e.g., health, law enforcement, public administration) who are learning or speaking a specialised language, and for whom terms such as corona crimes, breaking COVID-19-related restrictions and regulations, child bonus, or even virtual wedding and minimony could be helpful. The work can also be used by researchers writing scientific articles on topics related to social sciences and virology, as new linguistic phenomena and terms related to the disciplines appeared in thematic groups, such as virolect, virolinguistics or virologism, etc. With the emergence of the epidemic, related research and lectures became commonplace.

The work is a linguistic imprint of the last two years, a compilation of lexemes that I have gathered from newspaper articles, studies in scientific journals, YouTube videos sent to me by friends and those that I have personally collected.

I would also like to thank my doctoral supervisor, Ágnes Veszelszki, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies, University of Public Service, whose works in Hungarian, *Karanténszótár* (2020) and *Karanténszótár 2.* (2022), have inspired and continue to influence my research. I would also like to thank Katalin Molnár, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law Enforcement of the University of Public Service, who has been following and supporting my professional development for almost a decade, and who is, once again the editor of this volume. Finally, I am grateful to Béla Istók and Gábor Lőrincz, Adjunct Professors at the J. Selye University in Komárom. They supported the publication of the first part of the dictionary and gave me the opportunity to present it internationally.

I wish all readers and language learners a valuable vocabulary and language learning experience. I hope that my work will be a useful, documented linguistic record for all professionals in the field of an unusual and difficult period.

*Erna Uricska*



# **COVIDICTIONARY 2.0**



## A

**access test** (noun phrase)

A test that certifies that a person, whether vaccinated or not, can spend time at school or in a group setting.

**access testing** (noun phrase)

Testing that certifies that a person can spend time at school or in a group setting.

**ACT-Accelerator** (noun phrase)

ACT refers to Access to COVID-19 Tools. The phrase refers to a global collaboration to accelerate the development, production, and equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments, and vaccines.

**Adbala** (proper noun)

A COVID-19 vaccine.

**adenovirus vector** (noun phrase)

Engineered viruses. They are designed to destroy a gene from SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus.

**aerosol transmission** (noun phrase)

The transmission of a disease by airborne aerosols, not by droplets.

**after corona body** (noun phrase)

Body-shape acquired during the coronavirus pandemic.

**air purifier** (noun phrase)

A device that removes contaminating particles such as dust and pollen from the air.

**airborne contaminants** (noun phrase)

Substances that are part of the air mixture but are alien to the normal state of the mixture. These airborne contaminants may be harmful or irritating to humans.

**alert threshold** (noun phrase) See also → epidemic threshold.

It indicates the prevalence level above which a disease requires urgent action.

**Alpha variant** (noun phrase)

It has 17 mutations compared to the original SARS-CoV-2 virus that was first discovered in Wuhan, China in 2019. This variant was first detected in the United Kingdom in November 2020. It was estimated to be 40-80% more transmissible than the wild-type SARS-CoV-2.

**anal smear** (noun phrase)

In addition to nasal and throat swabs, anal swabs can also be used to test for the presence of coronavirus.

**and then corona came** (adage)

A term used during and after the age of the coronavirus to emphasise the changed situation.

**anniversary reception** (noun phrase)

A party held on a couple's wedding anniversary. However, COVID-related restrictions have imposed smaller guest lists.

**antibody** (noun)

A protective protein produced by the immune system in response to the presence of a foreign substance.



**antibody measurement** (noun phrase)

It shows whether the right levels of antibodies against the virus have been produced.

**antibody test** (noun phrase)

A test to check for the presence of COVID antibodies, and to determine whether the tested person has had a previous infection.

**anti-Corona measure** (noun phrase)

A measure that focuses on slowing the spread of SARS-CoV-2, reducing social contact, or increasing hygiene awareness.

**anti-COVID protest** (noun phrase)

Events directed against the national responses to the COVID-19 pandemic by government agencies worldwide.

**anti-COVID protester** (noun phrase)

A person who participates in an anti-COVID protest.

**anti-COVID-19 battle** (noun phrase)

Means ranging from immunological weapons to ecological interventions to stop the spread of COVID-19.

**antigen detection** (noun phrase)

The process of detecting the presence of the virus.

**antigen self-test** (noun phrase)

The self-test shows whether the virus is present in the airways at the time of testing. The test is painless but uncomfortable as the sample is taken from the nose.

**antigen testing** (noun phrase)

It can detect the presence of coronavirus in samples taken from the nose.

**anti-lockdown protest** (noun phrase)

Many governments tightened restrictions in an attempt to curb coronavirus outbreaks, sparking growing anger among opponents of the measures, which led to protests.

**antimicrobial resistance** (noun phrase)

This occurs when pathogens like bacteria and fungi develop the ability to defeat the drugs designed to kill them.

**anti-vaccine movement** (noun phrase) or **anti-vaccine protest** (noun phrase)

A protest against forced vaccinations.

**antiviral drug** (noun phrase)

A class of medication used for treating viral infections. Antiviral medications help the body fight off harmful viruses. They can ease symptoms and shorten the duration of a viral infection.

**antiviral pill** (noun phrase)

A tablet used for treating viral infections.

**antiviral strategy** (noun phrase)

The control and suppression of virus transmission.

**antiviral treatment** (noun phrase)

Treatment for people who have symptoms and are at higher risk of severe COVID-19. Should be taken within the first 5 to 7 days from the onset of symptoms.

**appointment shopping** (noun phrase)

A popular practice among many retailers to alleviate crowded stores and maintain social distancing rules is to allow customers to book available time slots to shop at the store in person.

**AstraZeneca** (proper noun)

A COVID-19 vaccine.

**asynchronous course** (noun phrase)

It allows students to view the educational material at a time of their choice each week and does not include a live video lecture component.

**attack rate** (noun phrase)

In epidemiology, the proportion of people who become ill or die from a disease in a population over a specified time interval.

**avalanche of infection** (noun phrase) See also → infection tsunami.

High recorded case numbers of a virus.

**avalanche outbreak** (noun phrase)

A very high number of cases or patients over a short period.

**avoid crowds** (noun phrase)

Avoiding places with a lot of people.

## B

### **background immunity** (noun phrase)

In medicine, the immune system's way of protecting the body against an infectious disease. This includes the hygiene hypothesis that children raised in poor hygienic conditions, frequently exposed to environmental antigens and constantly targeted by infections, would be less susceptible to disease.

### **balcony choir** (noun phrase)

Singers who played music together on their balconies and found a connection at impromptu concerts in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic.

### **balcony music** (noun phrase)

Music played on balconies during the coronavirus pandemic.

### **balcony singing** (noun phrase)

In Italy, this was common practice. People sang from their balconies to keep up morale as the country faced the worst coronavirus outbreak outside China.

### **be tested COVID positive** (verb phrase)

Any positive COVID-19 test means the virus has been detected and the person is infected.

**Beach Check app** (proper noun/noun phrase)

The app was developed and piloted by Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council in 2020. It helps to prevent overcrowding on UK beaches. Each section of the coast is coloured red, amber, or green depending on how congested it is.

**bed capacity** (noun phrase)

The maximum number of beds that can be installed or set up, for example in a hospital.

**beer walking tourism** (noun phrase)

A dynamic beer and spirit tasting tour and adventure, when each venue offers their own flavours, stories, and unique locations.

**bicycle boom / bike boom** (noun phrase)

COVID-19 brought a dramatic increase in bicycle sales in response to the pandemic as millions of people re-discovered bicycles as a safe and socially distanced form of physical exercise and transportation.

**bigonlinepar** (noun phrase)

#BigParOnline – A Jamaican Online Radio Party House.

**blended learning** (noun phrase)

Traditional teaching methods (in-class, instructor-led) are combined with eLearning content to create a more flexible experience for learners.

**blended mobility** (noun phrase)

An educational concept that combines physical academic mobility, virtual mobility, and blended learning. Online activities can be organised before or after physical mobility activities.

**boomerang effect** (noun phrase)

A situation where a message results in a change of behaviour in the opposite direction to that intended. It can be caused by misinformation about vaccination.

**boomerang kids** (noun phrase)

Young adults or other adult children returning to the homes of their parents or grandparents after living independently.

**booster shot** (noun phrase)

Additional vaccine dose or doses given after the protection provided by the original shot(s). Boosters helps people maintain strong protection from coronavirus.

**booster vaccination** (noun phrase)

Additional vaccine dose or doses to strengthen the immune system and help maintain a high level of protection against serious illnesses caused by the COVID-19 virus.

**brain fog** (noun phrase)

A symptom that can be caused by stress, sleep changes, medications, and other factors. It is characterized by confusion, forgetfulness, and a lack of focus and mental clarity.

**breach the regulation** (noun phrase)

A violation or infraction of a regulation.

**break the regulation** (verb phrase)

To violate or infringe a regulation.

**breakout room** (noun phrase)

A small meeting room or a separate part of an online meeting where a small group can discuss a particular issue before returning to the main meeting.

**breakthrough infection** (noun phrase)

An illness in which a vaccinated individual becomes infected because the vaccine has failed to provide complete immunity against the pathogen (currently only viruses).

**brewery tour** (noun phrase)

A tour that involves visiting the best craft beer pubs and gives an insight into drinking traditions of a place or an area.

**bubble concept** (noun phrase)

It refers to close contacts with whom people do not wear a mask or keep a physical distance.

**bubble seating** (noun phrase)

Some of the seats are blocked out, for example in a cinema.

**bubble seating plan** (noun phrase)

A social-distancing seating arrangement where some of the seats are blocked out, for example in a cinema.

## C

### **CanSino** (proper noun)

A COVID-19 vaccine that has been effective in preventing disease and has greatly reduced hospitalisation and mortality.

### **caring community** (noun phrase)

An interdisciplinary group of mental health professionals including psychologists, psychiatrists, and clinical social workers who have mobilized around COVID-19 to provide communities with support, guidance, and compassion.

### **cell phone tracking** (noun phrase)

A process for identifying the location of a mobile phone, whether stationary or moving. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several governments used it to perform rapid contact tracing.

### **chest pain** (noun phrase)

A discomfort or pain that a person feels in the front of the body between the neck and upper abdomen.

### **child bonus** (noun phrase)

Parents received a one-off payment for each child due to the pandemic in some countries in 2021.

### **circuit breaker lockdown** (noun phrase)

A lockdown with a specific start and end date. This differs from the lockdowns used in the first wave where case numbers had to drop below a certain threshold before restrictions were lifted.



**cleaner on the go** (noun phrase)

A laundry and dry-cleaning delivery service. These cleaning facilities used enhanced cleaning and hygiene procedures during COVID-19.

**close contact** (noun phrase)

A person who was less than 6 feet away from an infected person tested positive for a total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period.

**closed-book examination** (noun phrase)

A traditional type of exam. Refers to an exam during which students are not allowed to use their own material or resources but are familiar with the subject area and answer questions without notes or resources. (cf. → open-book examination)

**coinfection** (noun)

1. The simultaneous infection of a host by multiple pathogen species.
2. The word is a portmanteau of coin and infection. Paper money and coins are potential vectors of transmissible diseases.

**commuter certificate** (noun phrase)

A document warranting the movement of commuters.

**confirmed COVID-19 cluster** (noun phrase)

Two or more confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 associated with the same place of exposure (e.g., workplace, long-term care facility, grocery store) or exposure event (e.g., work party, vacation) within a 14-day period that is not a household or school-associated exposure.

**conspiracy believer** (noun phrase)

A person who believes in a conspiracy, a secret plan made by a group of people to do something unlawful or harmful. The term usually has a negative connotation, meaning that the reference to a conspiracy is based on prejudice or insufficient evidence.

**conspiracy myths** (noun phrase)

Myths are stories based on tradition. Many people believed that the coronavirus epidemic came as a punishment from God. The origin of the virus was also thought to be part of a conspiracy, and some people believed that governments had published false numbers of COVID-19 cases.

**conspiracy narrative** (noun phrase)

Events presented by a small number of people, regardless of the evidence. Conspiracy theories can be used to shape the identity of the target audience.

**contact chain** (noun phrase)

The spread of an infection within a community is explained as a chain of several interconnected steps that describe how a pathogen moves about from one person to another.

**contact date** (noun phrase)

For COVID-19, the specific day a person tested positive.

**contact-free vacation** (noun phrase)

A holiday without human-to-human contact to reduce the potential spread of infectious diseases.

**contact line** (noun phrase)

A group of persons with whom a COVID-19 case has had personal contact or has been in a closed environment.

**contact line list** (noun phrase)

A list of persons with whom a COVID-19 case has had personal contact or has been in a closed environment. This includes all persons living in the same household as the COVID-19 case as well as persons working closely with the case in the same environment.

**contactless delivery** (noun phrase)

A delivery that is conducted without human-to-human contact to reduce the potential spread of a contagious disease.

**contactless journey** (noun phrase)

A journey made without human-to-human contact to reduce the potential spread of a contagious disease.

**contact-tracing app** (noun phrase) See also → COVID contact-tracing app.

An app used for infection control and contact tracing to break the chain, preventing a pathogen from spreading.

**contact-tracing diary** (noun phrase)

To limit the spread of the coronavirus, people were asked to keep track of places they had visited and people they had come into contact with during lockdown. Safer contacts could be achieved by downloading, printing, and completing the diary each day.

**contact-tracing procedures** (noun phrase)

Any procedure in connection with infection control and contact tracing to break the chain, and a pathogen from spreading.

**contact-tracing tool** (noun phrase)

A tool used for infection control and contact tracing to break the chain, preventing a pathogen from spreading.

**contagion party** (noun phrase) or **coronavirus party** (noun phrase)

A party where a COVID-19-positive person is invited to intentionally infect others.

**contagion-risk hotspot** (noun phrase)

A hotspot where the risk of exposure and community contagion is likely to be high.

**contagion wave** (noun phrase)

A period of increased transmission of a disease. However, there is no strict definition for a wave or how to determine when it starts or ends.

**containment measure** (noun phrase)

Measuring the risk of transmission from infected to non-infected individuals in order to stop the outbreak.

**corona alert apps** (noun phrase)

Apps that warn people when they have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for the coronavirus without knowing who, where or when.

**corona belly** (noun phrase)

Overweight or obese abdomen resulting from lack of exercise during coronavirus quarantine.

**corona blues** (noun phrase) See also → disaster fatigue and → pandemic blues.

Excessive coverage of events can bombard a person with negativity, which can affect mental health by triggering feelings of depression, anxiety, and anger.

**corona-bonus** (noun phrase)

Paid to employees to reward their efforts during the pandemic. It is a one-off bonus, and the amount varies according to salary level and occupational groups.

**corona concert** (noun phrase)

A virtual concert which has appeared as a result of the social distancing requirements of the coronavirus pandemic.

**corona crimes** (noun phrase)

Although the COVID-19 pandemic was first and foremost a global public health crisis, it has been shown to have a significant and potentially long-term impact on serious and organised crime and terrorism in Europe.

**corona-demo** (noun phrase)

Short videos about the coronavirus on official websites or social media, e.g., YouTube, TikTok.

**corona dictatorship** (noun phrase) See also → COVID dictatorship.

Term used to denigrate restrictions to control the spread of the coronavirus.

**Coronapod** (noun) or **CoronaPod** (noun)

A digitally recorded COVID-related audio material, published online by its creator. It can include any media: interviews, news, and music.

**coronapreneur** (noun)

Any person or organisation that takes advantage of the pandemic COVID-19 scare by buying and selling household items to people who are unable to get them on their own. This also applies to any person or organisation that offers free services but is in fact just greedily rubbing their hands at the publicity generated by the act.

**coronavirus anxiety** (noun phrase)

A possible increase in mental health conditions in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to a scientific brief released by the World Health Organization (WHO), anxiety and depression increased by 25%.

**coronavirus app** (noun phrase)

An app to monitor the spread of the coronavirus epidemic, browse an interactive map, view mortality rate and recoveries, and check affected regions in real-time.

**coronavirus briefing** (noun phrase)

A briefing that provided users with daily updates on various aspects of the coronavirus outbreak.

**coronavirus crisis** (noun phrase)

It refers to a time of intense difficulty or hardship. A situation perceived to be difficult, with the possibility of an insidious process that cannot be determined at the given time.

**coronavirus deaths** (noun phrase)

Deaths linked to the coronavirus pandemic.

**coronavirus hotline** (noun phrase)

A dedicated telephone number to respond to requests for information and urgent measures to contain and manage the contagion of the new coronavirus.

**coronavirus jerk** (noun phrase) or **COVID jerk** (noun phrase)

A person who behaves in a COVID-induced aggressive or inappropriate manner on social media (e.g., offensive comments), or in real life (e.g., deliberately not wearing a mask in a grocery store or supermarket), failing to appreciate the intellectual and emotional perspectives of others.

**coronavirus mutant** (noun phrase)

A variant of coronavirus, when there is a change or mutation in the genes of the virus.

**coronavirus mutation** (noun phrase)

A mutation that refers to a single change in the genetic code of a virus.

**coronavirus myths** (noun phrase)

As the coronavirus outbreak continued, misconceptions and half-truths surrounded it.

**coronavirus news** (noun phrase)

Information and reports on the coronavirus pandemic.

**coronavirus outbreak** (noun phrase)

The COVID-19 pandemic caused by an outbreak of a newly discovered virus in 2019.

**coronavirus-related** (adjectival phrase)

The term is self-explanatory. Any information, news, etc. related to COVID-19.

**coronavirus-related language** (noun phrase)

The linguistic changes related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

**coronavirus response** (noun phrase)

Any act in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

**coronavirus testing centre** (noun phrase)

A facility where a person can have a PCR or rapid-antigen test, and the test is carried out by healthcare professionals under professional circumstances.

**coronavirus treatment** (noun phrase)

The treatment of COVID-19 depends on the severity of the infection and the risk factors affecting the individual. For milder illness, home rest and medicine to reduce fever are often sufficient. The doctor may prescribe antiviral tablets if the patient is at high risk of severe infection or if there are other indications for this therapy. More severe cases may require hospitalization.

**Coronavirus Web Archives** (noun phrase) See also → COVID-19 archives.



**Corona-Warn App** (proper noun/noun phrase)

The app helps to map exposures, trace contacts, and support public health authorities, making it a key element in the fight against the pandemic to break the chains of infection. The App was published by the Robert Koch Institute on behalf of the German government.

**coroneologism** (noun) See also → virologism.

The word is a portmanteau of corona and neologism. It is a new word or phrase related to the coronavirus.

**cough etiquette** (noun phrase)

Cough etiquette is a set of steps to take if a person is coughing or sneezing to reduce the spread of respiratory illness to others.

**cough-shame** (noun phrase)

A COVID-19 infection is stressful enough, but many people experience an additional layer of emotional distress: guilt and shame after coughing or sneezing.

**cough-sneeze etiquette** (noun phrase) See also → cough etiquette.

**course of infection** (noun phrase)

Infection typically occurs in different stages. However, these stages may vary from person to person.

**COVAX** (abbreviation)

The full term is COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access. A global initiative that aims to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines, and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world.

**COVAX scheme** (noun phrase)

The COVAX program in which over 2 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines were expected to be delivered around the world by the end of 2021.

**Covaxin** (proper noun)

An inactivated vaccine, which means that it consists of killed coronaviruses. It is produced by the Indian firm, Bharat Biotech.

**COVID Christmas** (noun phrase)

Christmas in 2020 was unique, as regulations and restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic caused major disruption to home life and family celebrations.

**COVID contact tracing app** (noun phrase) See also → contact-tracing app.

An app used for infection control and contact tracing to break the chain, preventing a pathogen from spreading.

**COVID curbs** (noun phrase)

Measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

**COVID dictatorship** (noun phrase)

An expression adopted to denigrate the restrictions to curb the spread of the coronavirus.

**COVIDictionary** (noun)

A dictionary that contains words or phrases related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**COVID excuse** (noun phrase)

Shirking responsibility while communicating the problem in the form of an excuse ('due to COVID').

**COVID in the air** (proper noun, song title)

A song written during the pandemic.

**COVID-killing light** (noun phrase) See also → ultraviolet light.

**COVID new cases** (noun phrase)

The number of cases confirmed per day.

**COVID pass** (noun phrase)

A vaccination certificate or passport is proof of vaccination, test, or recovery from COVID-19.

**COVID patient** (noun phrase)

A person who is infected by the coronavirus.

**COVID record** (noun phrase)

A record of confirmed COVID-19 cases.

**COVIDSafe Plan** (noun phrase)

A list of health and safety actions. It is an important part of health and safety obligations at every workplace.

**COVID strategy** (noun phrase)

An overarching framework for the global response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

**COVID wedding glossary** (noun phrase)

Many wedding businesses have adjusted their services and created new concepts to help couples plan a memorable and safe COVID wedding. This has led to some new terminology and an increase in the popularity of alternative practices.

**COVID-19 alert level** (noun phrase)

It focuses on data directly related to the effects of COVID-19. The alert levels were originally set out in the UK government's COVID-19 recovery strategy 'Our Plan to Rebuild' in May 2020 (most recently revised in August 2022) and inform the current risk across the UK.

**COVID-19 archives** (noun phrase)

It contains representative web-based content documenting the impact of and response to the COVID-19 pandemic in communities across the United States and the world.

**COVID-19 beer/drink fence** (noun phrase)

An innovative way to stay social while keeping distance. Sharing a drink with the neighbours by turning a side fence into a drop-down bar.

**COVID-19 bonus** (noun phrase)

A payment for professionals in the care sector. Only employers or clients of care professionals could claim this bonus.

**COVID-19 contagion** (noun phrase)

Description of the coronavirus that can be spread or transmitted from one person to another.

**COVID-19 fatigue** (noun phrase)

Tiredness. An expected and natural response to a prolonged public health crisis.

**COVID-19 information** (noun phrase)

Information on COVID-19, the infectious disease caused by the coronavirus.

**COVID-19 map** (noun phrase)

A map that tracks the spread of coronavirus and updates on cases and deaths.

**COVID-19 negative test result certificate** (noun phrase)

A certificate proving that the person is not infected by the coronavirus. Required for entry to events and venues in different countries.

**COVID-19 pill** (noun phrase)

Medicine taken orally to treat the coronavirus. It helps reduce the risk of hospitalization and death if given within five days of the onset of symptoms to unvaccinated people at high risk of severe COVID.

**COVID-19 thermal scanner** (noun phrase)

A scanner that can identify individuals with higher temperatures, like those associated with COVID-19.

**COVID-19 variant** (noun phrase)

If a virus has one or more new mutations, it is called a variant of the original virus. Since the discovery of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, hundreds of variants have been identified and described.

The original virus discovered in Wuhan has not been seen in the United States since mid-2020.

**COVIran Barekat** (noun phrase)

A COVID-19 vaccine developed in Iran by Shifa Pharmed Industrial Group.

**Covishield** (proper noun)

The Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine, locally known as Covishield. It is made from a weakened version of a common cold virus (known as an adenovirus).

**CovPass** (proper noun)

A vaccination passport proving that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19.

**crisis diary** (noun phrase)

A genre of the coronavirus era. A diary designed to record and document daily behaviour at various stages of the pandemic.

**crisis haircut** (noun phrase)

A drastic change of hairstyle in response to an extreme situation or time that someone is experiencing.

**cross-border workers** (noun phrase)

Commuters crossings the border between two countries for work or employment.

**cuddle buddies** (noun phrase)

Two people who are physically close to each other outside their households during lockdown.

**cuddle contact** (noun phrase)

A Belgian phrase referring to a lockdown rule which allows people to be physically close to one person outside their household during lockdown.

**curfew light** (noun phrase)

A reduction of light during curfew. For example, in many countries, the night curfew was between 8pm and 5am in several countries, which meant that everyone had to be home by 8pm.

**D**

**daily mask** (noun phrase)

A mask or protective covering for the face or part of the face.

**danger signs** (noun phrase)

An indication that a bad or dangerous situation is likely to develop.

**data protection expert** (noun phrase)

The person responsible for the personal data of customers, staff, service providers or any person related to an organisation or a company. This is crucial during a pandemic, as the collection of personal data can prevent the spread of COVID-19 within the workforce.

**Delta variant** (noun phrase)

A variant of the coronavirus. It was highly contagious, and about twice as contagious as previous variants.

**designer face mask** (noun phrase)

A non-surgical face mask designed by a designer to protect a person during the coronavirus. Usually made of fabric with safety and style combined.

**devotional video** (noun phrase)

A short online video related to religious worship.

**diagnostic kits** (noun phrase)

A product containing reagents and other items necessary to perform a test to detect or measure the presence of a biomarker in a given patient sample.

**digital boost** (noun phrase)

The coronavirus pandemic has changed the world of work and education. Companies, educational institutions, and employees used the transformative power of digital technologies.

**digital COVID certificate** (noun phrase)

A proof to help facilitate free movement and travel within the EU for both EU and non-EU nationals.

**digital education** (noun phrase)

Technology-enhanced learning that allows students to have some control over time, place, path and/or pace.

**digital events** (noun phrase)

Events performed on digital platforms. Examples of these events range from everyday business meetings to annual keynote events.



**digital festival** (noun phrase)

Festivals such as film academies, conferences, exhibitions, film-, and all-arts workshops held online on digital platforms. Online screenings and digital premieres were a lifesaver during the COVID era, but with the return of festivals, digital solutions are gradually being phased out.

**digital green (vaccine) passport** (noun phrase)

A document certifying that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19, has had a negative test result or has recovered from COVID-19.

**digitalisation push** (noun phrase)

The COVID crisis has turned the world upside down. It has also led to increased investment in the digital economy, cybersecurity, and advanced technologies.

**digital teaching** (noun phrase)

An ongoing practice to engage learners in new and innovative ways, offering e-content, digital activities, and tasks.

**digital vaccine card** (noun phrase)

A digital proof of vaccination.

**digital worship** (noun phrase) See also → internet worship or → virtual worship.

A new way of worship offered by online churches. People can pray online with the church when they are confined to their homes.

**dining bubble** (noun phrase)

Also known as a bubble tent or a dining pod. Because of COVID-19 restrictions on indoor dining, restaurateurs have focused on keeping their restaurants open and have therefore offered dining outside in private, enclosed spaces.

**disaster fatigue** (noun phrase)

Tiredness that can occur when a person becomes tired of negative news. Excessive coverage of events can make people feel bombarded with negativity, which can affect mental health by triggering feelings of depression, anxiety, and anger.

**disinfection** (noun)

A process that eliminates many or all pathogenic microorganisms, except bacterial spores on inanimate objects. It is less lethal than sterilization because it destroys most recognized pathogenic microorganisms but not necessarily all microbial forms.

**distance mark** (noun phrase)

A movable point produced on a radar display by a special signal generator so that when the mark is moved to a target position on the screen, the calibrated dial of the signal generator can read the distance to the target.

**distance marker** (noun phrase)

A series of concentric circles, painted or otherwise fixed on the screen of a plan position indicator, from which the distance of a target from the radar antenna can be read directly. They are used for surveillance and navigation where the relative distances between a

number of targets are required simultaneously. Also known as **radar range marker** or **range marker**.

**distance measure** (noun phrase)

Distance measures are used to give a natural notion of the distance between two objects or events.

**distance party** (noun phrase)

A virtual party held at home.

**distance party ideas** (noun phrase)

Ideas for a distance party that became very popular during the coronavirus pandemic.

**distance regulation** (noun phrase)

Determining how far people can be from each other.

**distance requirement** (noun phrase) See also → distance rule.

The minimum required horizontal distance between people.

**distance rule** (noun phrase) See also → distance requirement.

The minimum required horizontal distance between people.

**distance teaching** (noun phrase)

Teaching via correspondence or the internet where students are not physically present.

**distance work** (noun phrase)

A type of paid work that is performed in a place other than the workplace. Technological developments, particularly in the fields of information, telecommunications and computer technology have provided new job opportunities.

**distraction effect** (noun phrase)

Lack of ability to pay attention, lack of interest in the object of attention because of an external event or occurrence, e.g., a coronavirus outbreak.

**distributed work** (noun phrase)

The distribution of jobs and workforce in organizations around the world. It also applies to companies where one or more employees work in different physical locations.

**dog-eat-dog mentality** (noun phrase)

A reference to the mentality that the lesser exercises power over the greater, or the less important person forces the more important person to do what he or she tells him to do.

**dog-eat-dog society** (noun phrase)

A kind of society in which people want to harm each other or to use dishonest methods to get what they want. Dog eat dog can be a sign of an unequal and divided society.

**dog-eat-dog world** (noun phrase)

A world order in which people want to harm each other or to use dishonest methods to get what they want.

**double mutant variant** (noun phrase)

A variant of the coronavirus detected from samples collected in India.

**double pandemic** (noun phrase)

With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, racial discrimination against non-citizens and people of colour has increased in many parts of the world. The COVID-19 pandemic and the pandemic of racism are intertwined.

**drive-in concert** (noun phrase)

An outdoor event in which patrons watch performances or movies from parked vehicles.

**drive-in disco** (noun phrase)

The owner of one of Germany's biggest nightclubs has figured out how to continue having parties while adhering to the strict social distancing rules. People drove to car parks and managed to party while staying inside their vehicles. Also called a car-disco.

**drive-in rave** (noun phrase)

The event was hosted in the car park of Club Index in Schüttorf, Germany and was open to 250 cars with a maximum of two passengers in each.

**drive-in service** (noun phrase)

Services involving the sale of products or the provision of services to customers waiting in their vehicles, such as mechanical automobile washes or drive-through pharmacies or banks.

**drive-in-test** (noun phrase)

A test performed at a drive-in by nasal swab.

**drive-in-test centre** (noun phrase)

Testing services provided to passengers and customers who go through the entire testing process while waiting in their vehicles.

**drive-through Christmas market** (noun phrase)

A Christmas market offering traditional mulled wine, sweets, gingerbread and sausages, but from the comfort of one's car. As most traditional Christmas markets were cancelled in 2020, it was an innovative way to get around tough lockdown restrictions.

**drive-thru market** (noun phrase)

An innovation to keep communities safe. Some markets have also adapted to COVID-19 by implementing drive-through delivery and online purchasing methods.

**E**

**easing scenario** (noun phrase)

A scheme to restart economic growth and decrease inflation in the post-COVID era.

**easing wave** (noun phrase)

Restarting normal life and economic growth after the post-COVID era.

**Easter lockdown** (noun phrase)

In many countries in 2020, due to strict lockdown rules over the Easter holidays, family members could not meet.

**Ebola greeting** (noun phrase)

In the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Ebola has caused people to bump elbows in greeting. This became popular in other parts of Africa and around the world during the coronavirus pandemic.

**Economic Stabilisation Fund** (proper noun/noun phrase)

ESF (in German: Wirtschaftsstabilisierungsfonds, WSF) was created by the Federal government in March 2020 to address the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the national economy.

**electronic prescription** (noun phrase)

Providing digital prescriptions has been fast-tracked as part of the National Health Plan for coronavirus (COVID-19) and helps patients to access medicines via telehealth services.

**elopement** (noun)

The sudden and secret act of getting married usually involving a hasty getaway. During the pandemic, this kind of marriage was popular to avoid spreading the coronavirus.

**e-meeting** (noun)

Any meeting that takes place online.

**emergency care** (noun phrase)

Inpatient and outpatient hospital services that prevent the death or serious impairment of the health of the beneficiary.

**emergency income** (noun phrase)

A form of financial assistance paid to people who cannot support themselves and who do not qualify for any other payments.

**emergency parental allowance** (noun phrase)

Emergency benefit paid to single parents who do not qualify for any other benefits.

**entry regulations** (noun phrase)

Rules containing special obligations for the registration, quarantine and presentation of proof of vaccination of persons entering the country.

**epicentre (of the pandemic)** (noun phrase)

A place where new cases and deaths are reported at record levels, higher than in the rest of the world.

**epidemic curve** (noun phrase)

A graph showing the number of illnesses over time in an outbreak. Also known as epi-curve.

**epidemic threshold** (noun phrase) See also → alert threshold.

**EpiVacCorona** (proper noun/noun phrase)

The name of a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019.

**e-proctored exam** (noun phrase)

A proctored exam that a person can take online. On completion of the course, it is easily and quickly accessible in an online account and results are available immediately.



**escape mutant** (noun phrase)

A mutant that retains its viral infectivity, but the virus is presented differently to the immune system.

**escape mutation** (noun phrase)

Mutants that retain viral infectivity but present the virus differently to the immune system. They are created when the virus is under pressure to survive.

**escape variant** (noun phrase)

A viral genome (genetic code) that may contain one or more escape mutations.

**EU Digital COVID Certificate (EUDCC)** (noun phrase)

An EU certificate that provides digital proof that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19, has tested negative or has recovered from COVID-19.

**EU vaccination card** (noun phrase)

Persons who have been vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine authorized in the European Union are eligible for this card.

**evening lockdown** (noun phrase)

Strict lockdown rules implemented from 8pm to 5am during which it was forbidden to go out.

**everyday heroes** (noun phrase)

The frontline workers who earned the right to be called heroes for their endless efforts during the pandemic.

**everyday isolation** (noun phrase)

During the first phase of COVID-19, many people suffered from being alone in their homes and away from their family because of lockdown.

**everyday mask** (noun phrase)

A mask designed for daily use. The shape of the mask, the sufficient breathing space inside, and the comfortably long pleats can contribute to the comfort of wearing the mask.

**exemption card** (noun phrase)

A card with two sides and meanings: the green side can be shown if a person is exempt from wearing a face mask. The blue side can be presented if one has difficulty understanding a person wearing a face mask and would like them to temporarily remove it.

**exit ban** or **ban on leaving** (noun phrase) or **prohibition to leave** (noun phrase)

A mobility restriction imposed by the government in response to the coronavirus by banning people to leave their homes.

**exit discussion** (noun phrase) or **exit interview** (noun phrase)

A discussion about leaving the workplace that may take place at any time during an employee's employment, and for any employee regardless of position. During the pandemic, one of the reasons for this was unwanted vaccination.

**exit plan** (noun phrase)

Steps that support an exit strategy. Social distancing, infection control and prevention measures were corner stones of exit plans.

**exit strategy** (noun phrase)

Exit strategies take a gradual approach to end lockdown following COVID-19. They are guidelines to ensure that society returns safely to 'normality'.

**exploiting isolation** (noun phrase)

Due to isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic, law enforcement authorities have reported an increase in the online sharing of child sexual exploitation material and other criminal activity.

**extra waste generated by COVID-19** (noun phrase)

See also → healthcare waste (from COVID).

The tens of thousands of tonnes of additional medical waste resulting from the response to the COVID-19 pandemic placed a huge burden on health care waste from 2020 to 2022. Eight billion vaccine doses generated an additional 144,000 tonnes of waste.

## F

### **face covering complaint** (noun phrase)

Any complaint directly relating to the use of face coverings. These complaints have raised concerns about the potential risk of transmission, due to the removal and reuse of face coverings without proper hygiene measures.

### **face mask fashion** (noun phrase)

Face masks have become a staple in everyone's wardrobe, and many industries have taken notice and put their own creative spin on the product.

### **fake coronavirus vaccine** (noun phrase)

A counterfeit or non-standard medicine that differs from the authentic version of the vaccine.

### **fake COVID-19 test certificate** (noun phrase)

Fraudsters can use the wide range of technological tools available, as well as high-quality printers and various software tools to produce high-quality counterfeit, forged or fake documents.

### **false positive test results** (noun phrase)

A test result that indicates that a person has a certain disease or condition when in fact the person does not have such a disease or condition.

### **fast test** (noun phrase)

An antigen rapid test that can detect the presence of coronavirus in samples taken from the nose in 20 minutes.

**fence talk** (noun phrase)

Chatting over the backyard fence was a common practice during COVID-19 to keep social distance.

**flockdown** (noun)

This humorous word is a portmanteau of flock and lockdown. Flock refers to people under lockdown.

**flurona** (noun)

This word is a portmanteau of flu (influenza) and corona. It describes the potential for contracting the flu and COVID-19 simultaneously. The first registered case was an unvaccinated teenager in Los Angeles on 5 January 2022.

**food crisis** (noun phrase)

The COVID-19 pandemic and the energy crisis have led to a rapid increase in food prices and shortages of food supplies around the world in 2022.

**food voucher** (noun phrase)

A ticket or piece of paper used to pay for food instead of money.

**footshake** (noun)

An attempt to contain the spread of the coronavirus by avoiding handshakes or hugging. World leaders found a replacement for handshakes by using their feet to greet each other.

**forced confinement** (noun phrase)

Forcing a person to remain in one location.

**forced displacement** (noun phrase)

An involuntary or coerced displacement of people away from their home or place of residence. Also called **forced migration**. In the Middle East and East Africa, COVID-19 has exacerbated the vulnerabilities already suffered by populations (refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, and stateless persons) who have been forcibly displaced by war.

**forced lockdown** (noun phrase)

An involuntary or coerced confinement of people when they are not allowed to leave their place of residence.

**forced presence** (noun phrase)

An involuntary or coerced presence of people.

**forehead thermometer test** (noun phrase)

They are less accurate than other methods of reading temperature, such as oral, rectal, or tympanic (ear) temperature readings.

**forehead thermometer testing** (noun phrase)

Testing body temperature on the forehead.

**forest of rules** (noun phrase) See also → rule chaos and → rule of forest.

Too many rules that causes a person to feel lost as if they were in a forest.

**four-phase plan** or **four-step plan** (noun phrase)

A plan that consists of four phases: 1. Vaccinate, prepare and pilot; 2. Minimise illness, hospitalisation, and fatality; 3. Consolidation; 4. Life as normal.

**fourth wave** (noun phrase)

When the number of new COVID-19 cases reached 30% of the peak of the previous third wave.

**fraud** (noun) or **scam** (noun)

Criminals have taken advantage of the COVID-19 pandemic to commit different types of crime, e.g., fraud and scam.

**freedom convoy** (noun phrase)

To protest against vaccination requirements and other COVID-19 measures, COVID-19 truckers blocked roads and irritated residents by honking their horns.

**Freedom Day** (proper noun, noun phrase)

The day when almost all COVID-19 restrictions were lifted in England by the UK government. The term originates from the Prime Minister.

**free testing** (noun phrase)

Testing freely available to all residents.

**frontline heroes** (noun phrase)

Those who worked on the front line in healthcare institutions as well as in prevention and protection.

**full immunisation rate** (noun phrase)

The majority of the world's population has received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine.

**full lockdown** (noun phrase)

Persons in the area must remain where they are and may not enter or leave the building or the area.

## G

### **Gamma variant** (noun phrase)

The name of one of the variants of the coronavirus. It was first documented in Brazil in November 2020.

### **gargle test** (noun phrase)

Rinsing with sterile salt water then spitting into a tube for COVID-19 testing.

### **get infected** (verb phrase)

To become contaminated with pathogenic microorganisms. The virus is most commonly spread through respiratory droplets between people in close contact.

### **get vaccinated** (verb phrase)

To get inoculated with a vaccine that protects people against COVID-19. It helps prevent them from getting seriously ill and reduces spreading COVID-19 to others.

### **ghost kitchen** (noun phrase)

A virtual restaurant producing virtual brands. However, the definition of ghost kitchen is also used to describe delivery-only and takeaway restaurant concepts.

### **global commitment** (noun phrase)

Partners and organizations from around the world to accelerate joint efforts to improve access to tests and treatments, protect the health workforce, and finance and build health security for future pandemics and other health crises.



**global lie** (noun phrase)

The coronavirus pandemic was allegedly forced on the population by lies. Official COVID-19 death rates were also claimed to be false, and the fatality rates and the dangers of the virus were said to be exaggerated by the World Health Organization (WHO).

**global reach** (noun phrase)

In business, it is the ability to have customers in many different parts of the world. In networking, it connects offices everywhere in the same global communications system.

**global vaccination summit** (noun phrase)

This high-level one-day event brought together around 400 people, including political leaders, high-level representatives from the UN and other international organizations, ministries of health, leading academics, scientists and health professionals, the private sector, social media influencers, and NGOs.

**green zone** (noun phrase)

An area where the virus is controlled under a uniform set of conditions and where people can gradually return to a normal level of economic and social activity and mobility between them is permitted.

**green zone strategy** (noun phrase)

An approach that combines local travel restrictions with swift and decisive but locally reactive measures if local transmission reoccurs. This allows the disease to be eradicated relatively quickly.

## H

### **hammer and dance strategy** (noun phrase)

The strategy uses strict measures ('the hammer') such as a few week of lockdown to buy time to develop a plan to control the virus until a vaccine is available. Once out of lockdown, countries can enter a new phase ('the dance') where life resumes but with measures such as banning large gatherings and focusing on contact tracing, testing, isolating, and quarantining COVID-19 cases.

### **hamsteritis** (noun)

A term that refers to the urge of stockpiling food.

### **hard lockdown** (noun phrase)

A measure taken when there is an immediate threat or danger to students and staff in the building and all movement is stopped.

### **head or muscle ache** (noun phrase)

Frequent symptoms of COVID, often felt with other symptoms such as fatigue, cough, and headache.

### **health dictatorship** (noun phrase)

An expression adopted to denigrate the restrictions to curb the spread of the coronavirus.

**healthcare waste (from COVIDCOVID)** (noun phrase) See also → extra waste generated by the COVID-19.

All waste generated by healthcare institutions, medical laboratories and biomedical research facilities.

**healthcare waste management (HCWM)** (noun phrase)

A process to ensure proper hospital hygiene and safety of health care workers and communities.

**helicopter money** (noun phrase)/

A term used to describe large amounts of new money printed and distributed to the public to stimulate the economy in times of recession or when interest rates fall to zero.

**hellhound variant** (noun phrase)

The nickname of COVID-19 variants BQ.1 and BQ.1.1 on social media. Also nicknamed ‘dog of hell’.

**high-incidence area** (noun phrase) or **high-risk area** (noun phrase)

An area with especially high incidence/case rates.

**high-risk circle** or **high-risk group** (noun phrase)

Unvaccinated or partially vaccinated persons of 12 years of age or older, residents or staff of intensive care facilities, frontline health care workers with direct patient contact, first aid providers, persons 50 years of age and older, pregnant women, and persons with one or more risk factors for serious illness.

**high-risk contact** (noun phrase)

Someone who was in close contact with a person who with symptoms or who tested positive for COVID-19, during the period when the virus was transmissible.

**holistay** (noun)

This word is a portmanteau of holiday and stay. A vacation that takes place at home because of the coronavirus.

**home isolation** (noun phrase)

Being at home keeps people infected with COVID-19 away from other people who are not infected with the virus.

**home office mode** (noun phrase)

A flexible mode of work, where employees can work from their place of residence.

**homeworker** (noun)

A person who does his or her job at home rather than in an office or at a factory.

**homeworking** (noun)

Working at home rather than in an office or at a factory.

**hospital bed capacity** (noun phrase)

Total number of licensed beds in a hospital.

**hospitalisation rate** (noun phrase)

Number of residents in a defined area hospitalised with a positive SARS-CoV-2 laboratory test divided by the total population of the defined area.

**hospital resources** (noun phrase)

Toolkits, recommendations, and other resources for hospitals and hospital administrators to improve quality, reduce errors, and increase patient safety.

**hotspot strategy** (noun phrase)

A surveillance initiative to identify areas with a weak COVID-19 surveillance system, with the purpose of increasing surveillance sensitivity.

**house arrest** (noun phrase)

A measure by which the authorities confine a person to his or her place of residence.

**house arrest time** (noun phrase)

Amount of time spent in house arrest.

**household bubble** (noun phrase)

Family members or co-habitants who are permitted to interact while wider social constraints continue to be in place.

**hybrid conference** (noun phrase) or **hybrid video conference** (noun phrase)

A conference combining online and in-person components. Both in-person and virtual attendees can interact with each other.

**hybrid learning** (noun phrase)

An educational model where some students attend class in-person, while others join in virtually from home.

**hybrid semester** (noun phrase)

A semester in which face-to-face teaching is combined with online teaching.

**hybrid wedding** (noun phrase)

Like other hybrid events that evolved during the pandemic, a hybrid wedding combines traditional in-person elements with livestreaming for those unable to attend.

**hygiene concept** (noun phrase)

A list of basic hygiene and protective measures to provide guidelines on how to hold a safe event.

**hygiene demo** (noun phrase)

A presentation on personal hygiene practices to maintain good health and well-being, and cyber hygiene practices to keep data safe and secure.

**hygiene hypothesis** (noun phrase)

The assumption that exposure to certain microorganisms in early childhood protects against allergic diseases by contributing to the development of the immune system.

**hygiene plan** (noun phrase)

A description of the hygiene measures required by an organisation, business or company, and in what way and how often these measures are to be implemented.

**immunisation history statement** *BrE* (noun phrase) or **immunization record** *AmE* (noun phrase) or **immunization registry** *AmE* (noun phrase)

Any record of past immunization administered by health services to individual persons.

**immunity card** (noun phrase) See also → immunity certificate and → immunity passport.

Immunity to coronavirus was certified by an official verification card after the first vaccination. The card was converted into a vaccination certificate (see EU Digital COVID Certificate, EUDCC) during the pandemic.

**immunity certificate** (noun phrase) See also → immunity card.

**immunity passport** (noun phrase) See also → immunity certificate.

**immunological memory** (noun phrase)

The ability of the immune system to respond more rapidly and effectively to pathogens it has previously encountered.

**increase vaccinations** (noun phrase)

Planning and implementing activities to increase demand for COVID-19 vaccinations.

**infection cluster** (noun phrase)

Concentration of infections in the same location, group, or event at the same time.

**infection community** (noun phrase)

A group of people who contracted infections outside a hospital or diagnosed within 48 hours of admission without prior healthcare contact.

**infection dynamics** (noun phrase)

A pattern of infectious cases or changes in infectious status that depends on geographic distribution and co-occurrence of species.

**infection hotspot** (noun phrase)

An area where six or more people have been tested positive for (coronavirus) infection.

**infection party** (noun phrase)

A gathering with the intention of catching COVID-19. The existence of this phenomenon is disputed. It is also called **coronavirus party** or **COVID party**.

**Infection Protection Act** (proper noun/noun phrase)

A set of measures announced by the German government. It enables competent authorities to oblige persons not to leave their place of residence (or only under certain conditions) and not to enter specific places or public places.

**infection rate** (noun phrase)

The probability or risk of infection in a population. It is used to measure the frequency of new cases of infection within a population during a specific time period.



**infection tracing** (noun phrase)

The process to identify all persons infected with a disease. Quarantining and isolating such people (known as contacts) if they become infected helps slow the spread of the disease.

**infection tsunami** (noun phrase) See also → avalanche of infection.

A sharp increase in the number of cases (here: COVID-19) nationally or globally.

**innovation award** (noun phrase)

A unique award that recognises an innovative solution or product that has contributed to the understanding of, or the development of the resilience to COVID-19.

**inoculation etiquette** (noun phrase)

Vaccination etiquette which is about taking preventive steps to consider the health and safety of others. It means staying at home when sick, wearing a mask, and keeping one's distance even after being vaccinated.

**insufficient vaccine** (noun phrase)

A vaccine that results in the inability of the recipient to respond to the primary vaccine and loss of protection after initial effectiveness.

**intensive care** (noun phrase)

The continuous monitoring and treatment of critically ill or injured patients using special medical facilities, equipment, and services.

**intensive registration** (noun phrase)

When vaccines became available, thousands of people made an effort to register for vaccines to achieve immunity as soon as possible.

**internet worship** (noun phrase) See also → digital worship or → virtual worship.

A new form of worship offered by online churches. People can pray online with the congregation if they are confined to their homes.

**isolated space** (noun phrase)

Places and buildings that are far away from everything else.

**isolation centre** (noun phrase)

A centre for those who have become ill or have tested positive for COVID-19, even if they have no symptoms.

**isolation instruction** (noun phrase)

A set of rules based on the symptoms, test results, vaccination status, place of work or residence of the infected person.

**isolation measure** (noun phrase)

An instruction based on the symptoms, test results, vaccination status, place of work or residence of the infected person.

**isolation requirement** (noun phrase)

If a person tests positive for COVID-19 on a rapid antigen or a PCR test, they should isolate for a few days.

**isolation shield** (noun phrase)

A plastic cover that helps prevent transmission of COVID-19 by providing full coverage of the face (from forehead to chin) against any type of droplet.

**J**

**Janssen** (proper noun)

A type of vaccination that requires only one dose, unlike vaccines from Pfizer or Oxford-AstraZeneca.

**Jerusalem** (proper noun)

The title of a song and a dance challenge involving frontline workers (doctors, nurses, and police officers), but also construction workers, waiters and fuel attendants. The challenge connected the world through COVID.

**K**

**Kawasaki disease** (noun phrase)

A rare inflammatory disease that causes inflammation or swelling of blood vessels in the whole body. These cases increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Ketchup effect** (noun phrase)

Tomato ketchup was claimed to test positive for COVID-19, but this turned out to be a hoax.

## L

**Lambda mutant** (noun phrase)

The name of one of the mutants of coronavirus.

**Lambda variant** (noun phrase)

One of the coronavirus variants. It worried officials and scientists because of its unusual set of mutations.

**lockdown fatigue** (noun phrase)

State of exhaustion caused by the long-term impact of quarantining and isolation.

**lockdown hairstyle** (noun phrase)

Hairdressing is a key part of our daily lives. This has changed with the coronavirus pandemic as people's natural hairstyle often looked unkept.

**lockdown kid** (noun phrase)

Children who must stay at home due to the pandemic.

**lockdown light** (noun phrase)

A set of restrictions to slow down the rate of infection by shutting bars, restaurants, and restricting public gatherings.

**lockdown measure** (noun phrase)

A restriction on social contacts by closing bars, restaurants and cancelling public events.

**lollypop test** (noun phrase)

A child-friendly and simple method for testing for coronavirus. Children are asked to suck on a swab for 30 seconds as if it were a lollipop.

**lollypop testing** (noun phrase)

A child-friendly and simple method for proving the presence of coronavirus.

**long-term effect** (noun phrase)

A problem caused by an illness or treatment for an illness that can last for months or years.

**loosen restrictions** (noun phrase)

To make orders less strict or severe.

**loss of taste or smell** (noun phrase)

Some of the symptoms of the coronavirus. Persons may lose their sense of taste and smell.

**low contagion** (noun phrase)

The spread of an infectious disease from person to person in an area is slow.

**low-risk vacation**

Holidaying in areas where there the number of cases is particularly low.

**Luca** (proper noun) See also → Luca app.

Slang for Luca app.

**Luca app** (proper noun/ noun phrase)

An app for pandemic control. Users can check restaurants and other premises, and the app alerts them if they cross paths with anyone who tested positive shortly thereafter.

## M

**mainstream opinion** (noun phrase)

The information broadcast on the most popular media channels has a huge impact on public opinion and can greatly influence it.

**mandatory app** (noun phrase)

A mandatory application used to track and trace individuals who have been in close contact with people infected with the coronavirus.

**mask certificate** (noun phrase)

Certification of face masks. The manufacturer or purchaser of face masks must certify that the masks have been tested for quality.

**mask culture** (noun phrase)

When people wear masks, it is not only a responsibility or duty, but also a symbol of solidarity.

**mask customer** (noun phrase)

A consumer who intends to purchase a face mask.

**mask diplomacy** (noun phrase)

The shipping and delivery of medical supplies to countries affected by the coronavirus pandemic as a humanitarian aid.

**mask fashion** (noun phrase)

A wide selection of masks and face coverings available in various fabrics and designs.

**mask fine** (noun phrase)

Violating the order to wear a mask was punishable by a fine during the pandemic.

**mask free** (noun phrase)

An area or a place where masks were not required.

**maskuerade** (noun)

A play on words, a portmanteau of mask and masquerade by simply replacing the letter 'k' with 'q'. The word refers to the fact that people were not recognisable under masks and face coverings.

**mass vaccination programme** (noun phrase)

A program based on the concept of herd immunity. When a large proportion of the population is vaccinated, person-to-person transmission is minimised by the infected individual surrounded by vaccinated individuals.

**medical waste** (noun phrase)

All waste generated in healthcare institutions such as hospitals, doctors' surgeries, dental practices, blood banks, and veterinary hospitals/clinics, as well as medical research institutes and laboratories. Generally, medical waste is healthcare waste that may be contaminated by blood, body fluids or other potentially infectious substances and is often referred to as regulated medical waste.

**Medigen** (proper noun)

A biomedical company developing safe and effective vaccines against emerging diseases.

**meeting area** (noun phrase)

A geographically defined place where people can or should meet.

**micro wedding** (noun phrase)

An intimate event typically involving up to 50 guests, often just immediate family or close friends.

**minimony** (noun)

The word is a portmanteau of mini and ceremony. A super-intimate wedding ceremony, attended by only a few loved ones. It may include up to 10 people. It became popular during the COVID-19 pandemic when the number of weddings was limited.

**mix and match** (noun phrase)

An additional (booster) dose that strengthens the immune system and helps to maintain a high level of protection against serious illness caused by the COVID-19 virus. ‘Mix and match’ is a phrase to mean combining different vaccines.

**mobile vaccination** (noun phrase)

Various initiatives to bring vaccination services closer to communities.

**mobile vaccination team** (noun phrase)

Healthcare staff who vaccinate citizens and are deployed to a site for 1-2 days before moving to other sites.

**mobility restrictions** (noun phrase)

Regulations when people cannot move or travel easily from one place to another.



**Moderna** (proper noun)

A type of vaccine.

**monitoring the pandemic** (verb phrase)

To observe the effects and consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, including recovery from the disease.

**motorway testing station** (noun phrase)

A COVID testing station at a highway service station.

**mRNA vaccine** (noun phrase)

A type of vaccine that uses a copy of the molecule mRNA (messenger ribonucleic acid) to produce an immune response.

**multiple wedding** (noun phrase)

Consecutive weddings when a couple has multiple ceremonies, e.g., a smaller one during the pandemic, and a bigger one afterwards.

## N

### **nasal congestion** (noun phrase)

A health problem, such as a symptom caused by a coronavirus, associated with excessive fluid in the nose.

### **national test strategy** (noun phrase)

A guide that helps a country protect its citizens against COVID-19.

### **natural immunity** (noun phrase)

The immune system responds by producing antibodies to germs following infection.

### **negative sample** (noun phrase)

The person has a negative result for the factor being tested.

### **Netflix Party** (proper noun/noun phrase)

Watching TV and movies remotely together. During the pandemic, it was not possible to go to the cinema with friends or to watch a movie together at a friend's residence.

### **new normal** (noun phrase)

Many countries have declared that the crisis will end in 2022, but 'living with the virus' is considered the norm, as much of the world lacks high vaccination coverage, strong healthcare systems or testing capacity.

### **NLVaxPass**

An app for residents to securely store their COVID-19 vaccination record (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador's official).

**nocebo effect** (noun phrase)

The opposite of the placebo effect. Describes a situation where a negative result occurs because of a belief that the intervention will cause harm. The term nocebo comes from the Latin word ‘to harm’.

**No-COVID-Plan** (proper noun/noun phrase)

A plan that outlines a roadmap to help us combat COVID-19 in the future when we begin to return to our normal routines.

**No-COVID Strategy** (proper noun/noun phrase)

A strategy to re-open societies and economies in a safe and sustainable way. Many European countries have achieved low prevalence rates after successfully bending the curves of the first surges of COVID-19. Restrictions were gradually lifted, and international travel was allowed again.

**nonessential travel** (noun phrase)

Travelling to a second home, either for isolation or for a vacation, was a nonessential trip and should have been avoided or limited during the pandemic.

**non-risk area** (noun phrase)

An area classified as a low-risk area from the list of areas at increased risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

**nostril swab test** (noun phrase)

A test used to detect viruses and bacteria that cause respiratory infections.



**occupation cap** (noun phrase)

A cap, usually a compulsory piece of clothing worn on the head, for any profession.

**Omecron** (proper noun)

A medication for patients with kidney disease. Often confused with Omicron because of their similar spelling.

**Omicron** (proper noun)

A variant of SARS-CoV-2.

**Omicron booster** (proper noun/noun phrase)

The new booster is a bivalent vaccine, which means it contains two messenger components of the coronavirus. It generates a stronger immune response against the omicron subvariants.

**one-and-a-half-meter society** (noun phrase)

The purpose of social distancing was to slow down the spread of infection. Experts generally recommended keeping at least one and a half metres between people in public.

**online breakfast** (noun phrase)

People missed their friends and family during the time of the coronavirus. Even for a simple family breakfast, they often used various online platforms and had breakfast together virtually.

**online happening** (noun phrase)

An online event taking place in a virtual environment.

**online lecture** (noun phrase)

A lecture delivered virtually as opposed to in person.

**online party** (noun phrase)

A party or a celebration held online.

**online presentation** (noun phrase)

A prepared speech or talk in which a person or group communicates information, introduces a new idea, or pitches a new product or service online.

**online proctored exam** (noun phrase)

A timed assessment via an online platform in which the candidates' desktop activity, webcam video and audio are monitored.

**OnlyFans** (proper noun/noun phrase)

A subscription-based social media platform launched in 2016. Platform users can sell photos of themselves and/or purchase original content. Content creators can earn money from users (the fans) who subscribe to their content. The platform boomed during the pandemic.

**open-book examination** (noun phrase)

A test during which students are allowed to use class notes, textbooks, or other approved material while answering questions.

**open discussion** (noun phrase)

Unstructured dialogue where anyone is free to present and basically say anything. It was popular during the pandemic to stimulate discussion and deliver key COVID-19 messages.

**orange zone** (noun phrase)

An area that reported a limited number of cases and no increase in the number of positive cases.

**outdoor class** (noun phrase)

Classes in which children learn and play outdoors as part of their school and daily life.

**overzoomed** (verb/past participle)

The result of zooming in on a place or a person beyond a given zoom range.

## P

**packaging requirement** (noun phrase)

Standards and requirements for packaging, labelling, warehousing, and other related instructions.

**pandemic blues** (noun phrase) See also → corona blues.

**pandemic Christmas** (noun phrase)

Gatherings of a core bubble (a few family members and/or friends) at home, in the backyards or outside.

**pandemic fatigue** (noun phrase) See also → disaster fatigue and → lockdown fatigue.

**pandemic-friendly** (adjectival phrase)

Solutions that can be implemented or resolved during a pandemic (e.g., online, digital, e-solutions).

**pandemic limbo** (noun phrase)

Many people recovering from the different waves of the coronavirus pandemic were in limbo, and had difficulties coping with their emotions.

**pandemic plan** (noun phrase)

Steps to support the recognition and control of a pandemic.

**pandemic-proof** (noun phrase)

Operational changes made in the day-to-day life of an organisation in order to prevent the development or spread of a pandemic.

**pandemic recession** (noun phrase)

A global economic recession caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Also referred to as the Great Lockdown.

**pandemic wave** (noun phrase)

The rising and falling trends of infections over a period.

**panicdemic** (noun)

The word is a portmanteau of panic and pandemic. Widespread national and sometimes global panic due to exaggerated, repetitive news and media coverage of a disease, policy, event or person.

**paradox of virolinguistics** (noun phrase)

Suggests that research into viral language can only be carried out by sacrificing (compromising) certain methodological principles due to the prevailing circumstances. For example, most COVID dictionaries are willing to forgo objective frequency indicators in order to collect new words as they appear.

**parentpreneurs** (noun)

The word is a portmanteau of parents and entrepreneurs. The privilege of working from home, even in the absence of a pandemic. It does not mean keeping the children at home.

**parking permit** (noun phrase)

Any metered parking space (personal or commercial) without charge. COVID-19 parking permits are also affected by the availability of parking spaces – especially in high-density parking areas.

**partial COVID vaccination** (noun phrase) or **partial vaccination** (noun phrase)

Only one and a single dose of the coronavirus vaccine.

**partial curfew** (noun phrase)

Imposing restrictions on movement, that is, residents are not allowed to leave their homes without a good reason.

**partial lockdown** (noun phrase)

A precaution measure designed to keep a person safe while remaining indoors. Non-essential shops, bars, restaurants, and cafes may close early.

**party tourism** (noun phrase)

A type of tourism where the main motivation is to visit bars, pubs, and clubs at the destination.



**Pfizer** (proper noun) See also → Pfizer BioNTech.  
Colloquial name for Pfizer BioNTech. A vaccine against COVID-19 with very high efficacy against severe disease and moderate efficacy against symptomatic SARS-CoV-2.

**Pfizer BioNTech** (proper noun/noun phrase)  
A vaccine for COVID-19.

**positive rate** (noun phrase)  
A positive C ratio can be a good measure of how well countries are testing because it can indicate the level of testing relative to the size of the outbreak.

**positive sample** (noun phrase)  
The person has a positive result for the factor being tested.

**positive test result** (noun phrase)  
A test result that indicates that a person has a specific disease (e.g., caused by the coronavirus) or condition.

**post-corona / post-pandemic** (noun phrase)  
After the COVID-19 pandemic.

**post corona time** (noun phrase)  
The period following the COVID-19 pandemic.

**post-corona world** (noun phrase)  
Time following the COVID-19 pandemic.

**post-lockdown** (noun phrase)  
After the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.

**post-lockdown anxiety** (noun phrase)

Once COVID-19 restrictions were lifted, many people felt anxious about adapting to a ‘new normal’ and feared the risk of infection.

**post-lockdown depression** (noun phrase)

After major events such as the coronavirus pandemic it is quite common to experience symptoms of low mood.

**post-pandemic** (noun phrase)

The period following the COVID-19 pandemic.

**pre-corona / pre-pandemic** (noun phrase)

Time before the COVID-19 pandemic.

**pre-corona time** (noun phrase)

Time before the COVID-19 pandemic.

**pre-corona world** (noun phrase)

The world before the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Pre-Travel-Clearance** (noun phrase)

A travel screening test that travellers who were not fully vaccinated with an additional booster vaccine were required to undergo before entering Austria. Travellers had to show this document at the border.

**prevalence** (noun)

The proportion of a population suffering from a disease or a particular condition at a specific point in time.

**prevention paradox** (noun phrase)

A contradictory situation where the majority of cases of a disease come from a population from low or moderate risk areas, and only a minority of cases from high risk areas.

**prevent the spread (of COVID-19)** (verb phrase)

To use as many prevention strategies as possible to stop the number of infections.

**priority groups** (noun phrase) See also → high-risk circle and → high-risk groups.

The members of **high-risk circle** or **high-risk groups**.

**produce antibody** (noun phrase)

When a person is infected with a virus, the body responds by producing antibodies.

**proof of immunity** (noun phrase) See also → immunity card and → immunity certificate.

A bilingual, digital, or printed certificate that proves that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19.

**proof of immunization** (noun phrase)

Photocopy of immunization records from a licensed healthcare provider or clinic.

**protective measures** (noun phrase)

Basic health and hygiene practices and other measures recommended to combat COVID-19 such as vaccination, and proper ventilation.

**protests against new measures** (noun phrase)

Demonstrations and strikes worldwide against national response to the COVID-19 pandemic enforced by government agencies.

**protest group** (noun phrase)

Group of people who are against mandatory vaccination and other COVID-19 measures.

**protracted crisis** (noun phrase)

Environmental circumstances in which a significant proportion of the population is acutely exposed to death, disease, and disruption of livelihoods for extended periods of time.

**Q**

**QazVac** (proper noun)

The name of a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that caused coronavirus outbreak in 2019.

**quarantine kit** (noun phrase)

Food, medication, and other necessities that people should keep at home during quarantine or a wider epidemic.

**R**

**rainbow mask** (noun phrase)

A mask decorated with the stripes and colours of the rainbow. It usually comes in adult size, with adjustable ear loops.

**rebound effect** (noun phrase)

Increased efficiency in one area may encourage a change in behaviour toward greater use in another segment of the area.

**recovery period** (noun phrase)

The time following infection.

**recovery strategy** (noun phrase)

An organization's plans for responding to an incident and demonstrating a clear understanding of the recovery objectives (e.g., reopening businesses after the pandemic).

**reduce cases** (noun phrase)

To lessen the annual number of new infections in the population in order to avoid preventable deaths and severe disruptions to health systems.

**reduce contact** (noun phrase)

To lessen the number of people with whom a person comes into contact to prevent the transmission of coronavirus.

**regulation chaos** (noun phrase)

An occurrence when there are too many regulations in force, causing misunderstandings and problems in their implementation.

**remote proctored exam** (noun phrase) See also → e-proctored exam and → online proctored exam.

A timed assessment via an online platform in which the candidates' desktop activity, webcam video and audio are monitored.

**remote proctoring** (noun phrase)

A system that allows examinees to take an exam anytime, anywhere while providing examiners with the ability to monitor this process continuously.

**reopening plan** (noun phrase)

Steps that outline how to reopen organisations, businesses and institutions after they have been closed for a period of time, for example during the coronavirus pandemic.

**resistance** (noun)

A situation in which people or organizations fight against something or refuse to accept or change something.

**respirator mask** (noun phrase)

A device, usually made of gauze, worn over the mouth, or nose and mouth, to prevent the inhalation of harmful substances or the like. Healthcare professionals wear 'respirators' to filter out virus particles as they inhale so they do not become infected with COVID-19, while helping people and patients.

**respond (or response) to COVID-19 or the pandemic**  
(noun phrase)

The reaction from organisations and institutions to how they prepare their personnel to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Ribbon Initiative** (proper noun/noun phrase)

An initiative to provide European countries with the necessary medical equipment to combat the pandemic, in accordance with EU standards and also encourage vaccinations against COVID-19.

**risk group** (noun phrase)

People grouped by age, health, or conditions affecting their immune system.

**rule chaos** (noun phrase) or **rule forest** (noun phrase)

See also → forest of rules.

Too many rules by which a person can feel lost.

**runny nose** (noun phrase) See also → nasal congestion or → stuffy nose.

A health problem, such as a symptom caused by a coronavirus, associated with excessive fluid in the nose.

## S

**safety distance** (noun phrase)

The minimum distance from which individuals should not be exposed to the hazard, danger, or crisis.

**safety goggles** (noun phrase)

Primary protective equipment designed to protect the eyes from liquid or chemical splashes, irritating mists, vapours, and fumes.

**sanitary distance** (noun phrase) See also → safety distance.

**sanitary mask** (noun phrase)

A mask designed with a space between the nose and the mouth so that the wearer can breathe easily. It can be used repeatedly after being cleaned and disinfected.

**screensharing** (noun)

The sharing of screen content with another device or multiple devices.

**secondary attack rate** (noun phrase)

The probability that infection will occur among susceptible people within a specific group.

**secondary infection** (noun phrase)

A bacterial or viral illness that develops following an initial illness. It may develop because a person's immune system is stressed or weakened. It may prolong the initial infection or make it more severe.

**second corona wave** (noun phrase)

The coronavirus pandemic has had several waves of COVID-19, this refers to the second one.

**second vaccine** (noun phrase) See also → second vaccine dose.

The second dose of vaccine.

**second vaccine certificate** (noun phrase)

Proof that a person has received the second dose of a vaccine.

**second vaccine dose** (noun phrase) See also → second vaccine and → second vaccine shot.



**second vaccinee** (noun phrase)

A person who has received a second vaccination.

**second vaccine shot** (noun phrase) See also → second vaccine and → second vaccine dose.

**second wave** (noun phrase) See also → second corona wave.

**self-isolation** (noun phrase)

To separate oneself completely from others on a voluntary basis.

**self-pay test** (noun phrase)

A test paid for by the person.

**self-quarantine** (noun phrase) See also → self-isolation.

**self-test** (noun phrase)

A test that people do on themselves.

**self-testing** (noun phrase)

The process by which people test themselves.

**semi-lockdown** (noun phrase)

A partial, not a complete lockdown.

**separate room** (noun phrase)

A room for one or more people to spend time apart or recover separately from an illness.

**serial interval** (noun phrase)

The time from the onset of the disease in the primary case (infector) to the onset of the illness in the secondary case (infectee).

**serological test** (noun phrase)

A test used to check the presence or level of specific antibodies in the blood.

**severance agreement** (noun phrase)

Compensation given to an employee who is dismissed, made redundant, or leaves the company for other reasons.

**severe outbreak** (noun phrase) See also → coronavirus outbreak.

Caused by the COVID-19 virus due to its global spread from 2019.

**sex buddy** (noun phrase)

The idea is a Dutch initiative. The Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) has recommended that single men and women find a partner to have sex with during lockdown.

**sex buddy candidate** (noun phrase)

Potential applicants from which the best partner can be selected during the coronavirus pandemic.

**sharp increase** (noun phrase)

To become larger in number or level.

**shift wedding** (noun phrase)

A form of wedding that allows guests to celebrate at different times and at a safe social distance.

**shutdown** (noun)

The word is a portmanteau of shock and lockdown. Lockdowns caused many people to feel shocked and stressed.

**shopping tourism** (noun phrase)

A new phenomenon in tourism whereby travellers visit a destination for the sole purpose of purchasing goods.

**shopping tourist** (noun phrase)

A person who visits a destination for the sole purpose of purchasing goods.

**sick leave** (noun phrase)

Time off that employees may use to stay at home due to illness without losing their full pay.

**Sinopharm** (proper noun)

An inactivated vaccine against the coronavirus disease, consisting of virus particles, bacteria, and other pathogens in which the disease-producing ability has been destroyed. It can be offered to people with previous COVID-19 infections.

**smart distancing** (noun phrase)

A warning sound or vibration that indicates the presence of a person nearby without any physical contact as proximity sensors can detect distance.

**smart office** (noun phrase)

A hi-tech workplace that uses analytics and connected technology to help people work more efficiently and productively.

**smartphone tracking** (noun phrase) See also → cell phone tracking.

A process for identifying the location of a mobile phone, whether stationary or moving.

**smart work** (noun phrase)

An effective and efficient way to complete one or multiple tasks while managing time and quality.

**smart working** (noun phrase)

A way of working that uses new technologies to improve performance and job satisfaction.

**sneeze guard** (noun phrase)

A clear glass or plastic barrier at a buffet, designed to prevent contamination of food by guests.

**sneezing hygiene** (noun phrase)

Catching coughs and sneezes and keeping hands clean in order to prevent the spread of serious respiratory illnesses like influenza, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), whooping cough, and COVID-19.

**Soberana 02** (proper noun)

A COVID-19 vaccine.

**social distance shamer** (noun phrase)

A person who publicly violates social distancing rules during a coronavirus outbreak.

**social distance shaming** (noun phrase)

The public humiliation of someone who does not follow social distancing guidelines during a coronavirus outbreak.

**social distancing calculator** (noun phrase)

A device for calculating distances between any persons or locations. Also designed to improve public awareness about the importance of staying at home and isolating during the pandemic.

**social distancing rule** (noun phrase)

Social distancing directives to stay at home and away from others as much as possible to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

**social measures** (noun phrase)

Measures to mitigate the health and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**social protection week** (noun phrase)

A concerted effort to raise the profile of social protection policies and interventions and enhance the debate around challenges and constraints.

**soft lockdown** (noun phrase)

A form of lockdown used to respond to a potential threat to the surrounding area. It is used when the threat comes from outside the school and there is usually no indication that students are in imminent danger, so teaching can continue.

**sore arm** (noun phrase)

An aching arm, a symptom of a health problem, such as coronavirus.

**sore throat** (noun phrase)

One of the symptoms of an infectious disease, such as influenza or coronavirus.

**spacing of vaccination** (noun phrase)

The interval between two doses of vaccination. This is usually at least three weeks.

**spike protein** (noun phrase)

The largest of the four major structural proteins found in the coronavirus.

**spreader event** (noun phrase)

An event where people infected with a pathogen (such as a virus, bacterium, or other disease-causing microorganisms) spread it to individuals who are not infected.

**Sputnik Light** (proper noun/noun phrase) or **Sputnik V** (proper noun)

The name of the vaccine against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that caused the coronavirus disease in 2019.

**star virologist** (noun phrase)

A scientist who specializes in studying viruses and has become famous for his or her findings.

**stockpiling** (noun)

The activity of storing a large quantity of something.

**storage conditions** (noun phrase)

The conditions under which a product is stored e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.

**stuffy nose** (noun phrase) See also → nasal congestion or → runny nose.

A health problem, such as a symptom caused by a coronavirus, associated with excessive fluid in the nose.

**supercarrier** (noun)

A person who is probably responsible for the majority of COVID-19 transmissions.

**super distributor** (noun phrase)

A channel partner who helps to get the company's products to the smallest of towns.

**super forecaster** (noun phrase)

A person who makes forecasts that can be shown by statistical means.

**super-hotspot** (noun phrase)

Areas or parts of a country where the probability of the number of cases per 100 000 people is most likely to rise above 100.

**super spreader** (noun phrase)

An individual who is more likely than the average infected person to infect others.

**superspreading event** (noun phrase)

An event where an infectious disease (virus) spreads much more than usual.

**support vaccination** (noun phrase)  
Promoting the benefits of vaccination.

**swab test** (noun phrase)  
A test used to detect viruses and bacteria that cause respiratory infections.

**swab test cabin** (noun phrase)  
An innovative place where swab tests are performed without protective clothing and staff remain protected.

**swab testing station** (noun phrase)  
A place where swab tests are performed.

**Swedish way** (noun phrase)  
Sweden was one of the few countries to have opted against lockdowns and promoted the concept of herd immunity.

**Swiss cheese model** (noun phrase)  
Each slice of cheese represents a safety barrier or a precautionary measure for a particular hazard.

**Swiss cheese principle** (noun phrase)  
Hazards are prevented from causing human casualties by a series of barriers.

**symbolic ceremony** (noun phrase)  
A meaningful, non-religious ceremony performed by a wedding celebrant. It gives couples the opportunity to express their personality, tastes, and values. As it has no legal value, it offers great flexibility: it can be held anywhere, usually outdoors or in a private garden, the latter being very important in times of a pandemic. It is



also called a **humanist ceremony** (noun phrase) or **vow renewal** (noun phrase).

**synchronous course** (noun phrase)

An online course in which students are required to log on and participate in class at a specific time each week.

**systemic risk** (noun phrase)

The possibility that a company-level event could cause severe instability or the collapse of an entire industry or economy.

## T

**take-home exam** (noun phrase)

Self-completed assessment at home with access to all coursework notes, texts, and resources.

**telephone prescription** (noun phrase)

Requesting medication over the phone.

**test centre** (noun phrase) See also → coronavirus testing centre.

**test chaos** (noun phrase)

Confusion over the type and number of tests required.

**test regime** (noun phrase)

The testing requirements of an institution, company, or economy where a person works.

**test station** (noun phrase) See also → coronavirus testing centre.

**the 4 Es'** (noun phrase)

(Engage. Explain. Encourage. Enforce)

To ensure compliance with coronavirus rules, the UK authorities have adopted the Four Es' approach, which involves engagement, explanation and encouragement prior to enforcement.

**thermal scanner** (noun phrase) See also → COVID-19 thermal scanner.

**three-test strategy** (noun phrase)

A strategy that includes three tests, one before departure, on the day of departure, and following arrival.

**tiny wedding** (noun phrase)

An intimate wedding ceremony attended by a small group of about 35-50 people.

**toilet paper hamster** (noun phrase)

A person who stores large quantities of toilet paper.

**total shutdown** (noun phrase)

A complete closure of institutions, businesses, and organisations either for a shorter or longer period.

**total vaccination** (noun phrase)

The number of doses administered, not the number of people vaccinated. There may be more than 100 doses per 100 people, as some vaccines require more doses per person.

**tougher restriction** (noun phrase)

A restriction coming into force that is stricter than the previous one.

**travel document** (noun phrase)

A document issued by the government or an international treaty organisation, which is an acceptable proof of identity to enter a country.

**three G certificate / 3 G certificate** (noun phrase)

A certificate that a person has been tested, vaccinated, and has recovered ('Getestet, Geimpft, Genesen' in German).

**three G rule / 3G rule** (noun phrase)

Originating from Austria, the term refers to tested, vaccinated, and recovered ('Getestet, Geimpft, Genesen' in German), and was part of the Austrian entry regulations.

**treatment protocol** (noun phrase)

A formal procedure and a detailed plan for recommended therapies.

**trial phase** (noun phrase)

The testing of new treatments is divided into different stages, called phases.

**triple mutant** (noun phrase)

A mutant in which three different COVID strains are combined to form a new variant.

**two-household rule** (noun phrase)

Two larger families are allowed to meet, as long as the different households observe social distancing rules.

**two-test strategy** (noun phrase)

A person is considered negative for the coronavirus after two negative tests.

**U**

**ultraviolet lamp** (noun phrase)

A lamp that destroys harmful microorganisms with ultraviolet light without chemicals or side effects.

**ultraviolet light** (noun phrase)

A light that destroys harmful microorganisms without chemicals or side effects.

**unproven vaccine** (noun phrase)

A misconception that vaccines were developed too quickly to be trusted.

**unvaccinated** (adjective)

A person or an animal who has not received a single dose of vaccine against a disease.

**UV-C disinfection** (noun phrase)

UV-C radiation is a known effective disinfectant of air, water, and nonporous surfaces.

**UV-C handlamp** (noun phrase)

A portable light source and effective sanitising solution.

**UV-C lamp** (noun phrase)

A light source and effective sanitising solution.

**V**

**vaccinable** (adjective)

A disease for which a vaccine can be given.

**vaccinate** (verb)

To vaccinate someone to protect yourself and avoid spreading preventable diseases to other people in your community.

**vaccinated** (adjective)

Someone who has received at least one dose of vaccine.

**vaccination alliance** (noun phrase)

An organisation set up to deal with the changing and complex challenges of the pandemic.

**vaccination booster** (noun phrase) See also → booster vaccination.

Additional vaccine dose or doses to strengthen the immune system and help maintain a high level of protection against serious illnesses caused by the COVID-19 virus. Both headwords appeared in the media during the pandemic.

**vaccination bus** (noun phrase)

A person can simply walk in for a vaccination administered on a bus where no appointment is required.

**vaccination campaign** (noun phrase)

Promoting the use of vaccines to protect people of all ages against a disease.

**vaccination campaign week** (noun phrase)

A week-long collective action to promote the use of vaccines to protect people of all ages against a disease.

**vaccination card** (noun phrase) See also → digital vaccine card or → EU vaccination card.

**vaccination chaos** (noun phrase)

Disarray and confusion about the type of vaccine, dose and whether it is useful.

**vaccination dispute** (noun phrase)

A talk or a debate about vaccinations.

**vaccination documentation** (noun phrase)

Vaccine providers must document the administration of vaccines in their medical record system.

**vaccination envy** (noun phrase)

A feeling of jealousy or disappointment when someone else gets the vaccine but you do not.

**vaccination equity** (noun phrase) See also → vaccine equity.

**vaccination euphoria** (noun phrase)

A state of intense happiness and self-confidence due to being vaccinated.

**vaccination failure** (noun phrase)

The phenomenon that occurs when the immune system of an individual does not produce enough antibodies when vaccinated.

**vaccination frustration** (noun phrase)

Feelings of irritation and stress because of voluntary or mandatory vaccinations.

**vaccination mood** (noun phrase)

Change in mood symptoms following COVID-19 vaccination. A positive mood on the day of vaccination is associated with a better response to the vaccine.

**vaccination party** (noun phrase)

A party where unvaccinated people meet with others who have been vaccinated.

**vaccination pass or passport** (noun phrase)

A vaccination pass or passport is a document proving that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19.

**vaccination policy** (noun phrase)

A health policy adopted to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and to administer vaccinations.

**vaccination premium** (noun phrase)

Some employers offered a sum of money to employees who had been vaccinated, and those over 60 were able to receive extra money if they had been vaccinated.

**vaccination priority** (noun phrase)

The priority given to different groups because of their age, health, or circumstances.

**vaccination programme** (noun phrase)

A programme designed to prevent the spread of an infectious disease, to avoid complications and possible deaths, and to protect the health of the population.

**vaccination rate** (noun phrase)

The percentage of people vaccinated.

**vaccination refuser** (noun phrase)

A person who refuses to be vaccinated because of fear of pain or serious side effects, or because he or she believes that the disease is not harmful.

**vaccination registration** (noun phrase)

The registration of vaccinations, usually online or by phone.

**vaccination reward** (noun phrase)

Some companies gave gift cards to employees who got vaccinated and extra rewards to members who received booster shots.

**vaccination schedule** (noun phrase)

A table that summarizes current vaccination schedules from children to adults. The data are regularly updated with the latest official country reports, collected through the WHO/UNICEF joint reporting process.

**vaccination selfie** (noun phrase) See also → vaxxie.

Selfie taken during the administration of the (COVID-19) vaccine.

**vaccination service** (noun phrase)

A service that provides vaccination against a disease.



**vaccination status** (noun phrase)

Whether a person has received the recommended vaccination dose or booster doses.

**vaccination summit** (noun phrase) See also → global vaccination summit.

**vaccination supporter** (noun phrase)

A person who encourages and endorses vaccination.

**vaccination tourism** (noun phrase)

The practice of travelling to other countries to obtain vaccines.

**vaccination tourist** (noun phrase)

A person who travels to other countries to obtain vaccines.

**vaccination week** (noun phrase)

A week-long collective action to promote the use of vaccines.

**vaccine appointment** (noun phrase)

An arranged time for the administration of the first, second or third vaccination or booster.

**vaccine booster shot** (noun phrase) See also → booster shot and → vaccination booster.

**vaccine campaign** (noun phrase) See also → vaccination campaign.

**vaccine candidate** (noun phrase)

A vaccine or any component thereof, but in all cases, it must contain an antigen.

**vaccine centres** (noun phrase)

A facility where anyone can be vaccinated under professional conditions by health professionals.

**vaccine certificate** (noun phrase) See also → immunity certificate and → vaccination certificate.  
A certificate that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19.

**vaccine conspiracy** (noun phrase)

Vaccination is considered part of a group's secret plan to seize power and establish a new world order. Social media and the COVID-19 pandemic have accelerated the conspiracy narrative and brought it to the forefront of global public discourse.

**vaccine dose** (noun phrase)

A measured quantity of a drug or a medicine intended to be taken at one time.

**vaccine efficacy** (noun phrase) or **vaccine effectiveness** (noun phrase)

A measure of how well a vaccine protects people from infection, symptomatic illness, hospitalization, and death.

**vaccine envy** (noun phrase)

The feeling of jealousy, disappointment, or resentment that a person feels when someone else is vaccinated.

**vaccine equity** (noun phrase)

It means that vaccines should be distributed in each country according to need and regardless of economic status.

**VaccineGuard** (proper noun/noun phrase)

A digital infrastructure for interoperability, connecting the various actors in the vaccine ecosystem (vaccine manufacturers, hospitals, public health authorities, certificate providers, citizens, border guards, etc.), allowing for the verification of data provenance across organizational boundaries and international borders.

**vaccine ice-cream** (noun phrase)

Ice cream named after coronavirus vaccines, sold in an ice cream parlour in Budapest. The owner of the shop said that the most popular of these was Moderna in 2021.

**vaccine inequity** (noun phrase)

It means that not everyone in the world has equal access and rights to vaccines.

**vaccine jealousy** (noun phrase)

The feeling of jealousy, disappointment, or resentment that a person feels when someone else is vaccinated.

**vaccine justice** (noun phrase)

A global vaccination strategy that ensures equal value for the lives of the rich and the poor.

**vaccine mafia** (noun phrase)

Organised crime groups who attempted to counterfeit or steal supplies of the new COVID-19 vaccines.

**vaccine mix** (noun phrase)

Mixing vaccines may elicit a stronger or longer-lasting response than a single vaccination regimen.

**vaccine nationalism** (noun phrase)

Also known as the “my country first” approach. Refers to the pursuit of vaccines out of national interest and has profound and far-reaching consequences.

**vaccine passport** (noun phrase)

A physical or digital document certifying vaccination against one or more infectious diseases (such as COVID-19).

**vaccine point** (noun phrase)

A place where healthcare staff vaccinate citizens.

**vaccine policy** (noun phrase)

During COVID-19, public vaccination requirements changed dramatically with the rapid emergence of domestic vaccination passports and differential restrictions based on vaccination status.

**vaccine premium** (noun phrase)

Extra money in the form of premium reductions for vaccinations.

**vaccine production** (noun phrase)

The term is self-explanatory: the manufacture of vaccines, which consists of several stages.

**vaccine pusher** (noun phrase)

A person who persuades others to get vaccinated.

**vaccine rollout** (noun phrase)

Vaccination numbers and statistics.

**vaccine selfie** (noun phrase) See also → vaccination selfie and → vaxxie.

Selfie taken while administering a (COVID-19) vaccine.

**vaccine side effects** (noun phrase)

Side effects from vaccination, usually mild, such as pain, swelling, or redness on the arm where the shot was given.

**vaccine stamp** (noun phrase)

A stamp to be affixed to a vaccination card to certify vaccination.

**vaccine statistics** (noun phrase)

A vaccination dataset that uses the most recent official numbers from governments and health ministries worldwide.

**vaccine technology** (noun phrase)

Novel materials and technologies are revolutionising the way vaccines can be administered in the most appropriate parts of the body, while new methods of vaccine production can improve speed and availability.

**vaccine tracker** (noun phrase)

The tracker monitors the latest advances in COVID-19 vaccine development.

**Variant of Concern** (noun phrase) See also → VOC.

According to the World Health Organization, a variant for which there is evidence of increased transmissibility, more severe disease, or significant reduction in neutralization by antibodies from previous infection or vaccination, reduced efficacy of treatments or vaccines, or errors in diagnostic recognition.

**Variant of Interest** (noun phrase) See also → VOI.

Categorised by the World Health Organisation as coronavirus variants. A variant with specific genetic markers that is predicted to affect transmission, diagnosis, therapy, or immune escape.

**VaxPass** (noun phrase) See also → COVID pass.

A vaccination pass or passport is documentation that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19.

**vaxxie** (noun)

A selfie taken during the administration of a (COVID-19) vaccine injection. Slang and a portmanteau for vaccine and selfie.

**V-day** (noun)

The day of vaccination. Does not mean Victory Day or Valentine's Day here.

**vector-based vaccine** (noun phrase)

A vaccine that uses a harmless virus (in this case adenovirus) as a carrier. This vector virus is not the virus that causes COVID-19; therefore, COVID-19 cannot be contracted from the vaccine itself.

**ventilation concept** (noun phrase)

Room design depends on the type of ventilation. Ventilation is an important consideration in the design of medical facilities.

**video chat** (noun phrase)

An online conversation with colleagues or friends.

**video negotiation** (noun phrase)

A meeting in an online environment where participants can interact with each other.

**viral lie** (noun phrase)

A situation in which a lie spreads much faster than the truth or the news.

**viral load** (noun phrase)

The amount of virus in the blood of an infected person. It is expressed as the number of viral particles in each millilitre of blood.

**viral pandemic** (noun phrase)

A worldwide epidemic affecting many countries and large populations.

**viral shedding** (noun phrase)

Infected individuals shed viral particles while talking, exhaling, eating, and performing other normal daily activities, but may or may not experience viral symptoms.

**virolect** (noun)

Viral language. The name of the language variant associated with the coronavirus. It is not a single language variety: it includes medical, colloquial and slang words.

**virolinguistic landscape** (noun phrase)

The set of signs and diagrams related to COVID on the walls, windows, doors, etc. of buildings (offices, schools, shops, etc.) in a given area or street.

**virolinguistics** (noun)

Umbrella term. The collective name for the linguistic study of virus language (e.g., words, phrases). It investigates how elements of virus language perform functions in different speech situations (e.g., to signal new concepts, to entertain, to relieve stress, or to warn).

**virologism** (noun) See also → coroneologism.

The word is a portmanteau of the Latin ‘virus’ and the Greek ‘logos’ meaning ‘word’. Synonym of coroneologism. A new word or phrase related to a virus.

**virosemiotics** (noun)

Umbrella term. It investigates the impact of an epidemic on communication. In addition to linguistic features (which are analysed in the narrower sense of virolinguistics), it also deals with non-linguistic features, with particular regard to the meaning of pictorial elements (e.g., coronamemes, coronamojis).



**virtual after work party** (noun phrase)

An online party after work.

**virtual classroom** (noun phrase)

A collaborative web conferencing tool with an online whiteboard, breakout rooms, and screen sharing facilities for teachers and students.

**virtual concert** (noun phrase)

A virtual concert, also known as V-concert or virtual live, refers to a performance in which the performers are represented by virtual avatars.

**virtual dinner** (noun phrase)

A dinner held virtually. This was a common practice during the time of the coronavirus.

**virtual fan** (noun phrase)

An image or a model of a real fan.

**virtual meeting** (noun phrase)

A meeting where people connect online from different locations rather than in person.

**virtual menu** (noun phrase)

An online menu creator where a guest can choose from a selection of appealing pictures of different dishes that look good enough to eat.

**virtual party** (noun phrase) See also → online party.

A party or a celebration hosted online.

**virtual restaurant** (noun phrase)

A restaurant that does not have eat-in seating but has a full menu online. It serves customers exclusively by delivery and pick-up, based on telephone and online orders.

**virtual semester** (noun phrase)

The term means different things to different schools. Usually, it is a semester when students study a digital-based curriculum taught by instructors that lecture online.

**virtual session** (noun phrase) See also → virtual meeting.

**virtual stage** (noun phrase)

A virtual stage is a place where participants access all content, interact, communicate, and view information related to an event.

**virtual strip** (noun phrase)

The act of removing a person's clothing in a virtual environment. It became very popular during the pandemic.

**virtual strip club** (noun phrase)

In the absence of in-person strip clubs, the world of virtual strip clubs was born. It was COVID-19 that gave rise and popularity to these virtual online dance clubs. There are two types of virtual strip clubs – those that involve real dancers and those that use avatars in the metaverse. The most popular clubs are VRChat's, TrippyWRLD ENT (a user named 'Trippy') and Sanctuary, a hybrid club.

**virtual summit** (noun phrase)

A conference held online where expert speakers give presentations on a specific topic.

**virtual travel** (noun phrase)

The travel industry has been hit hard as countries across the globe have imposed travel restrictions and travel bans, in an attempt to contain the spread of the virus. Virtual travel tours offered a simulation of an existing place through a series of photos and videos.

**virtual wedding** (noun phrase)

The use of advanced video and livestream equipment to broadcast a wedding.

**virtual worship** (noun phrase)

The move by churches online to livestream their services or to provide online sermons and classes.

**virus bomb** (noun phrase)

A powerful biological weapon and weapon of mass destruction. At the time of the pandemic, some conspiracy theorists claimed that the emergence and spread of the virus was a deliberate act.

**virus detection** (noun phrase)

The identification of a virus infection by analysing the various components and functions of the virus.

**virus hotspot** (noun phrase)

An area of increased incidence or risk of coronavirus.

**virus mutation** (noun phrase)

A single change in the genetic code of a virus. It can occur frequently, but does not change the characteristics of the virus very often.

**VirusPass** (noun phrase) See also → VaxPass or → COVID pass.

A vaccination passport is documentation proving that a person has been vaccinated against COVID-19.

**virus scare** (noun phrase)

The coronavirus outbreak may cause a person to feel scared, worried, and stressed.

**virus variant areas** (noun phrase)

Regions/countries with a high risk of infection due to the spread of COVID variants.

**visitation area** (noun phrase)

A designated area where patients are permitted to receive visitors in accordance with hospital rules and regulations.

**visitor mask** (noun phrase)

Up until now, visitors have been required to wear a mask when entering a hospital. Patients and visitors are usually given a mask at the entrance.

**VOC** (abbreviation) See → Variant of Concern.

**VOI** (abbreviation) See → Variant of Interest.

**Vulcan salute** (noun phrase)

A hand gesture used by Vulcans (Star Trek). It means holding the palm of one hand outwards while placing the fingers in a 'V' shape with the middle and ring fingers separated and the others held together with the thumb extended.

**vulnerable and high-risk group** (noun phrase)

People who are over the age of 60, or who have health problems such as lung or heart disease, diabetes or other conditions affecting their immune system.

**W**

**walk-in** (noun)

A person such as a customer, patient, or interviewee who arrives at a clinic without an appointment.

**walking partner** (noun phrase)

A partner or a close friend with whom one usually walks.

**warning notification** (noun phrase)

A notification that allows a person to alert users in real time of possible non-compliant behaviour to make users aware of an organisation's security policy.

**wedding livestream** (noun phrase)

The use of advanced video and livestream equipment to broadcast weddings and events all over the world.

**wedding postponement announcement** (noun phrase)

During the COVID-19 crisis, several weddings were postponed due to the rules governing social gatherings. Couples usually announced the postponement and the new date of the wedding.

**well-ventilated** (adjectival phrase)

Open doors and windows are the best way to keep the air fresh in rooms. Together with other preventive measures, it can help prevent catching and spreading COVID-19 and other respiratory viruses.

**whataboutism** (noun)

A conversational tactic in which someone responds to an argument by changing the subject to focus on someone else's fault, implying that all criticism is invalid because no one is completely blameless. During the pandemic, the tactic was also used in politics linking the issue to vaccines and vaccine scepticism.

**window shopping** (noun phrase)

- a) The activity of spending time looking at the goods on sale in shop windows without intending to buy any of them;
- b) The activity of looking at a range of goods or services available for purchase, for example on the Internet;
- c) The act of considering the choices available in a particular situation before deciding what action to take.

**window tourism** (noun phrase)

Going on trips and looking at shop windows without entering the buildings.

**window visit** (noun phrase)

This means that a resident of a nursing home or assisted living facility stays inside and communicates through a closed window with a visitor, who is outside on the other side of the window.

**winter wave** (noun phrase)

A wave of a coronavirus epidemic in winter months.

**Woom bikes** (noun phrase)

A brand of bicycle for children. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a high demand for these bikes as children spent a lot of time at home.

**workation** (noun)

The word is a portmanteau of work and vacation. It means combining work and leisure to allow employees to relax and be more productive.

**Y**

**YouTube yoga** (noun phrase)

Free online yoga sessions on YouTube.

**Z**

**zero-COVID policy** (noun phrase)

An attempt to prevent the spread of the coronavirus in any community and to keep cases as close to zero as possible. The entry next (zero-COVID strategy) is very similar to this one.

**zero-COVID strategy** (noun phrase)

A strategy designed to contain and reduce virus transmission to near-zero levels and ultimately eradicate the virus within a defined geographic region.

**zombie company** (noun phrase)

A firm that has not made enough profit to service their debts for three consecutive years. Due to COVID, their number increased in 2020.

**zombie firm** (noun phrase)

Any firm that is active in the market but has low productivity, high debt, and poor profitability.

**zombification** (noun)

The COVID-19 pandemic also affected the financial balance sheets of companies. The debt of non-financial companies started to increase and profitability started to decline.

**zoom dinner** (noun phrase)

Friends and family members who were unable to meet in person during the coronavirus pandemic, often used this online platform to have a virtual dinner together.

**zoomyoga** (noun)

Online yoga classes where the trainer can give personalised instructions.



## REFERENCES AND INTERNET SOURCES

- A Pandemic Reality: How Data Studies Drive COVID-19 Research.* (n.d.). Wake Forest University School of Medicine. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://school.wakehealth.edu/features/research/a-pandemic-reality>
- Addo I. Y. (2020). Double pandemic: racial discrimination amid coronavirus disease 2019. *Social sciences & humanities open*, 2(1), 100074. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaoh.2020.100074>
- Aitchison, J. (2021, December 16). *Covid Scotland: Christmas hotpots predicted by Imperial College London map.* The Herald. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/19788396.covid-scotland-christmas-hotpots-predicted-imperial-college-london-map/>
- Antibody | Definition, Structure, Function, & Types.* (n.d.). Encyclopaedia Britannica. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.britannica.com/science/antibody>
- Antivirals: Antiviral Medication, What they treat & How they work.* Cleveland Clinic. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/drugs/21531-antivirals>
- Ashri, D., & Sahoo, B. P. (2021). Open Book Examination and Higher Education During COVID-19: Case of University of Delhi. *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*, 50(1), 73–86. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047239521013783>
- Aubrey, A. (2020, March 15). *No-Touch Greetings Take Off: People Are Getting Creative About Saying „Hi.”* NPR.org. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2020/03/15/814540484/no-touch-greetings-take-off-people-are-getting-creative-about-saying-hi>

- Baker, N., & Ledford, H. (2022, May 13). *Coronapod: 'viral ghosts' support idea that SARS-CoV-2 reservoirs could be behind long COVID*. Coronapod: 'Viral Ghosts' Support Idea That SARS-CoV-2 Reservoirs Could Be Behind Long COVID. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-01331-9>
- Banerjee, S. (2021, July 13). *COVID-19: Variants of Concern and Variants of Interest*. COVID-19: Variants of Concern and Variants of Interest - the Hindu. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/covid-19-variants-of-concern-and-variants-of-interest/article35301681.ece>
- Baraniuk, C. (2021, January 1). *Covid-19: What do we know about airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2?* The BMJ. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://www.bmj.com/content/373/bmj.n1030>
- Barnucz, N. (2021). COVIDictionary Words and phrases related to the global pandemic – Review. *Papers in Art and Humanities*. 1(2) 43–47.
- Barnucz, N. (2022a). Járványszótár: A világvjárványhoz köthető szavak és kifejezések. COVIDictionary. Words and phrases related to the global pandemic. Recenzió. *Belügyi Szemle*. 70(3) 643–648. <https://doi.org/10.38146/BSZ.2022.3.11>
- Barnucz N. (2022b). Digitális pedagógia alkalmazásának lehetőségei a rendészeti szaknyelvi órán. *Magyar Rendészet*. 22(2) 183–196.
- Beach Check App | Local Digital*. (2020, August 1). Local Digital. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://www.localdigital.gov.uk/funded-project/beach-check-app/>
- Belgium goes into three-week „lockdown light.”* (2021, November 26). Euobserver. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://euobserver.com/health-and-society/153647>

- Belgium in Brief: Explaining The Cuddle Contact.* (2020, November 12). The Brussels Times. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.brusselstimes.com/belgium/140404/belgium-in-brief-the-belgian-word-heard-around-the-world-knuffelcontact-cuddle-contact-frank-vandenbroucke-stein-van-gucht-covid-19-stanford-bars-gyms-brussels-tests-inge-neven-sinterklaas-non-essent>
- Berlin, B. M. (2020, November 15). *Corona: & ldquo; Salami-Lockdown & ldquo; in Schulen - was bedeutet das?* Corona: & Bldquo; Salami-Lockdown & Ldquo; in Schulen - Was Bedeutet Das? - Berliner Morgenpost. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.morgenpost.de/vermishtes/article230916040/Lehrer-beklagen-Salami-Lockdown-was-bedeutet-das.html>
- Biobot Analytics · Why Wastewater was a Leading Indicator of the Omicron Surge.* (2022, February 22). Biobot Analytics. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://biobot.io/why-wastewater-was-a-leading-indicator-of-the-omicron-surge/>
- Bloomberg Quicktake. (2020, May 2). *German Nightclub Opens a Drive-In Disco To Keep Nightlife Socially-Distant.* YouTube. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZ\\_WyTjBWAQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZ_WyTjBWAQ)
- Borszéki, J. (2020). Az English for Border and Coast Guards című nemzetközi szaknyelvi oktatóanyag fejlesztésének folyamata – a nem-nyelvész szakemberek szerepe. *Porta Lingua.* 231–247.
- Borszéki, J. (2021a). The Development of E-Learning Tools Used for Teaching English for Law Enforcement. *Internal Security.* 13(1) 181–200.

- Borszéki, J. (2021b). The Definition of Specific-Purpose English Language Competences Needed in Border Control and Their Development Potentials: III. English for Border and Coast Guards: Specific-Purpose English Language Skills and the FRONTEX Purpose English Language Skills and the FRONTEX Courses Designed for Their Development – Level B2 Courses Designed for Their Development – Level B2. *Magyar Rendészet*. 21(1) 13–25.
- Boyersky, K. (2020, June 12). *What Is Hybrid Learning? Here's Everything You Need to Know*. What Is Hybrid Learning? Here's Everything You Need to Know. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://resources.owllabs.com/blog/hybrid-learning>
- Brook, C. (n.d.). *What is Cyber Hygiene? A Definition of Cyber Hygiene, Benefits, Best Practices, and More*. Digital Guardian. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://digitalguardian.com/blog/what-cyber-hygiene-definition-cyber-hygiene-benefits-best-practices-and-more>
- Burke, P. (2020, March 6). *Should Vulcan salute become new greeting in coronavirus era?* WPTV News Channel 5 West Palm. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://www.wptv.com/entertainment/should-vulcan-salute-become-new-greeting-in-coronavirus-era>
- Burney, J. A., Roberts, S.C., De Haan, L.L., et al. (2022). Epidemiological and Clinical Features of Kawasaki Disease During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the United States. *JAMA Network Open*, 5(6):e2217436. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.17436
- Bushuyev, S., Babayev, I., Bushuiev, D., Bushuyeva, N., & Babayev, J. (2021). Emotional behavior in the „Infodemic vs. Panicdemic vs. Pandemic” modeling COVID-19. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*, 2851, 391–400. <https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/global-literature-on-novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/resource/pt/covidwho-1212170>

- Caddy, S. L. (2021, January 27). *Coronavirus: a single 'escape mutant' shouldn't render a vaccine useless*. The Conversation. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://theconversation.com/coronavirus-a-single-escape-mutant-shouldnt-render-a-vaccine-useless-153812>
- Carbonaro, G. (2020, November 3). *Belgians allowed „cuddle buddies” under new lockdown*. Belgians Allowed „cuddle Buddies” Under New Lockdown - CGTN. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://newseu.cgtn.com/news/2020-11-03/Belgians-allowed-cuddle-buddies-under-new-lockdown-V5ZjrmBSlW/index.html>
- Cardinali, D. P., Brown, G. M., Reiter, R. J., & Pandi-Perumal, S. R. (2020). Elderly as a High-risk Group during COVID-19 Pandemic: Effect of Circadian Misalignment, Sleep Dysregulation and Melatonin Administration. *Sleep and vigilance*, 4(2), 81–87. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41782-020-00111-7>
- CDC. (2022, August 24). *How Health Departments Can Increase COVID-19 Vaccinations*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/health-departments/generate-vaccinations.html>
- Choon, C. M. (2022, January 16). *Workation: Millennials in South Korea embrace travel-as-you-work trend in Covid-19 era*. Workation: Millennials in South Korea Embrace Travel-as-you-work Trend in Covid-19 Era | the Straits Times. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/east-asia/workation-millennials-embrace-travel-as-you-work-trend-in-covid-19-era>

- Chow, D., & Syal, A. (2021, October 14). „*Mix and match*” *Covid vaccine boosters are effective, NIH study finds*. NBC News. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://www.nbcnews.com/health/health-news/mix-match-covid-vaccine-boosters-are-effective-nih-study-finds-rcna2974>
- Corona bonus for employees „Schunk rewards your efforts during the pandemic.”* (n.d.). Schunk. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <https://people.schunk-group.com/en/news/detail/corona-bonus-for-employees~n17432>
- Coronavirus (COVID-19) recovery premium 2022 to 2023: conditions of grant for local authorities.* (2022, September 27). GOV.UK. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-recovery-premium-funding-allocations-and-conditions-of-grant-2022-to-2023/coronavirus-covid-19-recovery-premium-2022-to-2023-conditions-of-grant-for-local-authorities>
- Coronavirus: Drive-thru Christmas market is Germany’s answer to partial COVID-19 lockdown.* (2020, November 12). YouTube. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yDm-P7y8oxo>
- COVID-19 High risk groups.* (n.d.). COVID-19 Advice - High Risk Groups | WHO Western Pacific. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.who.int/westernpacific/emergencies/covid-19/information/high-risk-groups>
- COVID-19 innovation award - CiteAb Awards 2021.* (n.d.). CiteAb. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from [https://www.citeab.com/awards/2021/covid\\_19-innovation-award](https://www.citeab.com/awards/2021/covid_19-innovation-award)
- COVID-19 Vaccination tracker.* (2022, July 15). Reuters. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.reuters.com/graphics/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/vaccination-rollout-and-access/>

- COVID-19 Vaccines are Effective.* (2022, June 29). CDC. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/effectiveness/index.html>
- Covid-killing' light tested in office pods.* (2022, July 7). 'Covid-killing' Light Tested in Office Pods – UKRI. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.ukri.org/news-and-events/tackling-the-impact-of-covid-19/addressing-technological-challenges/covid-killing-light-tested-in-office-pods/>
- Csóka, E. (2021). Az első „karantév” angol szótáráról (Uricska Erna 2021). *COVIDictionary. Words and phrases related to the global pandemic.* Rejtjel Kiadó. Budapest). In Istók, B., & Simon, Sz. (eds): *Online oktatás – kontaktoktatás. Edukációs folyamatok és a Covid19.* Komárom. Selye János Egyetem. 83–89.
- Currie, C. (2020) A Lay Person's Guide to the Analytical Responses to Covid-19, *Impact*, 2, 25–27. DOI: 10.1080/2058802X.2020.1821504
- Davies, C. (2022, March 27). *Covid: Schools in Wales still face chaos, teachers warn.* BBC News. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-60875242>
- Davis, N. (2021, July 2). *UK pupils use orange juice to fake 'positive' Covid test results.* The Guardian. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jul/02/uk-pupils-orange-juice-fake-positive-covid-test-results>
- Dealing with lockdown fatigue.* (n.d.). The Therapy Hub. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://thetherapyhub.com.au/dealing-with-lockdown-fatigue/>

- Definition of INTENSIVE CARE.* (2022, November 23). Intensive Care Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intensive+care>
- Definition of resistance | Dictionary.com.* (n.d.). [www.dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com). Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/resistance>
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.* (2021, March 9). Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.dewr.gov.au/transition-work/fact-sheets/return-faceface-servicing>
- distance mark. (n.d.) *McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms, 6E.* (2003). Retrieved December 7 2022 from <https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/distance+mark>
- Distance marker.* (n.d.). TheFreeDictionary.com. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/distance+marker>
- DMS Services, D. (2021, July 7). *Studies Show Increase of House Arrest During COVID-19 Pandemic - DMS Services 2022.* DMS Services 2022. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.dmsprogram.com/studies-show-increase-of-house-arrest-during-covid-19-pandemic/>
- Domonkosi, Á., & Ludányi, Zs. (2022). Social Distancing and Politeness: Hungarian Emailing Practices During the Coronavirus Epidemic. In: Brunn, S.D., & Gilbreath, D. (eds): *COVID-19 and a World of Ad Hoc Geographies.* Cham: Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-94350-9\\_40](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-94350-9_40)
- Drive-thru market saves German Christmas tradition.* (2020, November 29). BBC News. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-europe-55119997>



- Duong, D. (2021, July 12). *Alpha, Beta, Delta, Gamma: What's important to know about SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern?* National Library of Medicine. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8342008/>
- Ellison, J. (2021, April 13). *Vaccines debate: 'Escape variants' of the coronavirus are a serious future threat.* UW News. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.washington.edu/news/2021/04/13/covid-19-vaccines-escape-variants-of-the-coronavirus-are-a-serious-future-threat/>
- ET Bureau. (2021, November 30). *Amid virus scare, bulls & bears fight it out on D-Street.* Economic Times. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/amid-virus-scare-bulls-bears-fight-it-out-on-d-street/articleshow/87993668.cms?from=mdr>
- EU Digital COVID Certificate.* (2022, January 25). European Commission - European Commission. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from [https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/eu-digital-covid-certificate\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/eu-digital-covid-certificate_en)
- Flurona and Its Impact on Flu Season | AHA.* (n.d.). American Hospital Association. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.aha.org/flurona-and-its-impact-flu-season>
- Fulton, K. (2020, October 2). *Top tips for running a hybrid digital festival during Covid-19 - Tech Nation.* Tech Nation. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://technation.io/news/top-tips-for-running-a-hybrid-digital-festival-during-covid-19/>
- Galehouse, M. (2020, May 14). *Taking your temperature with a thermal scanner, through COVID-19 and beyond - TMC News.* TMC News. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <https://www.tmc.edu/news/2020/05/taking-your-temperature-with-a-thermal-scanner-through-covid-19-and-beyond/>

- Galer, K. (n.d.). *Understanding „lockout” versus „lockdown” at your child’s school*. <https://www.kktv.com>. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.kktv.com/content/news/Understanding-lockout-versus-lockdown-at-your-childs-school-490915421.html>
- Georgia. (2020, September 16). *The coronavirus pandemic is „a global lie” imposed on the population. Official COVID-19 death rates have been falsified and the World Health Organization (WHO) exaggerates the virus fatality rates and threats*. - Poynter. Poynter. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from [https://www.poynter.org/?ifcn\\_misinformation=the-coronavirus-pandemic-is-a-global-lie-imposed-on-the-population-official-covid-19-death-rates-have-been-falsified-and-the-world-health-organization-who-exaggerates-the-virus-fa](https://www.poynter.org/?ifcn_misinformation=the-coronavirus-pandemic-is-a-global-lie-imposed-on-the-population-official-covid-19-death-rates-have-been-falsified-and-the-world-health-organization-who-exaggerates-the-virus-fa)
- German police under fire for misuse of COVID app – DW – 01/11/2022*. (2022, November 1). [dw.com](https://www.dw.com/en/german-police-under-fire-for-misuse-of-covid-contact-tracing-app/a-60393597). Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.dw.com/en/german-police-under-fire-for-misuse-of-covid-contact-tracing-app/a-60393597>
- Global Vaccination Summit*. (2019, September 12). Global Vaccination Summit. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2019/09/12/default-calendar/global-vaccination-summit>
- Hart, M. (2019, November 12). *What Is a Smart Office? Here’s What You Need to Know*. What Is a Smart Office? Here’s What You Need to Know. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://resources.owllabs.com/blog/smart-office>
- Hill, C. (2020, June 29). *COVID-19 Sneeze Guards & Work Barriers*. FramingTech.com. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <https://blog.framingtech.com/equipment/sneeze-guards-front-line-ppe-for-industries/>

- Holtzapple, A. (2021, April 1). *Ghost Kitchens Take Off During COVID-19 | Vulcan Equipment*. Ghost Kitchens Take off During COVID-19 | Vulcan Equipment. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.vulcanequipment.com/blog/ghost-kitchens-take-during-covid-19>
- Home isolation and COVID-19: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia*. (n.d.). Home Isolation and COVID-19: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://medlineplus.gov/ency/patientinstructions/000975.htm>
- Hospital Resources*. (n.d.). Hospital Resources | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.ahrq.gov/patient-safety/settings/hospital/resource/about.html>
- How COVID-19-related crime infected Europe during 2020 | Europol*. (2021, December 6). Europol. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-events/publications/how-covid-19-related-crime-infected-europe-during-2020>
- How do people become infected with COVID-19? - Amwell*. (n.d.). How Do People Become Infected With COVID-19? - Amwell. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://patients.amwell.com/faq/How-do-people-become-infected-with-covid-19/>
- How long do mRNA and spike proteins last in the body?* (2022, November 1). How Long Do mRNA and Spike Proteins Last in the Body? | Nebraska Medicine Omaha, NE. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.nebraskamed.com/COVID/where-mrna-vaccines-and-spike-proteins-go>

- How to assess your COVID-19 risk | Government of Yukon.* (n.d.). How to Assess Your COVID-19 Risk | Government of Yukon. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://yukon.ca/en/health-and-wellness/covid-19-information/your-health-covid-19/how-assess-your-covid-19-risk>
- Hungary to launch new vaccination week campaign when jabs cleared for 5-11 age group.* (2021, November 23). Portfolio.hu. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.portfolio.hu/en/economy/20211123/hungary-to-launch-new-vaccination-week-campaign-when-jabs-cleared-for-5-11-age-group-512184>
- Hygiene concept | University of Stuttgart.* (2021, September 21). Hygiene Concept | University of Stuttgart. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.uni-stuttgart.de/en/university/news/corona/hygiene-concept/>
- INHAG Covid test center cabin - Inhag Zelte.* (n.d.). Inhag Zelte. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.inhag-zelte.de/en/scaffolding-tents/inhag-covid-test-center-cabin/>
- Istók, B., & Lőrincz, G. (2020). A virolingvisztika részterületei. In: Simon Szabolcs (ed.): *12<sup>th</sup> International Conference of J. Selye University. Language and Literacy Section. Conference Proceedings.* Komárno: J. Selye University. 83–92. <https://doi.org/10.36007/3761.2020.83>
- Istók, B., & Lőrincz, G. (2021a). Virology: Introduction to the Study of the Coronavirus Language. *Acta Universitatis Sapientiae, Philologica.* 13(2) 93–111. <https://doi.org/10.2478/ausp-2021-0015>
- Istók, B., & Lőrincz, G. (2021b). „Jól láttok? Jól hallotok?” Távközlésmékek a korona idején. In: Istók, B. & Simon, Sz. (eds.): *Online oktatás – kontaktoktatás. Edukációs folyamatok és a Covid19.* Komárno: Selye János Egyetem. 39–50.

- Istók, B., & Lőrincz, G., (2022). A vírusveszélyre utaló feliratok nyelve Dél-Szlovákiában. *Magyar Nyelv*. 118(2) 175–191.
- Istók, B., Lőrincz, G., & Tóth, Sz. T. (2022). Semantics of the virolect with particular regard to the Hungarian language. In: *Vestnik ugrovedenia (Bulletin of Ugric Studies)*. 12(1) 48–56. DOI: 10.30624/2220-4156-2022-12-1-48-56
- Janeway, C.A. Jr, Travers, P., Walport, M., & Shlomchik, M. J. (2001, January 1). *Immunological memory - Immunobiology - NCBI Bookshelf*. Immunological Memory - Immunobiology - NCBI Bookshelf. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK27158/>
- Kalaichandran, A. (2021, August 23). *A lucky few seem „resistant” to Covid-19. Scientists want to know why*. STAT. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.statnews.com/2021/08/23/lucky-few-seem-resistant-to-covid19-scientists-want-to-know-why-2/>
- Kelmendi, M. (n.d.). *What is Virtual Travel and How Can I Exploit It During The Coronavirus Crisis?* visaguide.world. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <https://visaguide.world/tips/what-is-virtual-travel/>
- Keyes, K. (2020, April 9). *How to File a Divorce Agreement During Covid-19*. South Shore Divorce Mediation. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://madivorcemediators.com/court-filings-and-covid-19-how-to-file-agreements-in-ma-probate-family-courts-during-crisis/>
- Khamisi, R. (2020, February 8). *Coronavirus Is Bad. Comparing It to the Flu Is Worse*. WIRED. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.wired.com/story/coronavirus-is-bad-comparing-it-to-the-flu-is-worse/>

- Khoo, I. (2017, October 16). *'Disaster Fatigue' Is What Happens When Our Minds Are Bombarded With Bad News*. HuffPost. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from [https://www.huffpost.com/archive/ca/entry/disaster-fatigue\\_a\\_23244769](https://www.huffpost.com/archive/ca/entry/disaster-fatigue_a_23244769)
- Kirkham, A. (n.d.). *What is distributed work and how can it benefit your enterprise?* Envoy. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://envoy.com/blog/what-is-distributed-work/>
- Kliegman, R. (n.d.). *Mass Immunization - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics*. Mass Immunization - an Overview | ScienceDirect Topics. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/mass-immunization>
- Köllő, J., & Reizer, B. (2021). The impact of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and firm revenues in Hungary, *Acta Oeconomica*, 71(S1), 93-117. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1556/032.2021.00031>
- Kossakovski, F. (2020, October 27). *Why some people are superspreaders and how the body emits coronavirus*. Science. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/why-people-are-coronavirus-superspreaders-how-body-emits-infectious-particles>
- Kwiecinski, J., & Mycek, D. (2020, April 23). *Gay couple fights prejudice and coronavirus in Poland with rainbow masks*. NBC News. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/gay-couple-fights-prejudice-coronavirus-poland-giving-out-rainbow-masks-n>
- La Page, M., & McNamara, A. (n.d.). *Alpha covid-19 variant (B.1.1.7)*. Alpha Covid-19 Variant (B.1.1.7) | New Scientist. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.newscientist.com/definition/uk-covid-19-variant-b-1-1-7/>

- Law, T. (2020, June 11). „*Superforecasters*” Are Making Eerily Accurate Predictions About COVID-19. Time. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://time.com/5848271/superforecasters-covid-19/>
- Limbach, A. (2022, October 27). *Long COVID: how lost connections between nerve cells in the brain may explain cognitive symptoms*. The Conversation. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://theconversation.com/long-covid-how-lost-connections-between-nerve-cells-in-the-brain-may-explain-cognitive-symptoms-192702>
- Lubell, J. (2021, November 1). *COVID-19 vaccine boosters mix and match: What the evidence shows*. American Medical Association. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://www.ama-assn.org/delivering-care/public-health/covid-19-vaccine-boosters-mix-and-match-what-evidence-shows>
- Masciandro, D., Ugolini, S., & Goodhart, C. (2021, February 4). *Helicopter money in another pandemic recession: Venice, 1630*. CEPR. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/helicopter-money-another-pandemic-recession-venice-1630>
- McDonnel, A. (2021, July 19). *It's Freedom Day in the UK—but COVID Is Not Going Away Any Time Soon*. Center for Global Development | Ideas to Action. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.cgdev.org/blog/its-freedom-day-uk-covid-not-going-away-any-time-soon>
- McKee, T. (n.d.). *Matrix for opening the City*. Matrix for Opening the City. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <http://innovate.charleston-sc.gov/covid/reignite/matrix.htm>
- McKeever, V. (2020, March 5). *The coronavirus is stopping the handshake . . . but the „footshake” is taking its place*. CNBC. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/03/05/the-coronavirus-is-seeing-the-footshake-replace-the-handshake.html>

- Medical Waste* | US EPA. (2016, February 17). US EPA. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.epa.gov/rcra/medical-waste>
- Mens, H., Koch, A., Chaine, M., & Andersen, A. B. (n.d.). *The Hammer vs Mitigation-A comparative retrospective register study of the Swedish and Danish national responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.* | *APMIS*;129(7): 384-392, 2021 Jul. | MEDLINE. The Hammer Vs Mitigation-A Comparative Retrospective Register Study of the Swedish and Danish National Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020. | *APMIS*;129(7): 384-392, 2021 Jul. | MEDLINE. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/global-literature-on-novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/resource/fr/covidwho-1299098>
- Molnár, K. (2021). *4D Diskurzus a digitális didaktikai diverzitásról. Beszélgetőkönyv.* Dunakeszi: Self-publishing.
- Nazar, S., & Pieters, T. (2021). *Plandemic Revisited: A Product of Planned Disinformation Amplifying the COVID-19 „infodemic”.* *Frontiers in public health*, 9, 649930. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.649930>
- New words – 4 January 2021.* (2021, January 4). About Words - Cambridge Dictionary Blog. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2021/01/04/new-words-4-january-2021/>
- NSSF. (2022, March 14). *Social Protection Week under the Second-Day Theme of „COVID-19 Response and Social Health Protection in Cambodia” - National Social Security Fund.* National Social Security Fund. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <http://www.nssf.gov.kh/2022/03/14/social-protection-week-under-the-second-day-theme-of-covid-19-response-and-social-health-protection-in-cambodia/>



- Ocean 100. (2020, May 26). *Interesting idea, a COVID-19 beer/drink fence!* - Corey. Facebook. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.facebook.com/ocean100/photos/interesting-idea-a-covid-19-beerdrink-fence-coreyhttpbitlycoreyonocean100/10157166831220736/>
- Ormseth, M. (2021, January 12). *COVID-19 vaccines to be administered at Disneyland, Orange County's first "super" distribution site.* Los Angeles Times. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2021-01-11/coronavirus-vaccines-to-be-administered-at-disneyland>
- Pettygrove, S. (n.d.) „attack rate”. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.britannica.com/science/attack-rate>
- Proof of COVID-19 vaccination.* (n.d.). ontario.ca. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.ontario.ca/page/proof-covid-19-vaccination>
- Remote Proctoring Checklists During COVID-19 | PAEA.* (n.d.). Remote Proctoring Checklists During COVID-19 | PAEA. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://paeaonline.org/assessment/proctor-resources/remote-proctoring-checklists-during-covid-19>
- Research Vaccine Candidates Definition | Law Insider.* (n.d.). Law Insider. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/research-vaccine-candidates>
- RKI - COVID-19 - Interrupt chains of infection digitally with the Corona-Warn-App.* (n.d.). RKI - COVID-19 - Interrupt Chains of Infection Digitally With the Corona-Warn-App. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/0-utbreaks/COVID-19/CWA/CWA.html>

- S fon tap tours. (2021, August 9). *Safe Craft Beer Walking Tours during Covid - SF on Tap Tours*. SF On Tap Tours. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://sfontaptours.com/safe-craft-beer-walking-tours-during-covid/>
- Sári, E. (2022, April 4). *What Is a Hybrid Conference? / akcongress/blog*. Akcongress/Blog. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://akcongress.com/blog/hybrid-conference/?lang=en>
- Scott, F., & Thorn, R. (2021, February 20). *Lockdown in Britain's „plague village.”* BBC News. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/uk-56105573>
- Secondary infection*. (2021, July 1). Secondary Infection. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/Health/Pages/conditions.aspx?hwid=sts14369&lang=en-ca>
- Sen-Crowe, B., Sutherland, M., McKenney, M., & Elkbuli, A. (2021). A Closer Look Into Global Hospital Beds Capacity and Resource Shortages During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *The Journal of surgical research*, 260, 56–63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2020.11.062>
- Servick, K. (2020, March 22). *Cellphone tracking could help stem the spread of coronavirus. Is privacy the price?* AAAS. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.science.org/content/article/cellphone-tracking-could-help-stem-spread-coronavirus-privacy-price>
- Sharma, M. (2021, July 1). *COVID-19 and the conundrum of the Prevention Paradox in India*. Observer Research Foundation. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/covid-19-and-the-conundrum-of-the-prevention-paradox-in-india/>

- Silva Júnior, J. V. J., Lopes, T. R. R., Weiblen, R., & Flores, E. F. (2021). Background immunity: How important is it for SARS-CoV-2?. *Journal of medical virology*, 93(3), 1253–1254. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jmv.26602>
- Siqueira, L. T. D., Vitor, J. D. S., Dos Santos, A. P., Silva, R. L. F., Moreira, P. A. M., & Veis Ribeiro, V. (2022). Influence of the characteristics of home office work on self-perceived vocal fatigue during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Logopedics, phoniatrics, vocology*, 47(4), 279–283. <https://doi.org/10.1080>
- Smith, P. (2020). Hard lockdown and a „health dictatorship”: Australia’s lucky escape from covid-19, *BMJ* 2020; 371 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m4910>
- Swiss cheese model may be the key to keeping you safe from COVID-19.* (2021, August 5). Medcom. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://medcom.uiowa.edu/theloop/news/why-swiss-cheese-may-be-the-key-to-keeping-you-safe-from-covid-19>
- The Editorial Board. (2020, March 19). *Opinion | Rethinking the Coronavirus Shutdown*. WSJ. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.wsj.com/articles/rethinking-the-coronavirus-shutdown-11584659154>
- The role of SARS-CoV-2 aerosol transmission during the COVID-19 pandemic | Royal Society.* (2022, February 11). The Role of SARS-CoV-2 Aerosol Transmission During the COVID-19 Pandemic | Royal Society. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://royalsociety.org/blog/2022/02/the-role-of-sars-cov-2-aerosol-transmission-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>
- Thousands of frontline healthcare workers excluded from Covid-19 bonus payment.* - Irish Wheelchair Association. (2022, February 7). Irish Wheelchair Association. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <https://www.iwa.ie/thousands-of-frontline-healthcare-workers-excluded-from-covid-19-bonus-payment/>

- Turak, N. (2021, April 5). „*It’s a big mess.*” *Europe buckles down for Easter lockdowns as Covid cases eclipse spring 2020 levels.* CNBC. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/04/05/europe-buckles-down-for-easter-as-covid-19-cases-eclipse-spring-2020-levels.html>
- UK may be forced into Omicron circuit breaker lockdown: Reports - Times of India.* (2021, December 18). The Times of India. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/uk/uk-may-be-forced-into-omicron-circuit-breaker-lockdown-reports/articleshow/88361292.cms>
- Understanding and managing cascading and systemic risks: lessons from COVID-19 - World.* (2022, April 8). ReliefWeb. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/understanding-and-managing-cascading-and-systemic-risks-lessons-covid-19>
- Uricska, E. (2021). *COVIDictionary. Words and phrases related to the global pandemic.* Budapest: Rejtjel Kiadó.
- Uricska, E. (2022). *COVIDictionary – Virolingvizika és az angol egynyelvű járványszótár.* In Fodorné, Tóth, K. (ed.): *LLL 4.0 – Hogyan alakítja át a digitalizáció az LLL stratégiákat?* Pécs: „MELLearn – Felsőoktatási Hálózat az Életen át tartó tanulásért” Egyesület – Budapesti Metropolitan Egyetem. 472–479.
- Uricska, E., & Molnár, K. (2022). *Az angol nyelvű járványszótár létrehozása szerzői és szerkesztői szemmel.* In Katteín-Pornói, R., Mrázik, J., & Pogátsnik, M. (eds.). *Tanuló társadalom. Oktatókutatás járvány idején.* Magyarország: Debreceni Egyetemi Kiadó – Magyar Nevelés- és Oktatókutatók Egyesülete. Budapest – Debrecen. 556–563.

- Vaccine technology and delivery.* (2022, December 2). Vaccine Technology and Delivery | Research Groups | Imperial College London. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/a-z-research/vaccine-research-network/research-themes/vaccine-technology-and-delivery/>
- VaccineGuard Awarded Top Digital Solution for COVID-19 at the UAE Global Business Summit.* (2021, December 18). Guartime. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://guardtime.com/blog/vaccineguard-awarded-top-digital-solution-for-covid-19-at-the-uae-global-business-summit>
- Veszelszki, Á. (2020a). *Karanténzótár. Virális tartalom.* Budapest: Iku-Inter Nonprofit Kft.
- Veszelszki, Á. (2020b). Kórleányomat és korleányomat – új szavakkal kifejezve. *E-NYELV.HU MAGAZIN.* Retrieved December 6, 2022 from <https://enylvmagazin.hu/2020/04/16/korleanyomat-es-korleanyomat-uj-szavakkal-kifejezve/>
- Veszelszki, Á. (2022). *Karanténzótár 2. Kor- és kórdokumentum.* Budapest: Anyanyelvápolók Szövetsége.
- Voa News (2021, November 4). *WHO: Europe Now Epicenter of COVID-19 Pandemic.* VOA. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://www.voanews.com/a/who-europe-now-epicenter-of-covid-19-pandemic-/6299895.html>
- Webb, A., & Daily, B. (2020, July 2). *Coronavirus: How “immunity passports” could create an antibody elite.* BBC News. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-53082917>
- Welcome to the Pandemic-friendly Home.* (2020, June 13). Reporting ASEAN - Voices and Views From Within Southeast Asia. Retrieved December 10, 2022, from <https://www.reportingasean.net/welcome-pandemic-friendly-home/>
- Wemer, D. (2020, March 24). *Amid coronavirus, a dog eat dog world is back.* Atlantic Council. Retrieved December

- 8, 2022, from <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/new-atlanticist/amid-coronavirus-a-dog-eat-dog-world-is-back/>
- Wethall, J., & Raaii, S. G. (2021, November 1). *Agencies Clarify How Employers Can Charge COVID-19 Vaccine Premium Incentives*. McDermott Will & Emery. Retrieved December 8, 2022, from <https://www.mwe.com/insights/agencies-clarify-how-employers-can-charge-covid-19-vaccine-premium-incentives/>
- What does coronavirus cluster mean? COVID-19 terms explained.* (2020, May 10). What Does Coronavirus Cluster Mean? COVID-19 Terms Explained | Health News | Al Jazeera. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/5/10/what-does-coronavirus-cluster-mean-covid-19-terms-explained>
- What Is a Hybrid Wedding? | ProLingo Streaming Platform.* (2022, May 13). What Is a Hybrid Wedding? | ProLingo Streaming Platform. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://prolingo.com/blog/what-is-a-hybrid-wedding/>
- What is COVID-19 and how to avoid contracting the coronavirus? | Government installation profile.* (n.d.). What Is COVID-19 and How to Avoid Contracting the Coronavirus? | Government Installation Profile. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://www.terviseamet.ee/en/what-covid-19>
- What is Viral Load?* (2020, June 24). News-Medical.net. Retrieved December 3, 2022, from <https://www.news-medical.net/health/What-is-Viral-Load.aspx>
- Who is the super distributor in FMCG?* (n.d.). Quora. Retrieved December 4, 2022, from <https://www.quora.com/Who-is-the-super-distributor-in-FMCG>
- Window shopping.* (2022, December 7) English Meaning - Cambridge Dictionary. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/window-shopping>

- Young, M. (2021, January 8). *Outdoor Dining Bubbles: The Pros, Cons, and Costs*. Square. Retrieved December 7, 2022, from <https://squareup.com/us/en/townsquare/outdoor-dining-bubbles-pros-and-cons>
- Young-Powell, A. (2021, February 23). *Coronaangst ridden? Overzoomed? Covid inspires 1,200 new German words*. The Guardian. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/feb/23/from-coronaangst-to-hamsteritis-the-new-german-words-inspired-by-covid>
- Your Information on Remote Prescription by Telephone | NTT Medical Center Tokyo*. (2020, April 14). NTT Medical Center Tokyo | NTTEAST. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://www.nmct.ntt-east.co.jp/en/2020/04/14/information-on-telephone-prescription/>
- Zamora, S. (2022, November 8). *Warning of wave of Covid infections across Europe due to new variants*. Sur in English. Retrieved December 6, 2022, from <https://www.surinenglish.com/spain/new-hellhound-covid-variant-20221108110804-nt.html>

**Smaragd Kiadó**

Responsible for printing: István Cseh  
Editor, typeset and design: Katalin Molnár  
**ISBN 978-615-6297-10-5**