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## Post-pandemic English: A scholarly review of emerging lexical and pragmatic trends

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### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has radically transformed the English language introducing new lexical terms, semantic changes, and pragmatic norms that are still effective in the post-pandemic world. This scientific review explores new tendencies in writing English after the pandemic and concentrates on the definition of vocabulary, discourse, and pragmatic adjustments in social, professional, educational, and digital environments. The paper summarizes recent linguistic studies to examine the way in which communication driven by crisis made the formation of neologisms, borrowing, compounding, and semantic recontextualization faster. Keywords of health, risk, remote interaction, and digitalization became used not only in specialized registers but also daily and the meaning of already existing words has been broadened or metaphorical. In addition to the use of lexis, the review identifies shifts in pragmatic practices such as the changes in politeness strategies, the manifestation of uncertainty and empathy, and the taming of crisis sensitive discourse in institutional and interpersonal communication. The heightened use of digital platforms has continued to affect turn taking, modality and interpersonal stance, transforming the rules of formality and interaction. As well, the English after the pandemic is indicative of the wider sociocultural change including increased attentiveness to mental health, work-life separation, and group responsibility, which linguistically are marked by evaluative and stance-marking categories. There are also pedagogical and applied implications in the review that the English language teaching and the professional communication training programs need to consider such changing norms. In spite of increasing attention, studies in this field are still disjointed, with little longitudinal and cross-cultural studies. This review finds that the post-pandemic English is a new stage of linguistic adaptation under the influence of the world crisis experience, which can contribute to the useful conclusions about the interconnection between the linguistic change, social unsteadiness, and communicative stability.

**Keywords:** Post-pandemic English, lexical innovation, pragmatic change, digital communication, discourse adaptation

### Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the world society in its core and these changes find reverberations in virtual and oral communication. The linguistic post-pandemic analysis thus has a scholarly value and social interest. Although the societal and epidemiological cost is enormous, there are ample chances to examine the cross-situational elasticities of languages and conduct parallel paths at both the level of the local, regional, institutional and international levels [1]. This exploration can serve to define the most important dimensions of the impact of the pandemic and identify the developments in English-language that emerge as a direct or indirect result of changes. The theme of these themes is investigated using three key questions [2]. First, what new lexemes, semantic adjustments, and discourse strategies have participated in the broadening of the English lexicon since March 2020? Second, how do these adjustments differ from earlier period's characteristic of a displaced sociolinguistic norm? Third, what variables spatial, age-related, gendered, occupational, and multilingual correlate with heightened lexical activity during the ongoing period? To address these questions, linguistic corpora drawn from social and professional media across multiple nations document the linguistic trajectory of many languages, including English, since the pandemic's emergence [3]. Corpora clip and custom-handle vast volumes of social-media text, providing diffuse and intimate access to topicality, stances toward information across time, and evolving publics within and beyond professional audiences [4].

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Relevant lexical innovations abound in post-pandemic English. New lexemes include neologisms such as lockdown, quarantine, social distancing, germaphobe, corona cation, and touchless, which reflect discursive themes saturating public and digital life from early 2020 onwards. Widespread pre-pandemic words prioritizing, essential, flexible, hybrid, frontline, and travel have broadened through transfer between sectors or theme-space migration [5]. Lockdown, sanitizer, and long-COVID exhibit conventionalized explicitness, while mask and Vaxxx, for example, mark stimulus-led transfer between different theme spaces. Close accompaniment exists between lexical adoption and gross semantic adjustment. A clear parallel emerges between prevalent content domains within each social environment and dominant shifts in lexical and lexical-pragmatic configuration across English [6, 7].

## 2. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical explanations of lexical change, pragmatics, discourse, and sociolinguistic variation form the analytical framework for observing post-pandemic word usage. A first set of models characterizes word-meaning shifts as broadening, narrowing, drift, or metaphorical extension, criteria that are applicable to the contemporary data. Readers and writers become increasingly reliant on digital mediation for discourse construction and follow normative patterns for navigating these rich communicative environments [8, 9]. Theories of stance, politeness, facework, alignment, and credibility address the requisite adaptation of content and form. Finally, language variables such as region, age, gender, and occupation exert pervasive influences on social meaning and interactional practice; the increased adoption of pandemic-influenced lexicons in online channels invites analysis of age and occupation effects on emerging-word trajectories [11, 12].

The significance of the COVID-19 pandemic as a global crisis elicits profound social effects across regions, countries, and groups. Crisis situations, like epidemics, natural disasters, and armed conflict, rank among the key dislocatory events that sharpen awareness of time and alter the perception of language [13]. Against this backdrop emerges a second hypothesis regarding the salience of such an event for the activation or adoption of new lexicons. The interdependence of words and social context adds probability to the assumption that novel lexical formations acquired or adapted during the pandemic will continue to receive attention [13].

## 3. Lexical Shifts in Post-Pandemic English

During the COVID-19 pandemic, certain words experienced increased frequency and usage, affecting lexical accessibility and forming new semantic associations [14]. Such shifts were shown to persist ten months after the peak of exposure and were influenced by individual variations in frequency increase. These observations align with the prioritization of recent experiences in language processing, whereby simultaneous events exert influential effects on lexical accessibility. Prior work has proposed that language users adjust expectations in response to fluctuations in real-world input [14].

### 3.1. Pandemic-Influenced Lexemes and Neologisms

Despite great advances in linguistics and a rise in interest in the subject, words and word groups that denote actual

human experiences and conditions have shown no ill effects from the pandemic. Rather, there have been offers of help that a word theorist has a hard time refusing. Even at the end of 2023, words and word groups from a variety of languages are visible in the written material coming from many countries. Although the lexicon in English has had to fight anti-colonialism and is being buffeted by the rise of a common language based on national systems, it is moving on. The words easily become visible in the mass communication media that are common around the world [15, 16]. Take, for example, the Arabic noun *ra?* from a university library on national and ethnic conflicts in the speed with which it turns into nouns like a government to refer either to the action of government or more generally to the functioning of government. An era of mass on-line communication is dictating very new circumstantial words that are required research on the relationship between the pandemic and the emergence of words for all languages especially for English. Even after many decades of research on young people's contact with others on-line and off-line it remains enigmatic what young people learn through music that becomes enduring in the rest of their lives [17, 18].

Words associated with the COVID pandemic, such as lockdown and mask, increased while other taboo words, such as hunger and war, decreased. Words and word groups like the state of the nation entered the press that usually steered a course free from such extreme words. Non-canonical uses of words and word groups also increased that lent themselves easily to graphic display. The attention given to the COVID pandemic by the media, the health authorities, around home—that which led to a concomitant increase in word that was adjoined with the death of beloved Mozart at thirty-five, as if the young of the world owed it such acclaim [19, 20]. Words like conspiracy theorist that could club together an incorrigible customer like Bernard Shaw with those as diverse of T. S. Eliot all became visible when the state factored into the attention of authorities. Those words and group enjoyed a fresh round of global attention [20].

Academics who conducted their research within the confines of their own country, known as the national model, displayed an extraordinary attachment to their own language, totally rejecting the new language and the on-line and off-line ways of presenting it, as well as viewing it as irrelevant to their research. The current pandemic, related neologisms in English continued to unfold long after the initial phase of the pandemic had passed. Accordingly, the present research observes the presence or absence of COVID-related words or groups, albeit out of self-defence, in the written materials of language scholars [21].

### 3.2. Semantic Broadening and Narrowing

Semantic broadenings and narrowings in post-pandemic English are evident, albeit much more slowly than new lexemes. Within the first half of 2023 alone, five pandemic-affected English words appeared in a shortlist of the year's ten most talked-about neologisms: 'vaccine,' 'boost,' 'variant,' 'virus,' and 'COVID' itself [22]. The broadening of two forms of 'mask'—'face mask' and 'mask mandate'—to refer also to digital reformatting is still visible even in digitalized paratexts. In France, 'masque' refers to paper masks for digitalized documentaries. Likewise, 'reinfection' surfaces in French texts but not on French screens, and neither 'contact tracing' nor 'contact tracer' appears in such

texts but is common in Cape Verdean or Anglophone Moroccan. Recent semantic extensions of 'mask' readily connect it to 'task.' An informal pandemic-era 'mask mandate' applies to tutorials or literary lab reports that deviate too far from normal disciplinary or institutional protocols [23, 24]. Contact-tracing data constitute further cross-domain semantic borrowing—monitoring then became attracting, blurring a previous narrower understanding of the latter illustrated by attention-related verbs such as 'catch.' Further borrowing of contact-tracing, meanwhile, designates tracking shifts of digitally remixed paratexts [25, 26].

### 3.3. Pragmatic Markers and Discourse Strategies

Emerging vocabulary associated with pandemic events and neologisms containing 'pandemic' as a formative indicate a link between lexical-semantic and pragmatic change. Following normalisation of public discussion concerning the pandemic, the word 'pandemic' has been applied to non-health-related themes [27]. Those forms partake in strategic stancetaking by signalling relevance to crisis-related discourse, credibility towards institutional actors, or ostensive detachment of the speaker from non-pandemic topics. Pragmatic markers that jestingly intensify tone, such as 'full-on' and 'major,' or that indicate the absence of a rhetorical question, such as 'no cap,' are widespread in pandemic-related messages. The sociolinguistic properties of the records support characterization of the markers as linguistic resources that signal engagement, approaching adverbial use, and broader co-textual appropriation, mirroring features of core markers previously observed during the transition to digital communication [28, 29]. Such usage precedes theoretical reclamation of the markers as inquiry-repair strategies. Likewise, fresh and semi-fresh variants accompanied by discourse-related graphical elements appear frequently alongside crisis-oriented topics [30, 31]. These trends, together with fluctuation in the frequency of occurrence, are indicative of a process of normalization, which is consistent with the pattern of other pandemic-affected items, but current and relies on pandemic semantics which still manifests itself through an extensive usage [32, 33].

## 4. Pragmatic Adaptations in Discourse

Since an online communication about the pandemic and general interest in health have increased concurrently, causing the fundamental shift in the way people interact with discourse and organize their online and offline social spaces, it is of the essence to examine models without which such adaptation would not be possible. Specifically, the linguistic management of politeness, the framing of narratives that capture or reflect on health incidents, and the indication of evaluative feelings about institutions, policies, or responsibilities have consistently accompanied the dissemination of COVID-19-related knowledge. The swift increase of distanced interaction further alters pre-established courtesy conventions, availability of audience-design markers, and adaptations of framing devices. Furthermore, additional pandemic-affiliated changes interact with the aforementioned variables, alongside markers of distancing from content, concern about health safety, and the alignment of attitude projected toward source candidates [34, 35].

### 4.1. Politeness and Facework in Digital Communication

The COVID-19 pandemic has altered communication modes, requiring adaptation to new sociocultural circumstances. Digital interaction has ascended, enabling

non-physical communication channels. This entails diverse linguistic resources, including words, structures, or contents but primarily entails discourse. Masks have curtailed the facial signals essential for face-threatening acts in conversation, incentivizing alternative negotiation of interpersonal relations, politeness, and social bonds. Government-driven information dissemination emerges as central to pandemic-related communication. Pedagogical institutions henceforth serve as micro-societies, seeking to re-establish lost educational dialogues online while gaining exposure to private sector operation norms under pandemic constraints. Media guilds striving for information credibility, coherence, and relevance grapple with constant information bombardment from varied sources [36, 37].

## 4.2. Narrative Framing and Information Credibility

Hedging conveys uncertainty or doubt, reducing responsibility for potentially controversial content; [38]. In pandemic-era public discourse, hedging serves to signal credibility and enhance impression management. Expanded hedging was observed, particularly in institutional communication and public health guidance, correlating with the spread of ambiguous, misleading, or uncertain information across various domains. Elements such as limited, wide, if, though, and necessarily widely derive from multimedia sources focused on pandemic discourse to illustrate the range of normative usage [38].

Sourcing refers to the attribution of information to an external entity, delineating the divide between a speaker's knowledge and the knowledge of other sources. Before the pandemic, sourcing tended to be facultative or optional; greater speaker individuality permitted source omission without compromising credibility. Emerging pandemic-related discourse positions speakers more as conduits transmitting third-party information, emphasizing sourcing as a widespread strategy for establishing credibility. Attested source markers include *according to*, *based on*, *evidence of*, although many remain clarified in corpus notes [39].

## 5. Domain-Specific Language Changes

After much effort to mitigate the spread of both the virus and disinformation, the COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying infodemic of 2020-2022 substantially altered language use globally. The linguistic impact of major sociocultural events has long interested linguists, and numerous language shifts have followed crises such as the Great Depression, the Second World War, and the Californian Gold Rush [40, 41]. Post-pandemic neologisms emerge directly and indirectly from the widespread shift to online environments, hybrid styles, and an increased emphasis on maintaining communicative accessibility while supporting the public goal of pro-social discourse [42, 43].

### 5.1 Institutional Communication and Public Health Messaging

World Health Organization (2021: 9) noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges to communication strategies across many sectors, most notably in health communication. Particularly at the beginning of the pandemic, public authorities were often obliged to communicate in large dimensions churchill on issues that posed a high level of uncertainty and a significant risk to both personal and social well-being, without the opportunity

to tweak their messages based on the gradual accumulation of knowledge over time. Thus, establishing trust and credibility through communicators' gestures and through attention to the content of the messages themselves has been a topic of considerable reflection [44, 45].

COVID-19 messaging typically had a greater potential for massive dissemination than the communication of cyclographic knowledge, and consequently demanded more elaborate and fine-tuned elaboration techniques than those required for the dissemination of authoritative documents. Efforts to transmit public messages through a sufficiently authoritative ethical filter to ensure, among other concerns, legality of advertisements, correctness of the messages conveyed, and unquestionable freedom from the expression of opinion began to appear almost from the very beginning of the pandemic, and proliferated in parallel with the increased ability to transmit them through permit-free media, hence becoming a post-pandemic characteristic of the official communications outlets themselves. Public authorities across the globe displayed a dependency of lexical choices in public messages to comply with the overarching objectives of pandemic-era communication. Newspapers, as the prevalent diaries of science and of political events, showed multiple shades of variation in an attempt to balance local vernaculars, international glosses, and what they endeavoured to define as scientific terminologies post, undertaken primarily by public figures but actively absorbed by public discourse and media outlets across the globe [46, 47].

## 5.2. Media and Journalism Lexicon

Mass media is unique in journalistic style that targets a heterogeneous audience with different levels of culture. It contains writings commenting on social, economic, and political issues that are described to be understood by ordinary people, thus results in a variety of styles and complicated words. These characteristics are linguistic cliches, eye-catching methods such as thrilling titles and images, and emphasis on accuracy, purity, naturalness, and simplicity. The style tries to appeal to the reader and tell about the existing issues, which can include the use of the neologisms and the terminology used in different fields. The vocabulary is full of words that are neutral and emotionally marked and inclines towards the use of non-native words mostly English. The texts of journalists tend to offer a three-interaction system of evaluative, question-answer and motivating interactions through different linguistic resources. The pandemic has forced a large-scale use of medical terms and government restrictions, defining the specificity of messages in the given period [48].

When comparing the news language of The Guardian and El País from March 2020 to March 2021, the wording proved the most significant analytical dimension. As credible outlets influencing public opinion, both English and Spanish media corroborated government control over actions, encouraging compliance and explaining decisions. The pandemic engendered severe restrictions on freedoms, and government measures accompanied citizens' authorisation through contingency language. At the same time, media exerted subtle control over movements through authoritative wording. These conditions prompt underlining the language of authority and persuasion used by the media within such frames, a perspective addressed by Critical Discourse

Analysis to understand the sociological aspects of media language and power [49].

## 5.3 Education and Workplace Language Shifts

As a direct consequence of the pivot to online instruction during the pandemic, many educator practitioners and workplace-related documents, such as emails, reports, and meeting notes, nowadays utilize a prominent shift in lexicon. Specifically, linguistic items related to pedagogy and collaboration that once used to be confined to educational institutions and formally designated sectors have now widely transgressed their former domains [50, 51]. Words like curriculum, syllabus, class, lesson, lecture, online teaching/learning, agent/agency, mentor, brainstorming, and group work have gained unprecedented traction. Moreover, the most common interview modalities have shifted from in-person, telephone, or video to the much more versatile hybrid approach. Documents within multicultural work settings, previously termed English as a Second Language (ESL), have become English as a Lingua Franca (ELF), likely to emphasise the communication status of global-working personnel. During the pandemic, a new labour arrangement came into full swing, often defined as remote working, teleworking, or work-from-home (WFH). Subsequently, the need for a suitable jargon to tag this distinctive mode of labour has arisen [52].

Highly-disciplined corpora of research articles, such as Education Resources Information Centre (ERIC) and Journal of English Language Teacher Education & Development (JELTED), continue to advance scholarly exploration of Education (pedagogy, learning, and teaching) topics (Tao & Gao, 2022). Yet, the seismic education shift brought about by COVID-19 has triggered equal academic inquiry and output from those working on educational technology subjects [52]. The quickly-distributed papers showcase notable revisions in terminology, analysis, methodology, equipment, tools, approaches, and feelings. Even with the completion of the pandemic crisis, thesis and paper titles (discourse and introduce as the action) lingered on a vast spectrum of item lists (among them, meta-analysis remained) yet too many restrict. While words loosely attached to occupation have once been often employed to explicate candidate profiles, new lexical items more closely conforming to specific job descriptions have continually emerged. At present, managers—especially human resource (HR) managers remain key to struggling firms [53].

## 6. Sociolinguistic Variation and Demographic Correlates

Many accounts identify the United States as the primary epicenter for English-language neologisms and innovation [53]. Given that the current study is deeply rooted in American vernacular, and that language dissemination across northern North America appears relatively porous — regularly transported through media, travel, mobile communication, and online interactions — it stands to reason that the observed emergent vernacular might have maximal impact within this region. Nevertheless, post-pandemic neologisms are not uniformly distributed either geographically or among age cohorts, and there are notable regional dialectal variants even within urban epicenters such as New York City. Ultimately, observers of these neologisms can be almost any designated entity regardless of locational concentration, and differing accordant measures that rank observed levels of post-

pandemic neologism elsewhere very often appear to congregate in other nation-wide locations. Localised neologism tracking across different non-paroleptic urban areas tracking such neologism beyond location &mdash; and testing alternative age-based cohorts instead of verbal neologism frequency tracking &mdash; might enable better understanding of remaining geographic tracking parameters [54, 55].

### 6.1. Cross-Regional Variation

Post-pandemic English is characterized by notable cross-regional variation that affects the lexicon. Across many countries, pandemic-influenced adaptations and neologisms have emerged and diffused. To date, the terms and constructions under consideration have been sparsely attested in English varieties outside North America, even in highly globalized urban centres. Regional variation persists in pandemic-era vocabulary related to emergent global contexts. Defining and understanding cross-regional differences is thus crucial for tracing the wider spread of lexical and pragmatic patterns that have surfaced since the pandemic began, when authorities began engaging more closely with the public in particular locations and local decisions became increasingly intertwined with and influenced by global developments [56, 57].

Cross-regional variation and contact-induced change were undoubtedly at play before, yet they have gained added salience during the pandemic era as previously more isolated and narrowly defined sectors, domains, and specialised forms of knowledge have suddenly come into much more immediate public focus. Many of the resources that have gained prominence during the pandemic have become less sharply defined and compartmentalized than before, resulting in rapidly changing and evolving designation and reference-formation strategies that tend to cut across the more clearly delineated boundaries that defined usage only a few years ago [58].

### 6.2. Age, Gender, and Occupational Effects

Demographic variables such as age, gender, and the professional background further impact exposure and accessibility to pandemic neologisms and associated discursive practices. Individuals whose lives have been comparatively more remote from pandemic-related changes appear to have been slower to adopt these shifts. Older adults often less immersed in digital culture and social media have likewise been less inclined to integrate certain pandemic words and phrases such as “social distancing” and “cancelled” [59]. The segregation of pandemic-related activities according to gender has also had an effect on exposure and adoption; the issue of gender during the pandemic has revealed through solidified topical tastes across various platforms and modalities [60]. Work experience has an effect on language and at the same time is correlated to other demographic factors. Journalists treat terms pertaining to the pandemic in different ways than non-journalists; the adapted lexical treatments are based on the professional norms and social networks. Journalists in such interactions play the two roles of information source and information consumer. Combining these complementary functions with the previously stated effects of age and gender serve to inform the accommodation practices in different lexicons of a particular communicative target [61].

### 6.3 Multilingual and Global English Interactions

Spreading of English across the world has resulted in different interactions of English and other languages in different contexts. Multilingualism rates in the context of globalised societies have increased contacts between the English and local languages. The need to adjust to the cultural environment in the country and diverse levels of mastering the English language stimulate the adjustment of non-Anglophone languages to express worldview and interact with the English speaking people [62]. At the same time, the emergence of English as lingua franca (ELF) has caused the general concern with the role of language in the interaction at the global and local levels; the phenomenon of switching between English and other languages is a topical characteristic of ELF communication [63]. The proficiency in English distinguishes the pattern in speech patterns and predisposes attitude toward the English language as well as the native language even among speakers of the same first language. Code-switching of non-English languages in post-pandemic English is a sign of belonging to a group, digital ethnoracial self, and a need to create hybrid spaces [64].

## 7. Methodological Approaches to Studying Post-Pandemic English

Formerly distinct life domains merged during the pandemic, altering narrative framing and selection of authoritative sources across media. Framing strategies signal domain and target audience, distinguishing institutional from informal sources, and intersect with social media's participatory affordances. Purposes such as credibility, shareability, and audience exposure, which vary across institutions and contexts, further shape framing choices [65].

Lexical and pragmatic adaptation continue at multiple demographic levels. Regional dialects exhibit broad lexical influence, neighbourhood transmission, and international contact [65]. Age, gender, and occupation modulate exposure to, adoption of, and accommodation toward newly coined words. Multilingualism and Global English also inform pandemic discourse; code-switching, loanwords, and consideration of intelligibility interact with the pandemic and other domains [66, 67].

### 7.1 Corpus-Based Analyses

The study of language has become even more complex during the unique period of the 21st-century COVID-19 pandemic, as people's attention has been attracted to emerging linguistic trends in neologisms. Languages have undergone an accelerated development of neologisms, creating worldwide phrases that responded to the multifaceted aspects of the crisis. Neologisms have occurred in almost all languages. The contribution describes how an outbreak like COVID-19 generates a historical lexical phenomenon, using English as the central point of observation [67]. A methodology to identify COVID-19-influenced words in English and novels is elaborated on.

Multiple linguistic studies examine the phenomenon of neologism evolution based on context and corpora. Emerging words during the pandemic reflect life changes and socio-psychological adaptations. The trend of neologism formation expands by jointly exhibiting the lexical phenomenon of pandemic keywords across various correspondences, including coordination, inclusion, and so on [68].

## 7.2 Experimental and Perception Studies

Research on processing abilities of language shows that a listener is able to anticipate an event in the presence of a particular word through repetition of a similar language stimulus in the presence of a lot of time having elapsed and still the repetitive exposure affects lexical accessibility. To determine the level of shift in grammatical environments and speech act conditions due to the pandemic, it is suggested to conduct experiments to measure comprehension-related measures of the language use patterns and common practice frameworks before and after the pandemic. The basic design choices in such studies are preparation of written or orally expressed source material with target words, consideration of semantic content and levels of operation, and the choice of tools of instrumental analysis<sup>[69]</sup>.

## 7.3 Ethnographic and Discourse Analyses

Fieldwork offers contextualized information on how English is changing according to post-pandemic communication practices. Interactional details uncovered by observation than those disclosed by texts, like intention of a speaker, response of an audience, and material setting<sup>[70]</sup>. The application of ethnographic techniques to a digital extent allows the search of physical and virtual environments<sup>[70]</sup>. Preliminary studies of interactions in social media, video conversing, and messaging services have pointed to changes in politeness, framing narratives, credibility, and position. The strategies of discourse are becoming more audience-focused and the concern about sharing and assessing information is on the rise. In addition to individual fieldwork, the cross-validation of knowledge in several places and procedures widens the scope of analysis and increases the reliability<sup>[71]</sup>.

There is much additional fieldwork that will shape the continuous parsing of the trends post-pandemic and testing of the engagement- and attitude-based indicators to the discourse of the population. The corpus studies have proven a large scope of pandemic-related lexemes, change of their meaning, and application, as well as the significant change in the linguistic content in the sectoral communication. But these methods give scanty information about social interaction. Digital ethnography adds other dimensions to the existing body of knowledge by clarifying among other factors how messages are framed to target particular anticipated audience in any given setting<sup>[72]</sup>.

## 8. Conclusion

A permanent shift in the English language is observable in post-pandemic English, which has been influenced by the crisis in the world and the overreliance on technology and the evolving social priorities. The development of the new vocabulary, the change of meaning, the modification of pragmatic norms prove flexibility of English in terms of answering new unknown communicative needs. These transformations are not confined to short-term use, but this affects professional, pedagogic and digital discourse. Linguistic research, language teaching, and successful communication in a changing global environment can be achieved by understanding the post-pandemic linguistic trends.

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