MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS IN TECHNOLOGY, POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND POPULAR CULTURE TERMINOLOGIES IN THE WEBSITE OF WORD SPY

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT


This study aims at analyzing English morphological processes of neologism in the website of word spy collected from 2014 until 2017 qualitatively. English neologisms analyzed in this research were in the terms of technology, politics, economics, and popular culture. This study applied Nida’s theory of structural morphology by identifying morpheme, identifying and analyzing word formation process, identifying and analyzing the process of morphophonology, and providing the information of the data. Moreover, the writer also used Aronoff’s theory of generative morphology by identifying list of bases which had been recorded in English standard dictionary, identifying the word formation rule, identifying readjustment and phonological rule.

The main result of this study indicated that various morphological processes in which English neologisms were created consisting of affixation, compounding, abbreviation or initialism, acronym, blending, clipping, and multiple processes. Most of English neologism was derived from the words which had been listed in English standard dictionary. Meanwhile, affixation and blending affected the pronunciation of English neologisms whereas other morphological processes have no relation with phonological process. Moreover, this study concluded that the application of structural morphology theory proposed by Nida helped the writer to examine the relation between morphology and phonology of English neologism. Meanwhile, the application of generative morphology theory proposed by Aronoff helped the writer to discover the word formation rule of English neologisms which can be used for those who were interested in creating new words in the English language. Furthermore, this study has revealed that there is a correlation between morphological process and the grammatical category within a word as it has a role to determine the grammatical category of word.

Keywords: Generative morphology, morphological process, morphophonology, neologism, structural morphology, and word formation.
APPROVAL SHEET

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on May 16th, 2018. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

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I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no same material previously published or written by another person which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Tangerang, April 13th, 2018

Annisa Elfiana
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A. Background of the Study

Languages around the world have encountered an incisive growth in the number of new words since the last few decades because the rapid changes in technology, politics, economics, and culture (Rets 3). Besides, everyday human invent new expressions, derive new terms, and blend new words to produce new phrases and denote new things in process of communication. As a result, English language, as a global language, has coped with the explosion of information and technology in the modern society by frequently increasing its vocabulary to fulfill its necessity, and this phenomenon led to the appearance of neologisms in English language (Glushkova and Voronina 852). The emergence of English neologisms also represents the phenomenon of linguistic invention as neologisms are created day by day in several languages around the world in a possibly never ending process and their number in English is growing rapidly (Subrayan 42).

Neologism also takes a significant part to expand the vocabulary in English language and it may influence the parts of its structure. Both internet and newspaper have contributed intensely to the introduction and widespread use of English neologisms in variant fields. However, what is seen as problematic is that several of English neologisms may not even be listed in a dictionary and may not be formally registered despite their extensive usage. In this case, English neologisms are categorized as potential English word because it has not been
recorded in English Standard Dictionary such as Oxford English Dictionary (Kjellmer 206). Besides, the spreading of English neologisms in internet-based communication including articles from newspaper often make the user or reader facing difficulty while using it and it also led to the fact that if a person fails to follow the new emergences, it would be troublesome to her or his online communication with others. Therefore, there is a demand to identify the linguistic processes occurred in the creation of neologisms academically such as a morphological processes due to the significance of their contribution to the continual process of morphological process in English language (Subrayan 46).

It is noteworthy to have an insight into how morphological process has grown to be a significant process in the development and expansion of vocabulary in English language especially in the era of globalization. Particularly in academic field, the morphological process of English neologisms is important to be analyzed in order to know the proper way to create English new words as well as their grammatical categories and to facilitate the appropriate way to use those new words (Liu 23). Besides, some previous studies has revealed that the majority of research studies on neologisms belong to the field of semantics, translation, language teaching, and morphology (Glushkova and Voronina 2017; Prysiazhniuk 2017; Rets 2016; Liu 2014). As the previous research which was done by Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu on morphology merely focuses his analysis on word formation of neologisms, it is significant to analyze the morphological process which involves identifying morpheme, identifying word formation rule and analyzing word formation process, as well as identifying and analyzing the process of
morphophonology in order to gain deeper understanding of English neologisms in the field of morphology. Moreover, this research will apply two different theories such as structural and generative morphology theory to analyze the data so that it is also important to know the differences between morphological process analyses of English neologisms through the application of those two theories.

Furthermore, this research is valuable to be analyzed due to neologism research in linguistic field can give a contribution for the acceptance of English neologisms in English standard Dictionary so that it can enhance and update vocabulary list in English Standard dictionary. For that reasons, this study will analyze in detail the morphological process of English neologisms in technology, politics, economics, and popular culture terminologies by using structural and generative morphology theory qualitatively.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on the background of the study explains above, this study will focus on the analysis of how morphological process of English neologisms was collected from the website of word spy which was retrieved from https://wordspy.com/ from 2014 until 2017 using structural and generative morphology theory. As the type of neologisms emerge on the website of word spy consists of many variations such as scientific, technology, popular culture, politics, economics, trademarks and many more, the data is limited to technology, politics, economics and popular culture terminologies. Those terminologies are chosen due to the fact that new words in terms of technology, politics, economics,
and culture are frequently appeared and created every day in an attempt to disseminate information, inventions, and opinions in an actual and comprehensive manner.

C. Research Question

As having been explained in background and the focus of the study above, a question that would be analyzed in this research is how does morphological process in creating English neologisms?

D. Significance of the Study

This research aims mainly in two fields. Theoretically, this research is expected to enlarge and gives significant impact to the growth of linguistic field, specifically for the theory of English structural and generative morphology on neologisms. This research is also expected to give a contribution for the acceptance of English neologisms in English Standard Dictionary so that it can enhance and update vocabulary list in English Standard dictionary.

Practically, it is hoped that this research can give a contribution to enrich English new vocabularies. Besides, it is also expected that the usage of neologisms are easy to understand by analyzing their morphological processes. Moreover, this research will also be advantageous for scholars who want to conduct the research about English neologism
E. Previous Studies

Several related researches concerning the study of neologisms have been done before. The first research related to the study of neologisms was an academic journal entitled “Analysis on the Word Formation of English Netspeak Neologism” written by Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu in 2014. This research limits its analysis investigate the Internet neologisms, a derivative of new media age, which in several ways influences the netizens in terms of communication. The data of this journal consists of 210 neologisms found in www.wordspy.com compiled from 2010 until 2014. The data found are analyzed empirically to find out the characteristics of netspeak neologisms and their patterns of formation using quantitative method. The result of this study proves that the most commonly emerging word-formation process of netspeak neologisms is compounding 72.9%, subsequently, blending 11.9%, affixation 6.2%, words (hard to define) 4.2%, old words with new meaning 2.3%, acronyms 1%, conversion 1%, and clipping 0.5%.

This research has confirmed that there are distinctions of word-formation processes of English netspeak neologism and it shows the creativity of language in the online context. Moreover, the researcher of this journal concluded that netizens formed coined words to fulfill their primary purposes in communication to produce utterances which most meticulously express his or her intended meaning and they use dissimilar word formation processes to assist the progress of online communication. This research suggested that the word formation processes in the computer-mediated communication shows their close connection to the context.
The second related research was a journal with the title “Teaching Neologisms in English as a Foreign Language Classroom” written by Irina Rets in 2016. This journal aimed at approximating how well the English learners are conversant with lexical groups and examining their feedback to apply it into the classroom practice. The English neologisms within this research is selected from dictionaries of new words (Oxford Dictionary of New Words, 1999), lists of recent updates to Oxford Dictionary (available at http://public.oed.com), collections of new words on web portals (available at: http://www.wordspy.com/) and ‘words of the year’ (between the years 1990–2014). A survey carried out within this research showed that merely 5% of the students were able to account for 90% of new words. The result shows that several benefits from teaching new words and other lexical units in English as a foreign language classroom are giving the students an opportunity to practice English spoken, helping the students reflect on new cultural experience of English-speaking society and the contemporary trends of its growth, making the language learners easy to relate themselves to the information explained in the lessons, providing an explanation for the authenticity of the materials employed in the classroom, and contributing to the growth of students’ language imagination and creative skills because most neologisms are derived from word play. Moreover, the researcher of this journal proposed that there are four strategies which can be applied to integrate neologisms into English language lessons such as teach neologisms based on the fundamental themes primarily for one can group, provide meaningful contextual hints and background information concerning neologisms, provide an image
relating with a neologism and teach neologisms based on the intralinguistic components which motivated their formation for more advanced learner. The suggestion given by the researcher is that four strategies proposed in this research are experimental and have a possibility to upgrade the cultural and communicative competences of English learners.

Another related research was written in 2017 by I. S. Prysiazniuk titled “Neologisms of ‘Science and Engineering’, ‘Communication Technologies’ Thematic Groups: Word Formation Methods and Ways of Translation”. This journal concerns with neology and the idea of neologism, the classification of new coinages into thematic groups, the analysis of word formation methods and their role in perceiving the meaning and also figures out the most effective method of translation to convey the meaning of new words. This research aims at analyzing the methods of word formation and the most proper ways of translation of neologisms within the given thematic groups. The data of this research were collected from English-Ukrainian dictionary of new words entitled “Innovations in English vocabulary in the beginning of XXI century” compiled by Y. Zatsnyi and A. Yankov. The result of this study proves that neologisms of the given groups represent changes and progress in science, technology and communication, shed light on perspectives of worldwide scientific research. The sociolinguistic study of neologisms discovered that the fields of science are developing, creating new inventions and beneficial technologies, allowing us to decide that these groups will be filled and expand. Dealing with translation, the analysis of word formation methods took a main role in selecting the most appropriate way of
translation. It is also proved that the best method for translating new words is descriptive translation. However, this research suggests that additional research could be designed to look for more brief solutions concerning the translation method which can be proposed for neologisms formed by adding prefixes.

The other related research was done by Yurievna Glushkova and Militsa Konstantinovna Voronina in 2017, titled “Structural and Semantic Analysis of Neologism in Chinese Language”. Glushkova and Voronina’s journal is concerned with neologism structure studying in Chinese language and the investigation of semantic relations between new words of Chinese language. This research examines the ways of neologism formation, models of neologism composition and groups of neologisms which is showed based on a particular structural type. The data of this research is taken from neologisms dictionaries of Chinese language and several articles collected from “Magazeta” and “South China” magazines. Through this journal, the researcher analyses, compares, and also investigates neologisms dictionaries. The result of this research discovers the method of neologism in Chinese language. This research proves that the most productive part of speech is noun, because noun can be easily given the name of new things, which have been emerged in the life of humankind. Moreover, neologism in the form of compound word categorized as the most productive word compared to other new words in the Chinese language. Through this journal, it was also known that the primary ways of neologisms formation were revealed and they are consisting of word composition, affixation and lexical-semantic methods of formation. The result of this research demonstrates that the number of
alphabetical words has been expanded. These new words are showed not only in the form of alphabetical words, but also words-hybrids, which comprises of sequence of Chinese hieroglyphs, letters, and numbers. Glushkova and Voronina’s research also reveals that the semantic relations concerning neologism are presented in the form of neoshamanism and Internet-words. However, the researcher suggests that the materials of this research are indispensable for writing the dictionary of neologisms in Chinese language.

Unlike the four studies above, this research is different in terms of research problem, corpus data, theory and method of the research. Firstly, through this research, the morphological process of English neologisms in technology, politics, economic, and popular culture terminologies will be analyzed. Secondly, the corpus data from the journal written by Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu uses website word spy and compiles the data from 2010 until 2013 whereas this research collects the data from 2014 until 2017. The website of word spy is chosen to be the unit of data analysis in this research because this website provides the collection of English new words which fit the criteria of English neologism. Thirdly, structural morphology theory proposed by Nida and generative morphology theory proposed by Aronoff are selected to analyze the data. Besides, compared to previous researches which mainly use quantitative methods, this study will apply qualitative method. Moreover, since the previous research on morphology limits his analysis on word formation of neologisms, it is noteworthy to analyze the morphological process through the application of structural and
generative morphology theories in order to obtain complete understanding of English neologisms in morphological field.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study within this research is to analyze the morphological process in creating English neologisms.

2. The Method of the Research

Qualitative method will be applied in this research because this research is focused on the process and gives detailed perspective on the data. As the data of this research are English neologisms in the form of word rather than numbers, so that it can be classified as descriptive research. Specifically, linguistic research is considered as descriptive research due to the fact that the aim of language study is to look for the patterns that form the principles which have the quality to regulate in a language (Bodgan and Biklen 29; Creswell 50). Through this research, firstly, the theory of structural morphology by identifying morpheme, identifying and analyzing word formation process, identifying and analyzing the process of morphophonology, providing the information of the data as well as the possible meaning will be used. Secondly, the theory of generative morphology by identifying list of bases which is recorded in English standard dictionary, identifying the word formation rule, identifying readjustment and phonological rule will also be applied to analyze the data.
3. Technique of Data Collecting and Data Analysis

Bibliographical or document technique, primarily focusing on written sources, is used to support the technique of data collecting and data analysis (Sapsford and Jupp 139). Written sources such as scientific journals, literary and academic books are used in this research. The data of this research will be analyzed based on the theory of structural and generative morphology qualitatively. The data will be collected through the following steps:

a. Accessing the website of word spy through https://wordspy.com/.

b. Copy and paste English neologism from 2014 until 2017 from the website of word spy to Microsoft Word.

c. Printing the collected data.

d. Marking English neologisms on the website of word spy posted in 2014 until 2017 which are considered as one of the terms of technology, politics, economics, and popular culture. The data which is marked also fit the criteria of English neologisms and the indicators of morphological process.

e. Writing the data found on the data card.

f. Selecting the representative data based on the indicators of morphological process

After the data has been collected, there are several steps in analyzing the data as follows:

Steps in analyzing the data based on the theory of structural morphology:

a. Identifying the morphemes.

b. Describing the word formation process.
c. Explaining the process of morphophonology.
d. Providing the information of the data which is used in articles.

Steps in analyzing the data through the theory of generative morphology:
a. Identifying list of bases which is recorded in English standard dictionary.
b. Identifying the word formation rule.
c. Identifying the readjustment rule.
d. Identifying the phonological rule.

4. The Instrument of the Study

In the first place, the theory of structural morphology proposed by Nida (1949) is used to analyze the morphological process in-depth by applying some principles that need to be concerned such as identifying morpheme, identifying and analyzing word formation process, identifying the process of morphophonology. Moreover, the theory of generative morphology proposed by Aronoff (1973) is also employed in this research by identifying list of bases which is recorded in English standard dictionary, identifying the word formation rule, identifying readjustment and phonological rule. To support the main instrument in this research, the writer uses several academic books, journals, English dictionaries, and articles to examine the data finding. Besides, data card is used to help the writer to collect, identify, and classify the data and make a summary from the data or the information which have been found. The researcher of qualitative method is flexible in how she or he conducts his or her study. In this case, the
researcher is encouraged to be his or her own methodologist (Taylor, Bogdan, and DeVault 13 and Hadari 171).

5. Unit of Data Analysis

The unit of data analysis of this study is English neologism terminologies of technology, politic, economy, and popular culture taken from the website of word spy retrieved from https://wordspy.com/ posted from 2014 until 2017. Word spy is a website or newsletter which tracks new words and phrases which have obtained several tractions in English language. The website of word spy is selected to be the unit of data analysis in this research because this website provides English new words which fit the criteria of English neologism.
CHAPTER II
MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS

To gain more comprehensive understanding of morphological processes of English neologisms, this chapter will give detail explanation of the theories dealing with morphological processes and neologisms specifically in English language. Several components of English morphological processes including the theory of structural and generative morphology will also described in this chapter.

A. Morphological Processes

1. English Morphology

Morphology, the study of the relations between form, meaning, and grammatical information within the words, is one of the fundamental linguistic disciplines. Morphology is derived from Greek: “morph-” which means ‘shape and form’ (Aronoff 1). Morphology, one of the fundamental linguistic disciplines, has a lot of definitions from some experts. Fabregas (819) stated that morphology can be defined as the field of linguistics which examines how words are related to each other based on their shared meaning and form and studies the grammatical information within the words. The term morphology which literally means ‘the study of forms’ is used primarily in biology, then, it has been utilized since the middle of the nineteenth century to explain the type of investigation that examines all basic elements used in a language (Yule 67). Similar with previous definition, Aronoff defines morphology as the mental system contained in word which concerns with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed (Aronoff
Moreover, Lieber (2) defines morphology as the study of word formation containing the ways new words are coined in the language and the way forms of words are varied. Thus, it can be inferred that morphology is a branch of linguistics concerns with the changes of words, both grammatically and semantically as it concerns with the grammatical information within the words and the relationship between the forms of a word and its meaning. For instance, the word “firehouse” can be separated into smaller parts such as “fire” as a noun and “house” as a noun so that the grammatical category of “firehouse” is also a noun. Meanwhile, “fire” means bright light, heat, and smoke whereas “house” means a dwelling for human beings, but when these two morphemes is put together, it creates a completely new meaning “a fire station in a small town” (Aronoff 2; Fabregas 819; Lieber 2).

2. English Morpheme

Morpheme, a pairing within sound and meaning, is the smallest linguistic parts with a grammatical function which cannot be divided into smaller meaningful pieces (Aronoff 2). Morpheme also refers to a short segment of language which has three criteria such as part of a word which has meaning, cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless reminders, recurs in differing verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning (Stageberg 93). Moreover, Lieber simply defines morpheme as the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words (Lieber 36). Hence, two similar characteristics concerning with the definition of
morpheme are morpheme is the smallest part of word which cannot be divided into small units of language and it also a word which have meaning. For instance, the word “hand” is categorized as a morpheme because “hand” is the smallest part of word which cannot be divided into smaller parts and it means as the part of the body at the end of the arm, including the fingers and thumb.

Morpheme is classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme can be defined as a morpheme which can stand by themselves as single words (Yule 68). Stageberg also defines free morpheme which can be uttered alone without meaning (Stageberg 97). Therefore, it is known that free morpheme refers to a morpheme which does not need other morphemes to be classified as a word. For instance, “bracelet”, “tea”, “sweet”, and “very” can be categorized as free morphemes as they can stand alone as a word and they do not need other morphemes to be classified as a word. On the contrary, bound morpheme refers to morphemes which cannot stand alone as a word because they can be added on to a several types of word (Finch 177; Lieber 38). Several examples of bound morphemes are “-able”, “-ation”, “-ity”, and “-ship” which can be added on to the root. Furthermore, Fabregas (820) stated that morphemes are specifically classified into two basic classes, namely affixes and roots. Affixes are morphemes that have a fixed position within the word and they cannot form words by themselves or in combination with other affixes. Meanwhile, roots are morphemes which have free position and it can stand alone as words as well as form a word with an affix.
3. The Theories of English Morphology

Two classifications of morphological theories are theory of general morphology (for all languages) and theory of specific morphology (for certain languages). General morphological theory deals with the study concerning rule or principle of morphology in the nature of languages whereas the specific morphological theory concerns with a rule or principle dealing with new word formation (O’Grady and Dobrovolsky 134-135). However, nowadays, two types of theories in the field of morphology are known as structural morphology and generative morphology.

3.1. The Theory of Structural Morphology

Structural morphology has its own organization in examining the words. There are four elements in order to apply the structural morphological theory such as identifying the morphemes into list of morphemes, identifying the morphological process or the process of word-formation, identifying whether the process of morphophonology including assimilation, deletion, epenthesis, metathesis, and vowel reduction exists or not; and identifying the dictionary (Ba’dulu and Herman 16-17). The first thing to do is identifying all morphemes from the data that had been collected. The second element is word formation, which makes clear how morphemes of language arranged in a group to form a word in language. Thirdly, identify the morphophonology process as a mechanism to demonstrate the alterations that happen in the merger of morpheme such as assimilation, release, addition, replacement and permutation. The last part is
dictionary (Ba’dulu and Herman 17). The organization or model of the structural morphology is as follows:

![Diagram 2.1. The Organization of Structural Morphology (Nida 16)]

In the theory of structural morphology, the interaction of word formation processes can influence the sound system of languages, and it is known as morphophonology process or articulatory process (O’Grady and Dobrovolsky 53-54). Morphophonology refers to the linguistic rule which determines the phonetic form of the plural morpheme as its application is influenced by morphology and phonology (Fromkin 295). Specifically, morphophonology concerns with the morphological alternations which motivate phonological changes in dissimilar morphemes (Altakhaineh; Zibin 1). This process consists of assimilation, deletion, epenthesis, and metathesis (O’Grady and Dobrovolsky 53-54).

Firstly, **assimilation** is coming from a sound which becomes more like another nearby sound in terms of one or more of its phonetic features (O’Grady
and Dobrovolsky 53-54). The process of assimilation consists of two sounds close together in a word in terms of pronunciation (McMahon 4).

Assimilation can be explained into four classifications, in terms of the distance between the two sounds, the direction of the influence exerted, the particular different element affected, and the degree to which one sound assimilates to another (Skandera and Burleigh 90). In the first place, **progressive** or **perseverative assimilation** can be defined as assimilation brought about by the influence of a preceding sound. Progressive assimilation in a word affects the selection between the various endings for the regular plural, the possessive case, the third-person singular, the regular past tense, and the regular past participle (Skandera and Burleigh 90). It can be seen through the word *pigs* /pigz/ and other words such as *dentist’s* /dentistz/, *goes* /goʊz/, *looked* /lʊkt/, and turned /tɜːnd/, where the selection between /s/ and /z/, or /t/ and /d/, is influenced by the intensity of articulation, or by the voicing, of the respective preceding sounds. Progressive assimilation across word boundaries can be illustrated by sequences like *shut your mouth* and *Church Street*. In this case, the /ʃ/ in *your* can become identical with the previous /tʃ/ in *shut* concerning its intensity of articulation, and it can become more like the /t/ concerning its place and manner of articulation. The /ʃ/ can also be articulated with more force, to some extent further forward, and with a narrower gap between the speech organs so that changing from a lenis palatal approximant to a fortis palatoalveolar fricative. Moreover, the /ʃ/ can be substituted with /ʃ/’, and the whole sequence would then be pronounced [ʃʌt ʃə maʊθ]. Furthermore, the /s/ in *Street* can become identical with the previous /tʃ/ in
Church concerning its place of articulation, while its intensity and manner of articulation remain unchanged. In this case, the /s/ can be articulated further back so that changing from a fortis alveolar fricative to a fortis palatoalveolar fricative. In other words, the /s/ can also be substituted with /ʃ/, and the whole sequence would be pronounced as /tʃɜːtʃ ʃtriːt/. In this case, progressive assimilation across word boundaries is not very usual (Skandera and Burleigh 90-91).

Meanwhile, **regressive assimilation** or **anticipatory assimilation** refers to assimilation brought about by the influence a following sound (Skandera and Burleigh 91). Regressive assimilation across word boundaries appears much more often. In the most typical case, the place of articulation of a word-final alveolar consonant is influenced by that of a following, word-initial consonant. This can be illustrated by our original example *ten pigs* [tem pigz], but also by sequences like *that case*, when it is pronounced as [ðæk keɪs], where the /t/ in *that* is articulated further back, thus changing to /k/, and *good boy*, when it is pronounced [ɡʊb bɔɪ], where the /d/ in *good* is articulated further forward, thus changing to /b/. If an assimilation process results in two identical sounds, as in the last two examples, the two sounds are frequently pronounced as one, but with greater duration, and are then transcribed with a lowered, swung horizontal line to connect them (Skandera and Burleigh 91). In another case, it is the intensity of articulation, or the voicing, that is influenced. This can be seen through the sequences *have to*, when it is pronounced [haːf tə], and *I’ve seen*, when it is pronounced [aɪ fiː sn], where the /v/ in *have* and *I’ve* is articulated with more force, or less voicing, as /f/, under the influence of the following fortis /t/ and /s/, respectively. Regressive
assimilation within a word can be demonstrated by words like *statement*, when it is pronounced [ˈsteɪpmənt], where the second /t/ changes to /p/ under the influence of the place of articulation of the following /m/, and *width*, when it is pronounced [ˈwɪtθ], where the /d/ changes to /t/ under the influence of the intensity of articulation, or the voicing, of the following /θ/ (Skandera and Burleigh 91).

Moreover, **coalescent** or **reciprocal** or **mutual assimilation** is assimilation brought about by the influence two sounds upon each other. Coalescent assimilation frequently merges two sounds to form a single, new sound, or rather phoneme (Skandera and Burleigh 91). The new phoneme is oftentimes an affricate, and it is therefore essential to remember that an affricate, even though it comprises two elements, is conventionally analysed as one unit. If coalescent assimilation happens across word boundaries, the two words involved are oftentimes transcribed without a space between them. All this can be seen by the sequences *don't you* /dəʊnt jʊ/, where the /t/ and the /j/ can merge into /tʃ/, resulting in the pronunciation [dəʊntʃu], *could you* /kud jʊ/, where the /d/ and the /j/ can merge into /dʒ/, resulting in the pronunciation [kʊdʒu], and *What d'you want?* /wɒt dʒʊ wɒnt/, where the /d/ and the /j/ can merge into /ʃ/, resulting in the pronunciation [wɒtʃu wɒnt]. Coalescent assimilation within a word can be seen through the words *intuition* /ɪntʃuˈɪʃn/ where the /t/ and the /j/ can merge into /tʃ/ resulting in the pronunciation [ɪntʃuˈɪʃn] and *duel* /djuːl/ where the /d/ and the /j/ can merge into /dʒ/, resulting in the pronunciation [dʒuːl]. Coalescent assimilation is oftentimes considered as very colloquial or even non-standard except when it constitutes a historical sound change that took place within a word,
and is now firmly established. For instance, the words *picture*, which used to be pronounced with internal /dʒ/ before the two sounds merged into the single phoneme /dʒ/, *soldier*, which employed to be pronounced with internal /dʒ/ before the two sounds merged into /dʒ/, and *sugar*, which employed to be pronounced with initial /sʃ/ before the two sounds merged into /ʃ/. When /t, d, s/ or /z/ merges with /j/ either across word boundaries or within a word - to form /tʃ, dʒ, sʃ/ or /ʒ/, respectively (Skandera and Burleigh 91).

Moreover, regarding the place of articulation, there is an assimilation of place. Assimilation of place happens across word boundaries can be defined as regressive and it affects alveolar consonants (Skandera and Burleigh 92). For instance, the word *ten pigs*, the alveolar /n/ is able to be articulated further forward under the influence of the following bilabial /p/ and changing to bilabial /m/ so that *ten pigs* is articulated as /tem pigs/. The alveolar /d/ can be pronounced further forward under the effect of the following bilabial /b/ so that turning into identical with /b/ as in good boy. In this case, good boy /gud boI/ is becoming /gub boI/. Meanwhile, alveolar /t/ can be articulated further back under the effect of the following velar /k/ so that becoming identical with /k/ as in might go /mait gau/ which is articulated as /maik gau/. In other word, there are other less typical cases of assimilation of place as in *saw in shut your mouth*, where the palatal /ʃ/ can be articulated somewhat further forward (and undergo other changes) under the influence of the previous alveolar /t/ then changing to palatoalveolar /ʃ/. It is also can be seen through *Church Street*, where the alveolar /s/ can be articulated slightly further back under the influence of the previous palatoalveolar /t/ and
changing to palatoalveolar /J/, as well as through the word *statement*, where the second alveolar /t/ can be articulated further forward under the effect of the following bilabial /m/ and changing to bilabial /p/ (Skandera and Burleigh 93).

Secondly, a process that removes a segment from certain phonetic contexts can be defined as **deletion**. In English, a schwa /ə/ is oftentimes omitted when the next vowel in the word is stressed. The example can be seen in slow speech of parade /pərɛd/ which becomes /prɛd/ in rapid speech, corrode /kərəʊd/ becomes /kəʊd/ (O’Grady and Dobrovolsky 55). Next, a process which inserts a syllabic or a non-syllabic segment within an existing string of segments can be defined as **epenthesis**. As an example, the words *warmth* and *something* are pronounced as /wəːrməʊ/ and /sʌməʊɪŋ/ in careful speech, but they may be pronounced /wəːrmpəʊ/ and /sʌmpəʊɪŋ/ in casual speech. Furthermore, a process that reorders a sequence of segments is called as **metathesis**. It frequently results in a sequence of phones that is easy to say. For instance, the pronunciations of *prescribe* and *prescription* in American English dialect become *perscribe* and *perscription* where r is pronounced following a vowel (O’Grady and Dobrovolsky 56). The last is vowel reduction. When the vowels are unstressed, the articulation of vowels may move into more central position. Frequently, the result of vowel reduction is schwa (/ə/). It also demonstrates dissimilar stress placement such as considerate /kʰæns idərət/ versus consideration /kʰænsidərɛʃən/. In this case, the fourth vowel is unstressed in the word considerate, which is pronounced as /ə/. However, it is pronounced as /eɪ/ when that similar vowel is stressed as in *consideration* (O’Grady and Dobrovolsky 56).
3.2. The Theory of Generative Morphology

There are two models of generative morphology which frequently applied within the linguistic study, namely Halle’s model and Arronof’s model. Halle’s model has been triggering several contemporary linguistic studies through generative transformational grammar framework. Different to the structural morphological theory, the theoretical model of generative morphology by Halle in Scalise (31) has four components such as list of morphemes, word formation rules, filter, and dictionary of words. Chomsky as quoted in Muis Ba'dulu and Herman (25) stated that assumptions or principles create generative structure of transformational in general (Ba’dulu 25).

Diagram 2.2. The Organization of Generative Morphology (Halle 24).

Two primary principles of generative morphology are word formation takes place completely in the lexicon and it is controlled by a specific mechanism called as Word Formation Rules (WFR’s). These two assumptions have been applied in most of the work of generative morphology in the decade as well as the original idea which inspired by Morris Halle's theory. It merely focuses to its
programmatic instead of systematic (Scalise 17). These are the explanation concerning Halle’s Model and Its Organization: (Scalise 17)

1. **List of Morpheme**

Halle (1973) stated that the basic unit of lexicon is morpheme. In the List of Morpheme, each morpheme is categorized as a sequence of phonological sections and it is inserted between labeled brackets.

2. **Word Formation Rule**

The Word Formation Rule (WFR) shows how morphemes of a language are organized in sequences to create the original words in that language. In this case, WFR have to be able to generate grammatical words in a language and to omit all ungrammatical words.

3. **Filter**

The Word Formation Rules are oftentimes more complex as words are recognized to expand their own idiosyncrasies once they are accepted in the lexicon. These idiosyncrasies can be both phonologically and semantically motivated. That is why Halle suggested a filter which is employed to assign these idiosyncrasies to the output of the WFR.

4. **Dictionary**

The words that have removed through the Filter create the Dictionary of given language as the last element of this morphological model. The Dictionary consists of either regular formations which have not been modified by the Filter by adding or omitting several elements, or idiosyncratic formations which have been modified in several ways by the Filter.
Meanwhile, Arronof as quoted in Scalise (42) criticizes that Halle’s model cannot be applied for words whose meaning is completely dissimilar from the expected one. For instance, based on the rules a word transmission which means “the action of transmitting” is supposed to be an abstract nominal, but it has quite dissimilar meaning when it refers to a part of a car. Hence, the word transmission must be listed in the lexicon. It also should be noticed that registering all the words whose meaning is unpredictable idiosyncrasies in the lexicon cannot deprive morphology of its content and value. In this case, the aim of a morphological theory refers to define the “new” words that speakers can create, or more particularly, the “regular” principals by which new words are created (Scalise 42).

Furthermore, Aronoff (1976) proposes morphological theory which is consistent with the lexicalist hypothesis (word-based hypothesis) offers a way of refining morphological rules (word formation rules) and formulates a number of restrictions on WFR’s to restrict their power. Aronoff also proposes a set of rules which readjust the output of WFR’s (Readjustment Rules) (Scalise 37). Arronoff’s model comprises of three important elements such as:

1. **The word-based hypothesis**

   All word formation processes basically depends on words. In this case, a new word is created by employing a regular rule to an existing word. Both the new word and the existing word are parts of the main lexical categories. This hypothesis has several principals such as:
   
a. The base of Word Formation Rules is a word.
b. The word is should be the existing words. The non-existing word cannot be a base of word formation rules.

c. Word formation rules are able to employ a single word as the base that is no more (than phrase) and no less (than bound morpheme).

d. The input and the output of word formation principles have to be a part of the main lexical categories.

2. Word Formation Rule

The word formation rule is a clear-cut mechanism which creates new words in a language that lies entirely in the lexicon. According to Arronof as quoted in Scalise (42), a word formation rule specializes a set of words on which that rule can be applied which known as the base of the rule. Every WFR particularizes a unique phonological operation which can be applied to the base. Hence, each WFR specifies the syntactic label and the subcategorization frame of the generated word, together with the semantics or meaning of the resulting word.

3. The Readjustment Rules

The readjustment rules can be defined as the rules morphemes which merely occur on special morphemes surroundings. Two kinds of readjustment rules are called as truncation rules and allomorph rules. The truncation rule refers to the rule which removes certain morphemes on the end (edge) of stem before certain affix whereas the allomorph rule refers to the rule which readjustment the form of certain morpheme or the morpheme class into the direct surroundings of the morpheme or the other class of certain morpheme.
4. English Morphological Processes

Each word can be created or expanded by numerous morphological processes which feasible in a language. There are various specific word formations or morphological processes which change a morpheme into a word in a language (Subrayan 54). A morphological process is a process of linguistic sign to show several lexical or grammatical meaning, which added to the lexical meaning of the word form (Mel'čuk 288). Morphological process also can be defined as the methods in which languages coin new words from existing words and the grammatical forms of words (Stewarts Jr. and Nathan Vailette 124). There are several kinds of morphological processes, they are:
1. **Affixation**

The process of attaching affixes to the root, base, or stem is called as affixation. There is a linguistic rule of affixation dealing with a notion about which types of morphemes that can be combine, which is called as a combinatory potential of an affix. This combinatory potential of an affix cannot be completely predicted from its meaning. The examples of affix combinatory potential are such as combinatory potential of un- [un-Adjective], combinatory potential of –able [Verb-able], combinatory potential of comparative -er [Adjective-er], or combinatory potential of -ful [Noun-ful] (Haspelmath and Sims 34-35).

The affixation is a process of word formation in which the stem or free morpheme is expanded by the addition of an affix, so the affix is collective term for word-forming components that constitute subcategories of word classes. Prefixation is an attachment of the affix before stem such as *unattractive*, whereas suffixation is an attachment of the affix after the stem such as *attractiveness*. On the other hand, infixation or infix is not found in English, but it can be found in several languages such as Latin and Greek (Bussman 4). Unless, several inappropriate English words which insert into adjectives or adverbs become expression. The examples of this are the informal English words such as in-fuggin-credible, un-fuckin-believable, and abso-bloomin-lutely. In this case, the infixes seldom occur in English (Fromkin 85). The other affixation process is circumfix such as inaugurated (inaugurate+-ed), disagree (dis+-agree), and languages (language+-s) which can be found while reading article.
2. Blending

Blends refer to the words which are made from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items (Haspelmath and Sims 40). According to Plag (121), blends are the class of complex words whose formation is explained in terms of prosodic categories. Moreover, Antonio stated that blending takes two dissimilar roots or words, commonly belonging to the similar category, and combines them into a single new word (Antonio 130). In this case, each one of the roots loses several of its elements in the combination, and they are substituted by elements of other root (Antonio 130). Moreover, the process of blending concerns with truncations a massive loss of phonetic (or orthographic) elements which join two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting elements from one or both of the source words (Plag 121-122).

In simple words, blending can be defined as the combination of both compounding and clipping in which new words are produced by several words or fragments of existing words such as the combination of Google and Youtube which known as Gootube (Liu 26). As blending are uncommon creations, Katamba calls blends as hybrid words which by combining chunk of word-forms belonging to two different lexemes (Katamba 186). The meaning of the word in blending process is not determined by combining single units inside the similar structure, but by combining the concepts denoted by two dissimilar words in several new ways, sometimes with humorous goal or artistic (Antonio 130).
3. **Abbreviations**

Abbreviations are much alike with blends and truncation, but it is distinct from truncation and blending in terms of prosodic categories which do not have a fundamental role. In this case, orthography has an important role for abbreviation. This type of word formation is primarily created by taking initial letters of multiword sequences to create a new word and pronounce it by spelling out each one of the initials separately (Antonio 129). Abbreviations can be classified into two properties such as orthographic and phonological properties. It can be pronounced by naming each individual letter as in USA \([ju.ɛs.ei]\), FAQ, EC, which is known as **initialisms**. Besides, it can also be spelled with either capital or lower-case letters (Plag 126-127).

4. **Acronyms**

Acronyms are blends which created from initial letters of a sequence of words that pronounced as new single word (Antonio 129; Yule 58). Acronyms can also be defined as shortening of words forming which relates to the name of an organization, company or a scientific concept may be shortened to their initial letters alone which together represent sounds that form perfectly acceptable syllables and hence can be pronounced as words (Katamba 183). These are the examples of acronyms:

- **COBOL** = Common Business Oriented Language
- **FIFA** = Federation of International Football Association
- **HALO** = High Altitude Large Optics
- **NASA** = National Aeronautics and Space Administration
5. Clipping

A process which happens when a multi syllabic word is shortened by subtracting one or more of the syllables is known as clipping. According to Antonio (127), clipping refers to a process by which a word is phonologically omitted by subtracting an element from it and this process does not change the grammatical category of the original word and the meaning is also commonly preserved as in the word ad from advertisement. In English language, clipping does not frequently keep the initial elements of the word and this type of word formation can occur at the beginning, at the end or at both the beginning and the end (Antonio 128; Subrayan 58). For instance, when a word of more than one syllable like influenza is reduced to a shorter form like flu, it is most commonly occurring in casual speech (Yule 56).

Examples:

aeroplane → plane

gynaecologist → gynae

6. Compounding

A combining of two separate words to create a single form can be defined as compounding (Yule 55). Compound word consists of at least two bases which are both words, or at any rate, and it may be written as one word, as a hyphenated word, or as two words such as in airstrip, cornflakes, downpour, cutoff, sky-warn,
daydream, ladylike, long-haired, and high school (Stageberg 127). There are some indicators to know the word class of the compound: (Fromkin 84)

1. When a compound consists of two words in the similar grammatical category, the word class of that compound will be in that category. For instance, the word class of girlfriend, fighter-bomber, paper clip, elevator-operator, landlord, and mailman are noun. Meanwhile, red-hot, icy-cold, and worldly-wise are categorized as adjective.

2. When a compound consists of dissimilar grammatical category, the grammatical category of the compound is obtained from the class of the second or final word. For instance, headstrong is an adjective because the grammatical category of final word strong is an adjective.

3. When a compound is created with a preposition, the grammatical category of that compound can be analysed from the category of the nonprepositional part of the compound such as afterbirth is a noun whereas undertake is a verb.

It is also in line with the notion explained by Carstairs-McCarthy that most English compounds are right-headed (Carstairs-McCarthy 61).

According to Plag (144-145), compound consists of four types, namely, nominal compound, adjectival compound, verbal compound, and neoclassical compound. First, compound with nouns as heads is known as nominal compound. The most frequent type of compound in English is noun-noun compound. The creation of nominal compounds are commonly include [N+N], [Adj+N], [V+N], and [Prep+N]. Second, adjectival compounds can possibly consist of nouns or other adjectives as non-heads. The notion of noun-adjective compounds primarily
acts in accordance with the similar principles as that of noun-noun compounds. Adjective-adjective compounds with the first adjective as modifier (as in blueish-green) do not appear to be as much as noun-adjective compounds. The pattern of adjectival compounds are commonly consist of \([N+Adj], [Adj+Adj], \) and \([Prep+Adj]\). Third, a compound with verbs as heads, and it can be consisted of nouns, adjectives, and verbs as their non-head is called as verbal compound. The structure of verbal compounds are primarily consist of \([N+V], [Adj+V], [V+V], \) and \([Prep+V]\). Moreover, a compound which its lexemes derived from Latin or Greek is called as neo-classical compound. In neo-classical compound, the lexemes are mixed to create new combinations of words.

7. **Multiple Processes**

Several words are feasible to have more than one process. **Multiple processes occur when one word needs another process to set up a new word** (Yule 60). For instance, the term *deli* is likely to have changed into a usual American English expression when it is actually a borrowing word from German *delicatessen* and then clipping that borrowed form.

**B. Neologism**

These are detail explanation of neologisms primarily in English language to support the analysis of the data.

The word *neologism* derives from a blend of the French word *neo* which means new, and the Greek word *logos*, which means word (Subrayan 43). According to Oxford Dictionary of English, neologism is a lately coined word or expression (Soanes and Stevenson 1179). A comprehensive perspective of
neologism is given by Webster’s Third New International Dictionary as a new word, usage, or expression (Gove et al., 1516). Neologisms expand our horizon while increasing our lexicon. Neologisms not only involve new words, but also new constructional and morphological patterns as well as innovative parts of speech. In this case, in the constant flux of cultural development, social change, and through the continuous evolution of knowledge, specific innovations appear to refer to new things, express new notions, construct new identities, and to do all of these in creative ways. Hence, neologisms are a fundamental part of language if it is to be an advantageous tool of communication (Jing-Schmidt 1). Moreover, these are definition of neologisms from 5 fundamental theories and distinct perspectives; (Rets 814)

According to stylistic theory, neologism is a word in the language that stylistically signed by the newty of its usage. For instance, a metalanguage or jargon which obtains momentum in everyday English, such as tech. eye candy which means as ‘visually entertaining but reasonably simple’ and tech. downtime which can be defined as ‘time when someone is not involved in working or active’ (Fischer 1; Rets 814).

In accordance with denotation theory, neologism is a word which accepted as a new thing or idea. Therefore, it has new denotative meaning, such as e-book, selfie, and smartphone (Ulanova 389; Rets 814). Meanwhile, structural theory defines neologism as a word with an entirely new form and structure or unique acoustic arrangement. An example of this is the word hobbit which is authorism or word created Tolkien as writer (Sari 16; Rets 814).
In etymological theory, neologism can be defined as a word which already exist in a language but expand a new meaning over the recent years. For instance, the word umbrella which has two meanings such as firstly ‘device utilized as protection against rain’ and secondly ‘a protecting force or influence’ (Cook 2; Rets 814). Furthermore, lexicographic theory defines neologism as a word which is not yet registered in dictionaries (Rets 814). For instance, the word *cinematherapy* which means as ‘using films therapeutic tools’ has almost 70000 citations on Google search engine but is not yet registered in standard dictionaries.

Neologism is also defined as a new word that emerges in a language as a result of distinct changes in society, as well as new meanings of already existing words (Prysiazhniuk 27). Several neologisms start their career as a nonce formation which is a new complex word coined by a writer/speaker on the spur of the moment to cover several prompt need (Bauer 45). Neologisms aim at denoting not only new notions but also new meanings of the existing words which emerge as the result of changes in perceptions of reality (Behera and Mishra 26). Neologism is known as a form of a new word or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries (Algeo 2). Thus, it can be concluded that neologism refers to a word or combination of words which are creative in its form or meaning that may be in the process of entering regular use, but has not yet been registered in dictionaries and it demonstrates a new social and cultural reference (Rets 814; Subrayan 43). The examples of neologisms are *fatberg, racecation, and situationship.*
According to Cabré (205), there are some feasible indicators to find out if a word categorized as a form of neologism or not. The first indicator is diachronic, or the word which has arisen lately, for instance the words Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are the word arisen in the recent past, specifically in 2000s. The second indicator is lexicography, or the word categorized as a form of neologism if it is not in dictionaries. In this case, the features of neologism are new and represent the new form of a word. That is why the standard dictionaries do not listed neologism. The third indicator is systematic instability, or the word constitutes as a form of neologism if it is exhibits signs of formal instability, we often found the new word uses in morphological, graphic, phonetic or semantic instability as these are the examples of neologism in systematic instability indicators. The last indicator is psychology, new words categorized as a form of neologisms if the speakers perceive it as a new unit.

Moreover, Paul McFedries (2004), also explains that tree criteria of English neologisms are firstly, the term must be new. It means that its earliest usage ought to be no older than twenty years (it could be much newer than that) and its most recent utilizing is supposed to be within the last year or so. Secondly, the neologism should not be in any primary English dictionary. Thirdly, the neologism must have been applied in online or print in at least three articles written by at least three different authors and showing in at least three different publications.
1. **English Neologism**

There are several definitions of neologism with distinct principles to define neologisms in a given language. Some of the definitions turn around the notion of the ‘new’ when employed to the lexicon of a language. The term neologism was created in English in 1803, but the English variant of this term was not new as French, Italian and German had their respective terms, which were created in the previous 65 years (Oxford Dictionary of English, 2003). It can be concluded from the previous definitions that English neologisms refer to English new words or phrases which denote both new form and meaning, but they have not been listed in Standard English Dictionary.

2. **Domains of Neologisms**

There are several sources of neologism. As we concerns with neologism, it is significant to understand with its various domains. The domains outlined below are not absolutes and there may be other domains from the linguistic world.

1. **Scientific** is kinds of neologisms consist of words or phrases created to portray new scientific discoveries and inventions (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example: soft robotics.

2. **Technological** is words or phrases made to represent innovations and inventions (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example: sitemaps, crack berry, track-a-holism, and XAI.

3. **Political** is words or phrases formed to create several type of politisal or rhetorical point sometimes, perhaps with an eye to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis which explains that the structure of a language helps determine
how its native speakers perceive and categorize experience. On the other hand, several political neologisms are intended to convey a negative point of view (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example: dog-whistle politics and algocracy.

4. **Pop-culture** is words or phrases developed from mass media content or applied to portray popular culture phenomena (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example: canicross.

5. **Imported** are words or phrases originating in another language. Typically they are applied to express ideas that have no equivalent term in the native language (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example: tycoon.

6. **Trademarks** are frequently neologisms to ensure they are differentiated from other brands. If legal trademark protection is lost, the neologism can enter the language as a generalized trademark (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example: Kodak.

7. **Nonce words** are words coined and applied for a particular event, usually for a special literary effect (Behera dan Mishra 27). Nonce words are made for the nonce, the term for the nonce meaning “for a single event.” Example: the using of flat wife instead of housewife.

8. **Inverted** are words that are derived from spelling a standard word backwards (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example: *murder* becomes *redrum*.

9. **Paleologism** is a word that is alleged to be a neologism but turns out to be a long-used (if obscure) word (Behera dan Mishra 27). Example:
3. Versions of Neologisms

According to Tian Haiying (15), neologisms are able to be classified into some versions depending on the cultural acceptance and the future success to be received as entry into dictionaries:

1. **Unstable neologism** is known as a neologism which completely new, being proposed, or being applied merely by a very limited subculture. It is also known as protologisms. Example: Frankenfood which refers to genetically modified food.

2. **Diffused neologism** refers to a neologism having gained a significant user, but not yet having attained acceptance. For instance: banana republic.

3. **Stable neologism** can be defined as a neologism having reached acceptance and probably lasting acceptance. Example: cyberspace.

4. **Dated neologism** refers to a neologism where the word has stopped being new, represented formal linguistic acceptance, and even may have passed into a cliché. Example: Freelance.

5. **Passé neologism** can be defined as a neologism when it turns into culturally dated which the use of it is averted as its use is known as being out of step with the norms of a changed cultural tradition such as *Honk.*
CHAPTER III
MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS IN
TECHNOLOGY, POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND POPULAR
CULTURE TERMINOLOGIES

A. Morphological Process Analyses of English Neologism through the
Application of Structural and Generative Morphology Theories

In this chapter, the whole of data are taken and collected from website
word spy from 2014 until 2017. Then, the writer mark English neologisms based
on three criteria. Firstly, English neologisms must be in the new terms. It means
that the word has arisen lately or its earliest usage ought to be no older than
twenty years (it could be much newer than that) and its most recent utilizing is
supposed to be within the last year or so. Secondly, English neologism should not
be recorded in any English standard dictionary. Thirdly, English neologism must
have been employed in online or print in at least three articles written by at least
three dissimilar authors and showing in at least three different publications.

Moreover, the writer chooses English neologisms based on the indicator of
morphological process and writes the selected data into data card. The indicators
of morphological processes of English neologisms are as follows:

1. English neologism which is created by attaching affix (prefix or suffix) to
the base, root, or existing stems is categorized as the representative data of
affixation.
2. English neologism which is coined by combining two or more separate (free) morphemes are selected as the representative data of **compounding**. There are some indicators to know the word class of the compound:
   a. When a compound consists of two words in the similar grammatical category, the word class of that compound will be in that category.
   b. When a compound consists of dissimilar grammatical category, the grammatical category of the compound is obtained from the class of the second or final word.
   c. When a compound is created with a preposition, the grammatical category of that compound can be analyzed from the category of the nonprepositional part of the compound.

3. English neologism which consists of an existing form that is abbreviated is categorized as the representative data of **clipping**.

4. English neologism which is formed by the joining of compounding and clipping process which are made from two (rarely three or more) already existing items with omitting some elements from one or both of the source words are selected as the representative data of **blending**.

5. English neologism which is coined by the initial letters of constituent words that pronounced as new single word are categorized as the representative data of **acronym**.

6. English neologism which is created by the shortening of words and phrases which reflects the separate pronunciation of the initial letters in the
constituent words are selected as the representative data of **abbreviation** or **initialism**.

7. English neologism which is coined by combining two or more morphological processes to create a new word is selected as the representative data of **multiple processes**.

The selected data are also chosen based on technology, politics, economics, and popular culture terminologies as it can be seen through the meaning which provided by the website of word spy and the articles from newspaper which employ the English neologism. From the data which have been collected and identified, there are 89 English neologisms found and 30 are considered as the representative data as they fit the indicator of morphological processes. Furthermore, the data are analyzed using the theory of structural and generative morphology.

The writer also provides the information of articles or journals where the neologisms are used from the website of word spy. To support the analysis of this research, some dictionaries are used to find out the base of each English neologism such as Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary Eighth Edition Software by Hornby A.S. and Cambridge English pronouncing Dictionary Eighteenth Edition Software by Daniel Jones.

Through this section, the writer will analyze the data completely regarding the morphological process in creating English neologisms which is only focuses on technology, politics, economics, and popular culture terminologies found in the corpus data. As having been explained previously, the data collected are thirty in
total. Each datum contains various types of morphological processes so that the
writer classifies the data based on the type of word formation then each datum
will be analyzed intensively using structural and generative morphological theory
in order to answer the question which had been proposed previously. Besides, the
analysis will also provide the information of several journals or articles which
contains English neologisms.

To apply the theory of structural morphology, the four steps in organizing
the morphological process are identifying all morphemes from the data that had
been collected, identifying the word formation of each neologism which makes
clear how morphemes of language arranged in a group to form a word in
language, identify the process of morphophonology as a mechanism to
demonstrate the changes that happen in the merger of morpheme such as
assimilation, release, addition, replacement and permutation. The last part is
providing the information of each datum. However, as English neologisms have
not been listed in English Standard Dictionary, the writer provides the information
from articles or journals where the neologisms are used. Furthermore, the analysis
of generative morphology consists of several steps such as identifying the list of
bases which is recorded in English standard dictionary, identifying the word
formation rule, identifying the readjustment rule and phonological rule.

These are the analysis of morphological processes of English neologisms
based on the theory of structural and generative morphology.
1. Affixation

Affixation is the process of word formation by attaching affix (prefix or suffix) to the base, root, or existing stems (Bussman 4; Fromkin 85; Haspelmath and Sims 34). Four representative data of English neologisms in the form of affixation are climatarian, securitarian, snackable, and wokeness.

1.1. Affixation Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Structural Morphology

1.1.1. List of Morphemes

The word climatarian, securitarian, snackable, and wokeness are made up from climate, secure, snack, and woke as free morphemes following by –arian, –ity, -arian, -able, and -ness as bound morphemes respectively. These free morphemes are meaningful, can stand alone, and have been listed in English Standard Dictionary.

1.1.2. Word Formation Process

The word climatarian, securitarian, snackable, and wokeness are created by attaching suffix -arian to security (noun) and climate (noun) as the base, suffix –able to snack (verb), and suffix –ness is attached to the base woke which is the past tense form of the verb wake. As suffix -arian is attached to the noun and suffix –able is attached to the verb will form an adjective, climatarian, securitarian and snackable are classified as adjectives. However, compared to the regular formation of affixation, suffix –ness always form an adjective into a noun. Meanwhile, the word wokeness has different rules of affixation which combines verb by adding suffix –ness. In this case, wokeness
is still classified as a noun. Moreover, it can be seen that the affixation process of English neologism is commonly created through suffixation where the bound morpheme is attached in post position after the free morpheme.

1.1.3. Morphophonological Process

The affixation process of *snackable* and *wokeness* does not give an impact to the pronunciation of each morpheme. On the contrary, the affixation process of *climatarian* and *securitarian* gives an influence to the pronunciation as it omits vowel *e* within the word *climate* and consonant *y* within the word *security*. In the process of morphophonology, it is called as deletion.

1.1.4. Information of the Data

*Climatarian*, *securitarian*, *snackable*, and *wokeness* have not been registered in English Standard Dictionary, but it has been used in several articles. *Climatarian* is used in article which was written by Ari LeVaux, published by Austin American-Statesman on January 4, 2016, titled “The climate menu”. *Securitarian* is used in article written and published by Milad Jokar, The Huffington Post on May 28 in 2013 with the title “Election in Iran: Rafsanjani’s Disqualification Anchors the Islamic Republic in Securitarianism,”. *Snackable* is used in an article written by Jonathan Mahler entitled “One Pioneer’s Attempt to Rescue Another,” published by The New York Times on January 26, 2015. Moreover, *wokeness* is used in an article published by Ebony on March 30 in 2017, written by Monique Jones with the title “‘Riverdale’s’ Woke Report Card: Does the Drama Get Its Black Characters Right,”.
1.2. Affixation Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Generative Morphology

1.2.1. The Formation of English Neologisms with Suffix –arian

a. Dictionary

The bases for the formation of English neologisms with the suffix –arian are listed in the dictionary as follow:

[security]_N  [climate]_N  [ego]_N

b. Word Formation Rule

The rule for the formation of English neologisms with suffix –arian can be formulated as: [[X]_N + [-arian]suf]Adj.

The word formation rule shows that English adjective can be formed by adding suffix –arian to the base in the form of noun. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s dictionary, the meaning of suffix –arian refers to “believing in X or practising”.

c. Underlying Representation

By applying the word formation rule, these underlying representations can be generated as follows:

[#[security]_N+ [-arian]suf#]Adj

[#[climate]_N+ [-arian]suf#]Adj

[#[ego]_N+ [-arian]suf#]Adj

These underlying representations are phonologically unacceptable. The data which is phonologically unacceptable must go through certain
phantomological process and it must first go through the readjustment process then continue to the phonological process.

d. **Readjustment Rule**

These are the following unacceptable underlying representations:

1) *[#security/sɪˈkjʊə.rə.t/i/]_N + [-arian]suf#]Adj
2) *[#climate/ˈklaɪ.mət/]_N + [-arian]suf#]Adj
3) *[#ego/i.ɡoʊ/]_N + [-arian]suf#]Adj

The unacceptable representations (1) and (2) must go through the readjustment process in which the letter after /t/ must be omitted. In this case, letter y in the word security and e within a word climate is must be deleted. These are the readjustment rule for these two data:

[[base (delete a letter after letter t)]_N + [-arian]suf#]Adj

e. **Surface Representation**

By applying the readjustment rule, the surface representations for datum (1) and (2) can be generated as follows:

1) *[#securitØ]_N + [-arian]suf#]Adj
2) *[#climatØ]_N + [-arian]suf#]Adj

After the surface representation, datum (1) still must go through phonological process.

f. **Phonological Rule**

The unacceptable representation (3) must go through phonological process which is called as syllable structure process in which the phoneme /t/ is inserted at the end of the base when suffix -arian is attached to the base. On the
contrary, datum (1) must go through phonological process in which the vowel /i/ is deleted at the end of the base when suffix -arian is attached to the base.

The phonological process for datum (1) after the deletion of vowel /i/ is:

[#security/sɪˈkjʊə.rə.ti/][N]  [#[sɪˈkjʊə.ri.ən]Adj

The phonological process for datum (3) after the insertion of phoneme /t/ is:

[#ego/i.ɡoʊ][N]  [#[i.ɡoʊ+t]N  [#egotarian/i.ɡoʊˈteə.ri.ən]Adj

### 1.2.2. **The Formation of English Neologisms with Suffix –able**

**a. Dictionary**

The base for the formation of English neologism with the suffix –able is [snack] and it is listed in the dictionary.

**b. Word Formation Rule**

The rule for the formation of English neologism with suffix –able can be formulated as: [#X][N] + [-able]suf]Adj.

The word formation rule shows that English adjective can be formed by adding suffix –able to the base in the form of verb. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s dictionary, the meaning of suffix –able refers to “having the quality of X”.

**c. Underlying Representation**

*Snackable* can be generated as [#snack] + [-able]suf#Adj.

This underlying representation has been accepted so the output is [snackable]Adj.
1.2.3. The Formation of English Neologisms with Suffix –ness

a. Dictionary

The base for the formation of English neologisms with the suffix –ness which is listed in the dictionary is \([\text{woke}]_V\).

b. Word Formation Rule

The rule for the formation of English neologism with suffix –able can be formulated as: \([(X)_{\text{Adj}} + [-\text{able}]_{\text{suf}}]_N\).

The word formation rule of \textit{wokeness} shows that English noun can be formed by adding suffix –ness to the base in the form of adjective. Different with that word formation rule, \textit{woke} as the base of \textit{wokeness} is in the form of verb. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s dictionary, the meaning of suffix –ness refers to “the state or condition of X”.

c. Underlying Representation

\([\#(\text{woke})_V + [-\text{ness}]_{\text{suf}}\#]_N\)

This underlying representation has been accepted so the output is \([\text{wokeness}]_N\).

2. Compounding

Compounding is the process of word formation by combining two or more (free) morphemes (Fromkin 84; Stageberg 127; Yule 55). Nine representative data of English neologisms in the form of compounding are \textit{cord never, screen shift, soft robot, peak paper, teraproject, text-walk, vanlife, vanity capital} and \textit{under-happy}. 
2.1. Compounding Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Structural Morphology

2.1.1. List of Morphemes

*Cord never* combines two free morphemes such as *cord* (noun) and *never* (adverb) without deleting or changing any letters from the base words. *Screen shift* is made up from two free morphemes such as *screen* (noun) and *shift* (noun). *Soft robot* is composed of two morphemes from *soft* (adjective) and *life* (noun). *Peak paper* consists of two free morphemes which cannot be divided into smaller pieces such as *peak* (noun) and *paper* (noun). *Teraproyect* are made up from two free morphemes such as *tera* as combining form and *project* (noun). *Text-walk* consists of two free morphemes which cannot be divided into smaller pieces namely *text* (noun) and *walk* (verb). Meanwhile, *vanlife* comprises the free morphemes *van* (noun) and *life* (noun) without deleting or changing any letters from the base words. *Vanity capital* consists of two morphemes such as *vanity* (noun) and *capital* (noun). Moreover, *under-happy* are made up from *under* (prep) and *happy* (adj.). These free morphemes are meaningful, can stand alone, and have been listed in English Standard Dictionary.

2.1.2. Word Formation Process

*Cord-never* is created through the process of compounding and it is considered as adverbial compound because the word class of the second or final word *never* is an adverb which also taking functions as the head of this
compound. In this case, *cord* and *never* are combined together with space. *Screen shift* is considered as nominal compound because *screen* and *shift* are in the similar grammatical category so that the grammatical category of this compound is also in the same category which is a noun. In this case, *screen* and *shift* are combined together with space.

*Soft robot* is considered as nominal compound because the word class of the second or final word *robot* is a noun which also taking functions as the head of this compound. In this case, *van* and *life* are coined together with space. *Peak paper* is considered as nominal compound because *peak* and *paper* are in the same grammatical category so that the grammatical category of this compound is also in the same category which is a noun. In this case, *peak* and *paper* are combined together with space.

*Teraproject* is considered as nominal compound because the word class of the second or final word *project* is a noun which also taking functions as the head of this compound. In this case, *tera* and *project* are combined together without space and hyphen. *Text-walk* is formed by conjoining *text* and *walk* which are formed together with hyphen but without space whereas *van* and *life* are coined together without space and hyphen. *Text-walk* is considered as verbal compound because the class of the second or final word *walk* is a verb which also taking functions as the head of this compound. In this case, as *text* and *walk* are in the different grammatical category, the word class of *text-walk* is obtained from the second or final word *walk*. 
Moreover, the word *vanlife* is considered as nominal compound as *van* and *life* are in the similar grammatical category so that the grammatical category of this compound is also in the same category which is a noun. *Vanity capital* is considered as nominal compound because *vanity* and *capital* are in the same grammatical category so that the grammatical category of this compound is also in the same category which is a noun. In this case, the words *vanity* and *capital* are coined together with space. Furthermore, *under-happy* is categorized as adjectival compound because *under* is a preposition, so that the grammatical category of this compound is referring to the nonprepositional part of the compound *happy* as an adjective.

2.1.3. Morphophonological Process

There is no morphophonological process occurs within the word *cord never, screen shift, soft robot, peak paper, terapproject, text-walk, vanlife, vanity capital* and *under-happy* as the compounding process of these words does not influence the pronunciation of each morphemes.

2.1.4. Information of the Data

*Cord-never* has not been recorded in English Standard Dictionary but it has been used in an article written and published by Sarah Perez, TechCrunch on September 27, 2017, with the title “Comcast appeals to ‘cord nevers’ with launch of Xfinity Instant TV service”. Secondly, it also found in an article written by Barbara Shecter under the title “Would-be TSX rival forced to revise plan after OSC raises ‘fair access’ concerns,” published by The Financial Post on January 16 in 2014. *Screen shift* is used on article written and
published by Joanne Frears, Jeffrey Green Russell Limited on June 4, 2014 with the title “Do you stack or mesh?”. *Soft robot* is used on article written by Jonathan Rossiter, published by MIT Technology Review on April 6, 2017 with the title “Robotics, Smart Materials, and their Future Impact for Humans”.

*Peak paper* is used in an article written and published by John Quiggin, Aeon on February 12, 2016 with the title “Doing more with less: the economic lesson of Peak Paper”. *Teraproject* is used in an article written and published by Doug Sanders, The Globe and Mail on January 1, 2016 with the title “Move over megaprojects, here come the teraprojects.”. *Text-walk* is used in an article entitled “Seoul puts up road safety signs to warn ‘smartphone zombies’, written by Chang May Choon on June 27 in 2016 published by The Straits Times. *Vanlife* is employed in an article written by Rachel Monroe with the title “#Vanlife, the Bohemian Social-Media Movement,” The New Yorker, published on April 24 in 2017. *Vanity capital* is used in an article written and published by Suzanne Harrington, Irish Examiner on August 7, 2015 with the title “Capitalising on vanity — an industry worth €3.4 trillion”. Moreover, *under-happy* is used in an article written and published by Lydia Lim, The Straits Times on December 2, 2014 with the title “Happiness is not consuming but learning to thrive”.


2.2. Compounding Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Generative Morphology

2.2.1. The Formation of Compounding for English Neologisms

a. Dictionary

The bases for the formation of English neologisms in the form of compounding are listed in the dictionary as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[cord]}_N & \text{ [never]}_N & \text{[text]}_N \text{ [walk]}_V \\
\text{[screen]}_N & \text{ [shift]}_N & \text{[van]}_N \text{ [life]}_N \\
\text{[soft]}_N & \text{ [robot]}_N & \text{[vanity]}_N \text{ [capital]}_N \\
\text{[peak]}_N & \text{ [paper]}_N & \text{[under]}_{\text{prep}} \text{ [happy]}_{\text{Adj}} \\
\text{[tera]}_N & \text{ [project]}_N & \\
\end{align*}
\]

b. Word Formation Rule

\[
\begin{align*}
[[X]]_N + [[X]]_N & \\
[[X]]_N + [[X]]_V & \\
[[X]]_{\text{prep}} + [[X]]_{\text{Adj}} & \text{Adj}
\end{align*}
\]

The word formation rule shows that English noun compound can be formed by combining two free morphemes in the form of noun. These are three rules in order to know the word class of compound; firstly, when a compound consists of two words in the similar grammatical category, the word class of that compound will be in that category. Secondly, when a compound consists of dissimilar grammatical category, the grammatical category of the compound is obtained from the class of the second or final word. Moreover, when a compound is created with a preposition, the grammatical category of that
compound can be analyzed from the category of the nonprepositional part of the compound.

c. Underlying Representation

By applying the word formation rule, the following underlying representations can be generated as follow:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[#[cord]}_N + \text{[never]}_N] & \rightarrow \text{[#[text]}_N + \text{[walk]_V]} \\
\text{[#[screen]}_N + \text{[shift]}_N] & \rightarrow \text{[#[van]}_N + \text{[life]}_N] \\
\text{[#[soft]}_N + \text{[robot]_V]} & \rightarrow \text{[#[vanity]}_N + \text{[capital]}_N] \\
\text{[#[peak]}_N + \text{[paper]_V]} & \rightarrow \text{[#[under]_Prep [happy]_Adj]_Adj} \\
\text{[#[tera]}_N + \text{[project]}_N] & \rightarrow \text{[text-walk]_V}
\end{align*}
\]

These underlying representations have been accepted so the outputs are:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[cord never]_N} & \rightarrow \text{[text-walk]_V} \\
\text{[screen shift]_N} & \rightarrow \text{[vanlife]_N} \\
\text{[soft robot]_N} & \rightarrow \text{[vanity capital]_N} \\
\text{[peak paper]_N} & \rightarrow \text{[under-happy]_Adj} \\
\text{[teraproject]_N} & \rightarrow \text{[text-walk]_V}
\end{align*}
\]

3. Abbreviation or Initialism

Abbreviation or initialism is the shortening of words and phrases which reflects the separate pronunciation of the initial letters in the constituent words (Antonio 129 and Plag 126-127). Three representative data of English neologisms in the form of abbreviation are XAI, DMCA, and O2O.
3.1. Abbreviation Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Structural Morphology

3.1.1. List of Morphemes

The XAI stands for *eXplainable Artificial Intelligence*. Through the extension of the word XAI, it can be seen that there are three words build this word. Moreover, this word consists of six morphemes in the formation. The three free morphemes are *explain*, *artifice*, *intelligent* and the other bound morphemes are *-able*, *-al*, and *-ence* which are attached to the word *explain*, *artifice*, *intelligent* respectively as suffix. Meanwhile, DMCA stands for *Digital Millennium Copyright Act*. Through the extension of DMCA, there are four words which create this word. Moreover, this word consists of six morphemes in the formation. The free morphemes are *digit*, *millennium*, *copy*, *right* and *act* whereas the bound morpheme is *-al* which is attached to the word *digit* as a suffix. Furthermore, O2O is made up from online to offline which consisting of five free morphemes such as *on*, *line*, *to*, *off* and *line*.

3.1.2. Word Formation Process

The abbreviation or initialism process of XAI occurs when the long word which consisting of six morphemes shortened by combining one letter of each word in order to represent another word. In this case, the first letter X of XAI is representing the word *eXplainable*, the second letter A is representing the word *Artificial* and the last I is representing the word *Intelligence*. Moreover, two derivational affixes processes in creating the word *eXplainable Artificial Intelligence* occurs when the suffixes *-able*, *-al*, and *-ence* is attached
to the bases explain (verb), artifice (noun), and intelligent (adj.). The derivational suffix -able aims at changing verb (explain) into noun (explainable), derivational suffix -al functions to turn the noun (artifice) into adjective (artificial), and suffix -ence can change adjective (intelligent) into noun (intelligence). Therefore, the word class of XAI is noun.

Meanwhile, the abbreviation process of DMCA occurs when the long word which consisting of six morphemes shortened by combining initial letter of each word in order to represent another word. In this case, the first letter D of DMCA is representing the word Digital (adj.), the second letter M is representing the word Millennium (noun), C is representing the word Copyright (noun) and the last A is representing the word Act (noun). Moreover, the processes of affixation in creating the word Digital e occurs when the suffix -al is attached to the base digit (noun). Suffix -able aims at changing noun (digit) into adjective (digital). Moreover, the formation of O2O occurs when the word online is shortened into alphabet O, the word to become number 2, and the word offline is reduced to become O.

3.1.3. Morphophonological Process

XAI is pronounced by reading each alphabet in the abbreviation or it is pronounced as a sequence of letters such as /eksː eɪː aɪ/. DMCA is also pronounced by spelling out each one of the initials separately such as /diː em siː eɪː/. Meanwhile, the pronunciation of O2O is similar with the main word in the first letter such as /oʊː tuː oʊː/. 
3.1.4. Information of the Data

XAI has not been listed in English Standard Dictionary, but it has been used within several articles such as an article published on August 25 in 2017 written by David Gunning with the title “Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI),” Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, an article written by Matthew Hutson published on February 7 in 2017 under the title “Our Bots, Ourselves,” The Atlantic, DMCA is used in article written and published by Nicole Marie Melton, FierceRetail titled “Gap becomes the target of an Internet hoax,” on May 22 in 2014. Moreover, O2O is used in an article entitled “What Is ‘O2O’ and Is it Really a Trillion Dollar Opportunity?,” written and published by AJ Agrawal, The Huffington Post on February 3 in 2016.

3.2. Abbreviation Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Generative Morphology

3.2.1. The Formation of Abbreviation for English Neologisms

a. Dictionary

The bases for the formation of English neologisms in the form of abbreviation or initialism which listed in the dictionary are:

- [explain]_v [artificial]_adj [intelligence]_n
- [internet]_n [of]_prep [thing]_n
- [digital]_adj [millennium]_n [copyright]_n [act]_n
- [online]_adj [to]_prep [offline]_adj

b. Word Formation Rule

- \([X]_v + [X]_adj + [X]_n\) \_n
- \([X]_adj + [X]_n + [X]_n + [X]_n\) \_n
The word formation rule shows that when English neologism in the form of abbreviation consists of three or more words in the different grammatical categories, the grammatical category of the abbreviation is obtained from the word class of the final word.

c. Underlying Representation

By applying the word formation rule, the following underlying representation can be generated as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
&[[\text{explain}]_{V} + [-\text{able}]_{\text{suf#}} + [\text{artificial}]_{\text{Adj}} + [\text{intelligence}]_{N}]_{N} \\
&[[\text{internet}]_{N} + [\text{of}]_{\text{Prep}} + [\text{thing}]_{S}]_{N} \\
&[[\text{Digital}]_{\text{Adj}} + [\text{millennium}]_{N} + [\text{copyright}]_{N} + [\text{act}]_{N}]_{N} \\
&[[\text{online}]_{\text{Adj}} + [\text{to}]_{\text{Prep}} + [\text{offline}]_{\text{Adj}}]_{\text{Adj}}
\end{align*}
\]

These underlying representations have been accepted so the output is:

\[
\begin{align*}
&[\text{eXplainable Artificial Intelligence}]_{N} \quad [XAI]_{N} \\
&[\text{Internet of Things}]_{N} \quad [\text{IoT}]_{N} \\
&[\text{Digital Millennium Copyright Act}]_{N} \quad [\text{DMCA}]_{N} \\
&[\text{Online to Offline}]_{N} \quad [O2O]_{\text{Adj}}
\end{align*}
\]

4. Acronym

Acronym is the process of word formation which is created from the initial letters of constituent words that pronounced as new single word (Antonio 129; Katamba 183; Yule 58). Two representative data of English neologisms in the form of acronym are GAFA and JOMO.
4.1. Acronym Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Structural Morphology

4.1.1. List of Morphemes

GAFA stands for Google, Apple, Facebook, and Amazon. Through the extension of the word GAFA, it can be seen that there are four words build this formation. Moreover, GAFA consists of five morphemes in the formation. They are google, apple, face, book, and amazon which also categorized as free morphemes. JOMO consists of four words as JOMO stands for Joy of Missing Out. Moreover, joy of missing out consists of four free morphemes such as joy, of, miss, and out and –ing as bound morpheme.

4.1.2. Word Formation Process

The acronym process of GAFA and JOMO occurs when the long word which consisting of four words shortened by combining the initial of each word in order to represent another word and it can be pronounced as a word. In this case, the first letter G of GAFA is representing the word Google, the second letter A is representing the word Apple, the letter F is representing the word Facebook and the last A is representing the word Amazon. The word class of GAFA is noun as the words Google, Apple, Facebook, and Amazon are in the form of noun. Meanwhile, the first letter J is representing the word Joy, O is representing the word of, the letter M is representing the word Missing, and the last O is representing the word Out. The word class of these words is noun.
4.1.3. Morphophonological Process

Unlike abbreviation which spelling out each one of the initials separately, GAFA and JOMO are pronounced as a word.

4.1.4. Information of the Data

GAFA has not been recorded in English Standard Dictionary, but it has been used in several articles such as an article published on December 1 in 2014, written by Kabir Chibber with the title “American cultural imperialism has a new name: GAFA,” published by Quartz. Secondly, it also found in an article written by Sylvie Kauffmann entitled “Europe, Lost on the Digital Planet, published by The New York Times on October 14 in 2013. JOMO has not been recorded in English Standard Dictionary as well, but it has been used in the article titled “Forget the social tyranny of FOMO — just switch off and embrace staying in,” which is written and published by Lorraine Courtney, Irish Independent on January 3 in 2014.

4.2. Acronym Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Generative Morphology

4.2.2. The Formation of Acronym for English Neologisms

a. Dictionary

The bases for the formation of English neologism in the form of acronym which listed in the dictionary are:

[google]_V [apple]_N [facebook]_N [amazon]_N
[joy]_N [of]_P[prep] [missing]_Adj [out]_N
b. Word Formation Rule

\[[[X]_V + [[X]_N + [[X]_N + [[X]_N]\ N ]\ N ]\ N ]\ N \]
\[[[X]_N + [[X]_\text{Prep} + [[X]_\text{Adj} + [[X]_N]\ N ]\ N ]\ N ]\ N \]

The word formation rule shows that when English neologism in the form of acronym consists of three or more words in the dissimilar grammatical categories, the grammatical category of the abbreviation is determined from the word class of the final word.

c. Underlying Representation

By applying the word formation rule, the following underlying representation can be generated as follow:

\[#[[\text{google}]_V + \text{[apple]}_N + \text{[facebook]}_N + \text{[amazon]}_N]\ N\]
\[#[[\text{joy}]_N + \text{[of]}_\text{Prep} + \text{[missing]}_\text{Adj} + \text{[out]}_N]\ N\]

These underlying representations have been accepted so the output are:

\[[\text{google} \text{ apple} \text{ facebook} \text{ amazon}]_N\]
\[[\text{GAFA}]_N\]
\[[\text{joy of missing out}]_N\]
\[[\text{JOMO}]_N\]

5. Blending

Blending is the process of word formation by the combining of compounding and clipping process which are made from two (rarely three or more) already existing items but omitting some elements from one or both of the source words (Antonio 130; Haspelmath and Sims 40; Liu 26; Plag 121-122). Eight representative data of English neologisms in the form of blending are coldscape, dronestagram, autofail, auto-buy, spaxel, fintech, emporiophobia, and algocracy.
5.1. Blending Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Structural Morphology

5.1.1. List of Morphemes

_Coldscape_ is made up from _cold_ and _landscape_. It combines the morpheme _cold_ (adjective), _land_ (noun), and the combining form _-scape_. Moreover, _dronestagram_ is made up from _drone_ and _instagram_ which can be divided into four morphemes. It combines the morpheme _drone_ (noun), _instant_ (noun), and the combining form _tele- and gram_ (noun). Meanwhile, _autofail_ is made up from _autocorrect_ and _fail_ which can be divided into three morphemes. It combines the morpheme _auto_ (noun), _correct_ (adjective), and _fail_ (verb). _Auto-buy_ is made up from _automatic_ and _buy_ which can be divided into two morphemes. It combines the morpheme _automatic_ (adjective) and _buy_ (verb). _Spaxel_ combines two free morphemes namely _space_ and _pixel_. Moreover, _fintech_ combines two free morphemes namely _financial_ and _technology_ whereas _emporiphobia_ is made up from the free morpheme _emporium_ and the combining form _-phobia_ whereas _algocracy_ is made up from _algorithm_ as a free morpheme and _-cracy_ as the combining form.

5.1.2. Word Formation Process

Through the meaning provided by Word spy, the word _coldscape_ is derived from the complete word _cold_ and the clipping word _landscape_ into _scape_ as it deletes the _land_ within the word _landscape_ so that it is categorized as blending in the form of word and tail (word + tail).
Dronestagram is derived from the complete word drone and the clipping word instagram into stagram as it omits the letters in from instagram so that it is categorized as blending in the form of word and tail (word + tail). As drone and instagram are in the same category noun, so that the word class of dronestagram is a noun.

Autofail is created from the clipping word autocorrect into auto as it omits correct from the word autocorrect and fail as a complete word so that it is categorized as blending in the form of head and word (head + word). The word class of autofail is noun.

Auto-buy is created from the clipping word automatic into auto as it omits matic from the word automatic and buy as a complete word so that it is categorized as blending in the form of head and word (head + word). The word class of auto-buy is verb.

Spaxel is coined from the clipping word space and pixel so that it is categorized as blending in the form of head and tail (head + tail). This blend word contains a segment of the first word (spa-) and one from the second (-xel). The word class of spaxel is noun as it combines two nouns such as space and pixel.

Fintech is coined from the clipping word financial and technology so that it is categorized as blending in the form of head and head (head + head). This blend word contains a segment of the first word (fin-) and one from the second (tech-). The word class of fintech is noun.
Emporiophobia is derived from the word emporium which is clipped into emporio- and the combining form –phobia so that it is categorized as blending in the form of head and combining form. Meanwhile, algocracy is created from the word algorithm which is clipped into algo- and the combining form –cracy so that it is also considered as blending in the form of head and combining form.

5.1.3. Morphophonological Process

The blending process of coldscape influences the pronunciation of this word as phoneme /d/ in the word cold /kʊld/ stands before alveolar fricative consonants /s/. In this case, the sound of cold /kʊld/ becomes more like a nearby sound /s/ in the word scape /skeɪp/ so that the pronunciation of coldscape /kʊldskeɪp/ changes into /kʊlsskeɪp/. This assimilation of manner occurred when the final sound of the word cold /kʊld/, the alveolar /d/, touches the first sound of the word scape /skeɪp/ and it can be pronounced further forward under the influence of the following alveolar /s/ so that it changes to identical with /s/. On the contrary, blending process does not give an influence to the pronunciation of dronestagram, autofail, auto-buy, spaxel, fintech, emporiophobia and algocracy.

5.1.4. Information of the Data

Coldscape is used in two articles such as article entitled, “The Big Chill: A Look at America’s Coldscape,” written and published by Willy Blackmore and TakePart on July 22 in 2013 and article which was written and
published by Nicola Twilley and Cabinet with the title “The Coldscape” on November 26 in 2012.


Meanwhile, *emporiophobia* is employed in an article written by Tim Worstall under the title “Introducing you to the word emporiophobia,” published by Adam Smith Institute on December 8 in 2013 whereas *algocracy* is used in an article published by The Huffington Post, written by Francis Sanzaro on June 2 in 2016 entitled “Religion and Algorithms: The Showdown of the Century.”
5.2. Blending Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Generative Morphology

5.2.1. The Formation of Blending for English Neologisms

a. Dictionary

The bases for the formation of English neologisms in the form of blending which listed in the dictionary are as follows:

- [cold] \(_N\) [landscape] \(_N\)
- [space] \(_N\) [pixel] \(_N\)
- [drone] \(_N\) [instagram] \(_N\)
- [financial] \(_{Adj}\) [technology] \(_N\)
- [autocorrect] \(_N\) [fail] \(_N\)
- [employ] \(_N\) [-phobia] \(_N\)
- [automatic] \(_N\) [buy] \(_V\)
- [algorithm] \(_N\) [-cracy] \(_N\)

b. Word Formation Rule

The word formation rule shows that English noun in the form of blending can be formed by the combination of compounding and clipping process which are made from two words in the similar grammatical categories (noun) but omitting some elements from one or both of the source words. Each one of the roots loses some of its segments in the combination and they are substituted by segments of the other root.

c. Underlying Representation

By applying the word formation rule, the following underlying representations can be generated as follow:

- [#[cold] \(_N\) + [landscape] \(_N\)] \(_N\)
- [#[space] \(_N\) + [pixel] \(_N\)] \(_N\)
- [#[drone] \(_N\) + [instagram] \(_N\)] \(_N\)
- [#[financial] \(_{Adj}\) + [technology] \(_N\)] \(_N\)
6. Clipping

Clipping is the process of word formation in which an existing form is abbreviated without changing its part of speech (Antonio 127; Subrayan 58; Yule 56). Two representative data of English neologisms in the form of clipping is \textit{Op-Doc} and \textit{Cli-Fi}.


6.1.1. List of Morphemes

\textit{Op-Doc} is made up from \textit{opini} and \textit{documentation} comprising \textit{opini} and document as free morphemes and \textit{–ation} as bound morpheme. \textit{Cli-Fi} is made up from \textit{climate} and \textit{fiction} as free morphemes.

6.1.2. Word Formation Process

The clipping process of \textit{Op-Doc} occurs when the word \textit{opini} is shortened into \textit{op} and \textit{documentation} is shortened into \textit{doc}. Meanwhile, the
clipping process of Cl-Fi occurs when the word *climate* is shortened into *cli* and *fiction* is shortened into *fi*.

### 6.1.3. Morphophonological Process

The clipping process does not give an influence to the pronunciation of Op-Doc and Cl-Fi.

### 6.1.4. Information of the Data


### 6.2. Clipping Process of English Neologisms through the Theory of Generative Morphology

#### 6.2.1. The Formation of Clipping for English Neologisms

**a. Dictionary**

The base for the formation of English neologisms in the form of clipping which listed in the dictionary is:

[opini]_{Adj} [documentation]_{N}

[climate]_{N} [fiction]_{N}

**b. Word Formation Rule**

\[[X]_{Adj} + [X]_{N}\]_{N} \hspace{1cm} \[[X]_{N} + [X]_{N}\]_{N}

The word formation rule shows that when English neologism in the form of clipping consists of two words in the different grammatical categories,
the grammatical category of the clipping is determined from the word class of the final word.

c. Underlying Representation

By applying the word formation rule, the following underlying representation can be generated as follow:

\[
[#\{\text{opinion}\}_\text{Adj} \text{\{documentary\}}_\text{N}]\text{N}
\]

\[
[#\{\text{climate}\}_\text{N} \text{\{fiction\}}_\text{N}]\text{N}
\]

These underlying representations have been accepted so the output is:

\[
[\text{opinionated documentary}]_\text{N} \quad [\text{op-doc}]_\text{N}
\]

\[
[\text{climate fiction}]_\text{N} \quad [\text{cli-fi}]_\text{N}
\]

7. Multiple processes

Multiple processes refer to the process of word formation which happens when one word needs another process to create a new word (Yule 60). Two representative data of English neologisms in the form of multiple processes are crimmigration and overconnectedness.

7.1. Multiple processes of English Neologisms through the Theory of Structural Morphology

7.1.1. List of Morphemes

Crimmigration is built up of two words namely criminal and immigration. The formation of criminal and immigration consists of five morphemes which involving crime and migrate as free morphemes as well –al, in- and -(a)tion as bound morphemes. Meanwhile, overconnectedness is made
up from *over* and *connectedness*. It combines four morphemes which consist of two free morphemes such as *over* and *connect* and two bound morphemes such as *–ed* and *–ness*.

### 7.1.2. *Word Formation Process*

*Crimmigration*, and *overconnectedness* are created through the process of blending and affixation. The word *crimmigration* is derived from the clipping word *crim-* and *-migration* which contains affixation process as it attaches suffix *–ion* to the base *migrate*. Meanwhile, *overconnectedness* is made up through affixation and inflection process. Firstly, the inflection process occurs when suffix *–ed*, which is used to form past simple or past participle of regular verb, is attached to the base *connect*. Secondly, the affixation process occurs when prefix *-over* and suffix *–ness* are attached to the word *connected*.

### 7.1.3. *Morphophonological Process*

The multiple processes of *crimmigration* and *overconnectedness* does not give an influence to the pronunciation of each morphemes.

### 7.1.4. *Information of the Data*

*Crimmigration* is used in several articles such as an article entitled “The Rise of ‘Crimmigration’,” City Lab written by Tanvi Misra on September 16 in 2016 and an article written by Monisha Das Gupta with the title “Do we need more crimmigration? Lessons from US anti-deportation activism,” open Democracy on September 9 in 2015. Meanwhile, *overconnectedness* is used in
article written and published by Ellie Zolfagharifard, MailOnline titled “Rise of the retro phone,” published on May 26 in 2014.

7.2. Multiple Processes of English Neologisms through the Theory of Generative Morphology

7.2.1. The Formation of Multiple Processes for English Neologisms

a. Dictionary

The bases for the formation of English neologisms in the form of multiple processes which listed in the dictionary are:

\[
\text{[criminal]}_{\text{Adj}} \ [\text{immigration}]_{\text{N}} \\
\text{[over]}_{\text{Prep}} \ [\text{connectedness}]_{\text{N}}
\]

b. Word Formation Rule

\[
[[X]_{\text{Adj}} + [X]_{\text{N}}]_{\text{N}} \\
[[X]_{\text{Prep}} + [X]_{\text{N}}]_{\text{N}}
\]

The word formation rule shows that when English neologism in the form of multiple processes consists of two words in the dissimilar grammatical categories, the grammatical category of this process is obtained from the word class of the final word.

c. Underlying Representation

By applying the word formation rule, the following underlying representation can be generated as follow:

\[
[\#\text{[criminal]}_{\text{Adj}} + \text{[immigration]}_{\text{N}}] \\
[\#\text{[over]}_{\text{Prep}} + \text{[connectedness]}_{\text{N}}]_{\text{N}}
\]

These underlying representations have been accepted so the output are:
B. Results

Based on the analysis data which aims at analyzing morphological processes of English neologisms through the application of structural and generative morphology theory, there are 89 neologisms in terms of technology, politics, economics, and popular culture which is collected from the website of word spy from 2014 until 2017. From 30 data analyzed, 4 representative data are categorized as affixation, 9 data are considered as compounding, 3 data are chosen as abbreviation whereas 2 data are categorized as acronym, 8 data are considered as blending, 2 data contains clipping, and 2 data contain multiple processes.

After analyzing 30 representative data, this study has revealed that various morphological processes in which English neologisms are created consisting of affixation, compounding, abbreviation or initialism, acronym, blending, clipping, and multiple processes. The affixation process of English neologism is frequently created through suffixation where the bound morpheme is attached in post position after the free morpheme. Different with non-English neologism word formation rule which attach suffix –ness to the base in the form of the adjective, the affixation of suffix –ness is attached to the base in the form of verb in English neologism. These two results show the deviation within the word formation rule of affixation process. The compounding process of English neologism creates nominal, verbal, and adjectival compound with three variants of spelling
consisting of compound formed with hyphen, compound with space and without a hyphen, and compound without space and hyphen. The abbreviation process of English neologism is created through combining one letter of each word which is consisting of not only the sequence of alphabet but also the combination of alphabet and number as in O2O. Moreover, *emporiophobia* and *algocracy* reveal that English combining form is applied not only through the compounding process but also within the blending process in the form of neologisms. Meanwhile, the clipping process of English neologism found in this corpus data refers to the combination of two clipping word which combined by hyphenated. Besides, most of English neologism which is created through multiple processes contain the process of affixation and combine it with other morphological process.

Moreover, it can be seen that English neologisms are derived from the words that has been listed in dictionary and they are created by applying a regular rule to an already existing word. This research also demonstrated that compounding was the most frequent morphological process in creating English neologisms as it was creating nominal, verbal, and adjectival compound with different spelling because it might be written as one word, as a hyphenated word, or as two words. Meanwhile, morphological process which gives an influence to the pronunciation of English neologisms consisting of affixation and blending whereas other morphological processes have no relation with phonological process or no changes in pronunciation. It is also can be seen that English neologisms in the form of noun are the most productive part of speech of as it can be frequently given the name of new things that have been appeared in people’s
life. Furthermore, morphological process has correlation with the grammatical category of English neologisms. Firstly, when two or more words of an English neologism contain similar grammatical categories, the word class of that neologism will be in that category. Secondly, when English neologism consists of two or more words in the different grammatical categories, the word class of that word will be the second or final word.

C. Discussions

The phenomenon of emergence of neologisms and its relation to the linguistics field was discussed by many scholars such as Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu (2014), Irina Rets (2016), and I. S. Prysiazniuk (2017).

Compared to the result of Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu’s research which merely shows the percentage of word formation process of netspeak neologisms consisting of compounding 72.9%, subsequently, blending 11.9%, affixation 6.2%, words (hard to define) 4.2%, old words with new meaning 2.3%, acronyms 1%, conversion 1%, and clipping 0.5%, the result of this research not only shows the word formation processes of English neologisms but also discovers the relation between morphology and phonology as well as reveals the word formation rules based on the morphological processes of English neologisms. In this case, the word formation rule proposed from this study will be useful for creating English new words.

However, this finding agrees to the notion proposed by Glushkova and Voronina (2017) that the most productive part of speech of neologism is in the
form of noun. In this case, a research which is conducted by Glushkova and Voronina concerns with neologism in the Chinese language whereas this research focuses on English neologism. This research finding also in line with Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu (2014), I. S. Prysiazniuk (2017), as well as Glushkova and Voronina research which stated that compounding is the most frequently word formation process employed to form neologism or a large number of new words among the neologisms in English language are compound words.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

Affixation of English neologism can be created by attaching affix in the form of prefix or suffix to the base, root, or existing stems. Compounding of English neologism can be formed by combining two or more free morphemes. Three rules in order to know the word class of compound are firstly, when a compound consists of two words in the similar grammatical category, the word class of that compound will be in that category. Secondly, when a compound consists of dissimilar grammatical category, the grammatical category of the compound is obtained from the class of the second or final word. Moreover, when a compound is created with a preposition, the grammatical category of that compound can be analyzed from the category of the nonprepositional part of the compound.

Abbreviation of English neologism can be created by shortening word or phrase which reflects the separate pronunciation of the initial letters in the constituent words. Acronym of English neologism can be formed by combining initial letters of a sequence words which can represent sounds that form perfectly acceptable syllables and it can be pronounced as new single word. Blending of English neologism can be created by combining two or more existing words but omitting several elements from one or both of the source words. Clipping of English neologism can be formed by subtracting a form of a word which consisting of more than one syllable. Moreover, multiple processes of of English
neologism can be created by combining one process of word formation with another process of word formation.

Analyzing the morphological process through the application of structural morphology theory proposed by Nida helps the writer to examine the relation between morphology and phonology of English neologism. Meanwhile, the application of generative morphology theory proposed by Aronoff helps the writer to discover the word formation rule of English neologisms which can be used for those who are interested in creating new words in the English language. As a result, both structural and generative morphology theories becomes crucial as it is not only restricted to morphology, but also provide the relation between morphology and phonology within a word.

Most of English neologism is derived from the word which has been recorded in English standard dictionary. It also can be concluded that compounding was the most productive morphological process in creating English neologisms as it was creating nominal, verbal, and adjectival compound with different spelling because it might be written as one word, as a hyphenated word, or as two words. Meanwhile, morphological process which gives an influence to the pronunciation of English neologisms consisting of affixation and blending processes whereas other morphological processes have no relation with phonological process or no changes in pronunciation. Moreover, the most productive part of speech of English neologisms are in the form of noun as it can be commonly given the name of new things that have been appeared in people’s life. Furthermore, there is a correlation between morphological process and the
grammatical category within a word as the morphological process has a role to determine the grammatical category of word.

B. Suggestions

As English neologism is created every day in a possibly never ending process, further study on English neologisms is always suggested. Various research innovations that are not restricted by morphology field and its relation to phonology are also needed in order to be able to understand the phenomenon of English neologism in depth. In this case, the writer suggests further researchers to conduct a research dealing with English neologism through the relation of morphology and syntax (morphosyntax) and the relation of morphology and semantics (morphosemantics).

Moreover, the upcoming research also can analyze English neologisms in the form of complex word using a branching of tree diagram as this research representing the word formation rule of English neologism through labeled bracketing. Furthermore, further researchers can also conduct deeper study concerning English neologism by using other corpus data such as using newspaper, journal, or other social media as in instagram, twitter, or facebook to discover more update data dealing with neologisms.

C. Recommendations

The theory of structural and generative morphology is just a small part of larger morphology construction so that further study on English neologisms through the application of dissimilar theory is required in order to understand neologism in greater depth. In this case, both structural and generative
morphology theories use dictionary as a procedure to analyze the data, but this procedure cannot be applied for English neologisms as all the neologisms have not recorded in English standard dictionary. To help further researcher, the writer recommends to apply other theory such as onomasiological theory of word formation which proposed by Pavol Stekauer.
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Dictionaries:


Websites:

## APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Word Formation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In the ‘Threat of Algocracy’ I used ideas and arguments drawn from political philosophy to assess the social and political impact of algorithmic governance. I defined algorithmic governance — or as I prefer ‘algocracy’ — as the use of data-mining, predictive and descriptive analytics to constrain and control human behaviour. I then argued that the increased prevalence of algocratic systems posed a threat to the legitimacy of governance. As the entities dictating how computers make such “smart” decisions, algorithms are fueling this, and more than a few writers have coined clever ways to describe contemporary society’s reliance on them: algocracy, algorithmic culture, new theology, idols and/or gods.</td>
<td>John Danaher, “Algocracy as Hypernudging: A New Way to Understand the Threat of Algocracy,” Philosophical Disquisitions, January 11, 2017</td>
<td>Politic</td>
<td>Blending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It was the PG version of what’s come to be known as the autofail, the accidental (and sometimes mortifying) autocorrection from which many a blog and book have spawned. Ok- now I know why I shouldn’t answer questions on my iPhone in the middle of the night- autocorrect becomes autofail.</td>
<td>Jessica Bennett, “When Autocorrect Goes Horribly Wrong (And So, So Right),” The New York Times, January 9, 2015</td>
<td>Tech- nology</td>
<td>Blending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tamara, “Doctor Who Night at Barnes and Noble” (reply), Meetup, August 5, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The gigantic tank farms of Tropicana and Citrusuco, the world’s largest orange juice producer, occupy one particular corner of the <strong>coldscape</strong>, with its own specific architecture and quirks. Welcome to the <strong>coldscape</strong>: the unobtrusive architecture of man’s unending struggle against time, distance, and entropy itself. Willy Blackmore, “The Big Chill: A Look at America’s Coldscape,” TakePart, July 22, 2013</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Historically, immigration and criminal law have been thought of as very separate from one another. The concept of <strong>crimmigration</strong> focuses on how and why these two traditionally separate areas of law have suddenly blurred to the point that it is hard to distinguish where one ends and the other begins. This use of membership theory places the law on the edge of a <strong>crimmigration</strong> crisis. Only the harshest elements of each area of law make their way into the criminalization of immigration law, and the apparatus of the state is used to expel from society those deemed criminally alien. Tanvi Misra, “The Rise of ‘Crimmigration’,” City Lab, September 16, 2016 Juliet P. Stumpf, “The Crimmigration Crisis: Immigrants, Crime, and Sovereign Power,” American University Law Review, Vol. 56, July 9, 2006</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Watermark or not, if a texture is used without permission, then the original creator/owner of the texture has a right to DMCA. On Wednesday afternoon, 18 Million Rising sent out a tweet on its own Twitter account, reading: “We’ve been DMCA’d! Gap can’t take a little activist parody apparently.” Mercuria, “Re: Peer review fail suggestion” (reply), IMVU, January 10, 2015 Nicole Marie Melton, “Gap becomes the target of an Internet hoax,” FierceRetail, May 22, 2014</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Apropos of autonomous weapons, Cody highlighted some “dronestagrams” taken by the unmanned vehicles.</td>
<td>Benjamin Bissell, “The Week that Was: All of Lawfare in One Post,” Lawfare, November 1, 2014</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Blending</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Emporiophobia is a made-up word, and my first instinct was to wonder if it described a made-up problem.</td>
<td>Carola Binder, “Emporiophobia!,” Quantitative Ease, January 5, 2014</td>
<td>Pop-Culture</td>
<td>Blending</td>
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<td>And a further little observation about the UK and this <strong>emporiophobia</strong>. I wouldn’t want to have to prove this but I am still certain that I’m right. One of the reasons the country is not reliably more free market is exactly that the upper middle classes rather model their attitudes upon those of the aristocracy of old, rather than the more ruggedly bourgeois virtues of some other countries (the US comes to mind here).</td>
<td>Tim Worstall, “Introducing you to the word emporiophobia.” Adam Smith Institute, December 8, 2013</td>
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<td>There is widespread <strong>emporiophobia</strong> (fear of markets) and this has important policy implications as it leads voters to demand anti-market policies. There are many reasons for this anti-market attitude. However, economists could reduce <strong>emporiophobia</strong> if we stressed cooperation rather than competition in our writings and policy discussions.</td>
<td>Paul H. Rubin, “Emporiophobia (Fear of Markets): Cooperation or Competition?,” Southern Economic Journal, November 27, 2013</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Scores of <strong>fintech</strong> enterprises in London and Silicon Valley are devising new ways to lend cash, transfer money abroad, settle international commercial transactions and score credit risk — all of which have been the domain of banks for centuries.</td>
<td>Edward Robinson, “In Britain, financial technology start-up is leading the challenge of traditional lending,” The Washington Post, October 31, 2014</td>
<td>Economy and Technology</td>
<td>Blending</td>
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<td>Dozens of co-working spaces have sprung up, with Google’s Campus the best known. Accelerators (start-</td>
<td>“Start me up,” The Economist, October 5, 2013</td>
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up schools) and similar organisations, such as Passion Capital, Seedcamp and Techstars, abound. The cluster is also growing geographically. Canary Wharf is now home to Level39, an incubator for **fintech** (financial technology), smart-city and retail ventures.

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<th>9</th>
<th>In France, there’s a new word: <strong>GAFA</strong>. It’s an acronym, and it has become a shorthand term for some of the most powerful companies in the world—all American, all tech giants. GAFA stands for Google, Apple, Facebook, and Amazon. Fleur Pellerin, the French digital economy minister, laments that Europe doesn’t have a major Internet company. The Web giants—the French call them “GAFA,” for Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon—monopolize the value of data, she says, including data collected from 500 million Europeans. There is no European GAFA to turn to.</th>
<th>Kabir Chibber, “American cultural imperialism has a new name: GAFA,” Quartz, December 1, 2014</th>
<th>Technology Acronym</th>
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<td>10</td>
<td><strong>JOMO</strong> is a social detox, the equivalent for the mind of the nine-day juice cleanse. It’s about not allowing the new, noisy world make you feel inadequate. It’s deciding not to invest in this season’s punk prints. It’s not spending another minute thinking about the wider repercussions of Tinder. It’s choosing not to watch ‘Love/Hate’. Instead you fully engage in your own life rather than constantly interrupting it to worry it’s inadequate and eavesdrop on other people’s.</td>
<td>Lorraine Courtney, “Forget the social tyranny of FOMO — just switch off and embrace staying in,” Irish Independent, January 3, 2014</td>
<td>Pop-culture Acronym</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Billions of dollars have poured into Online to Offline commerce companies in the US and abroad and when you read articles like</td>
<td>AJ Agrawal, “What Is ‘O2O’ and Is it Really a Trillion Dollar Economy and tech-</td>
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<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td>“O2O is the Holy Grail of the Internet” and “Why O2O is a Trillion Dollar Opportunity,” you get curious. The <strong>O2O</strong> market — where mainland internet retailers are increasingly opting to partner with offline firms to offer traditional brick-and-mortar services in a bid to give shoppers better service — has featured three high-profile deals in 2015 alone. Opportunity?,” The Huffington Post, February 3, 2016</td>
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<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td>It was amidst an early morning miasma of jet lag, lying in bed, idly surfing the web that I first ran into an Op-Doc. This short video relates the story of a “lost boy,” Zachariah Char, who returned to South Sudan in December to build a medical clinic honoring his father and mother. Two days before he was to travel to his home village, violence broke out in Juba. On December 18, he was evacuated from South Sudan by the U.S. government. In this brief Op-Doc, Zachariah speaks movingly as to how these events have preempted the realization of his “dream.” Craig Mod, “Far Beyond Snow Fall,” Medium, May 21, 2014</td>
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<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td>For Damien Douani, an expert on new technologies at FaDa agency, it is simply trendy now to be using the retro phone….There is also ‘a logic of counter-culture in reaction to the over-connectedness of today’s society, with disconnection.” “Note to Readers,” The New York Times, November 2, 2011, Ellie Zolfagharifard, “Rise of the retro phone,” MailOnline, May 26, 2014</td>
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being the current trend.’

In The Secret Horse her teenage heroine, Abby, lives on a ranch in California where her father buys and sells horses. The news are set in the 1960s, partly, Smiley says, because she didn’t want the overconnectedness of today’s mobile phone and Facebook generation but also because she wanted to explore the moment in American equestrian history when traditional horse-breaking methods were challenged by a new style of training known in the US as natural horsemanship.

Fiona Gruber, “Writing a horse,” Sydney Morning Herald (Australia), September 10, 2011

14 You may object that libertarian securitarianism is more than a bit of an oxymoron, but that’s the point. We live in a time of conflicting impulses. Our characteristic self-indulgence is the thought that we can have a sustainable society that maxes out both liberty and security.

However, Rafsanjani’s disqualification was more surprising and the decision to block him confirms that the Islamic Republic has set the priority to a securitarian rule over a theocratic one.

This paper seeks to redress this lacuna and outlines a new geopolitics of (‘illegal’) immigration that concerns both a rescaling of decision-making (often referred to as ‘communatarisation’ which has been discussed extensively in terms of legal immigration), and a little explored rescaling of control to third countries. In both cases, the evidence of ‘securitarianism’ is strong.


Mr. Carlson, the chief correspondent for Business Insider, a website that covers technology and finance, doesn’t waste words lingering over details or musing on bigger themes — leadership, technology, the nature of innovation. He favors the short paragraph and the brief biographical sketch. “She was a pompon girl and a debater,” he writes in his précis of Ms. Mayer’s childhood. “She was on the precision dance team.” The result, to borrow the digital media cliché, is corporate history as snackable content.

In an interview last year, Impoco said he would avoid “snackable” news snippets and look-back-at-the-week analysis found in other news weeklies. Instead, he wanted to create originally reported long-form features that aren’t found in other publications.

As he digs deeper, he realizes that secretive high-frequency trading firms, taking advantage of lightning-fast computers, willing accomplices in the stock exchanges and some poorly thought-out federal regulation, have effectively hijacked the equity markets. Roused to action by what he has discovered, Katsuyama quits his job and starts up a new exchange, IEX, which includes a clever “speed bump” that levels the playing field for investors.

Rather than keeping the traders out of certain marketplaces, fees will be used as a disincentive, and “speed bumps” will be put in place to slow down the electronic traders whose lightning-fast speed allows them to profit from tiny price differences, Mr. Schmitt said.
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<td>92</td>
<td>Structural <strong>speed bumps</strong> will not force the dark pool operators to push order flow to lit venues.</td>
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<td>“Statement of Peter Driscoll Chairman Security Traders Association for the Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance, and Investment Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs” (PDF), Security Traders Association, October 28, 2009</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Ars Electronica Futurelab staffers have been doing R&amp;D since 2012 on what they’ve dubbed <strong>Spaxels</strong> (space pixels)—a swarm of LED-equipped quadcopters that can fly in precise formation and thus “draw” three-dimensional images in midair. Galileo would make positioning a far easier process. The Studio Lab copters were termed ‘spaxels’ by their research team: a spatial equivalent of 3D pixels. Galileo would richen the palette of spaxels greatly. Perhaps we’ll get a future of extremely small nano-drones that can spontaneously flash mob spaxel graffiti in response to Stuttgart’s drab anti-graffiti drones.</td>
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<td>Stephen Fortune, “Many, many eyes in the sky,” European Space Expo, June 8, 2013</td>
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<td>Idaho town Rexburg was among the first in the United States to impose a US$50 (S$68) fine on anyone found crossing a street while texting on a phone. The law was enacted in April 2011 and signs were put up all over the city to remind pedestrians not to <strong>text-walk</strong>.</td>
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<td>Chang May Choon, “Seoul puts up road safety signs to warn ‘smartphone zombies’,” The Straits Times, June 27, 2016</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Many Singaporeans are “<strong>under happy</strong>” at work, or so says a recently released survey. The people behind it coined the phrase “under happy” to describe an in-between state between being happy</td>
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<td>Lydia Lim, “Happiness is not consuming but learning to thrive,” The Straits Times,</td>
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<td>Compound-ing</td>
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*Texts are excerpted from various sources.*
and unhappy. … Might being under happy be worse than being unhappy, since misery might spur a person to change where mere dissatisfaction does not?

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<th>20</th>
<th>Huntington’s vanlife hashtag was a joking reference to Tupac’s “thug life” tattoo. “You know, it’s not thug life—it’s van life!” he told me. Six years later, more than 1.2 million Instagram posts have been tagged #vanlife</th>
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<td>December 2, 2014</td>
<td>Rachel Monroe, “#Vanlife, the Bohemian Social-Media Movement,” The New Yorker, April 24, 2017</td>
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<td>Pop-culture</td>
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<td>Compound-ing</td>
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<th>21</th>
<th>Coupled with Riverdale’s edginess and extreme self-awareness is its intense wokeness. I’m not just talking about the fact that the show has been on the right side of representation by portraying non-White versions of Josie, Reggie, Dilton, and Veronica….I’m talking about the show’s awareness of Black cultural and social issues as well as its representation of Black characters.</th>
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<th>22</th>
<th>The Explainable AI (XAI) program aims to create a suite of machine learning techniques that: Produce more explainable models, while maintaining a high level of learning performance (prediction accuracy); and enable human users to understand, appropriately trust, and effectively manage the emerging generation of artificially intelligent partners.</th>
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<td>Techno-logy</td>
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<td>Abbrevi-a-tion</td>
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<th>23</th>
<th>Climatarians look at their food choices with a sense of duty similar to what many put toward recycling, or riding their bike to work.</th>
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<td>The climate menu, Austin American-Statesman, (January 4th, 2016)</td>
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<td>Pop-Cultur-e</td>
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<th>24</th>
<th>We can foresee smart skins, assist and medical devices, biodegradable and environmental robots or intelligent soft robots.</th>
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<td>25</td>
<td>As <strong>screen shifting</strong> increases (starting to watch on one screen before transferring to another or beginning purchase research on one device and ultimately buying from another) screen agnosticism will almost certainly increase.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Its online survey of 32,000 American adults found that of the 24 per cent who say they don’t pay for cable, only six per cent are cord-cutters, while 18 per cent are <strong>cord-nevers</strong>.</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>The problem, in the Age of the <strong>Teraproject</strong>, is that governments are still really, really bad at managing even mere billion-dollar projects.</td>
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<td>And yet in 2013, despite positive growth overall, the world reached ‘<strong>Peak Paper</strong>’: global paper production and consumption reached its maximum, flattened out, and is now falling.</td>
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<td>“I think the most fundamental issue is that we are way past the point in the evolution of computers where people <strong>auto-buy</strong> the next latest and greatest computer chip, with full confidence that it would be better than what they’ve got,” Dr. Colwell said.</td>
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<td><strong>Cl-i-fi</strong>, or ‘climate fiction, describes a dystopian present, as opposed to a dystopian future.</td>
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**Notes:**
- **screen shifting** refers to the practice of shifting between screens while consuming media.
- **Teraproject** refers to large-scale construction projects.
- **Peak Paper** refers to the point where global paper production and consumption reached its peak, then flattened out and is now falling.
- **Cl-i-fi** (climate fiction) describes a dystopian present, as opposed to a dystopian future.