

# **The Semantic Structure of English Vocabulary Updates in 2021**

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## **ABSTRAKT**

Bakalářská práce s názvem “Sémantická struktura aktualizace anglické slovní zásoby v roce 2021” se zaměřuje na analýzu nově vzniklých a aktualizovaných slov za rok 2021. V teoretické části bakalářské práce jsou definovány neologismy, jazyk, a způsoby, kterými do anglického jazyka přibývají nová slova. V praktické části práce je popsán vzorec pro výzkum, a metody, které lze použít pro kódování výzkumu s kategoriemi použitými pro kódování v této práci. V této části najdeme i analýzu nově přidaných slov do anglické slovní zásoby na úrovni slovních druhů, způsobů, jakými byla tato slova vytvořena a kódovací kategorie, do kterých spadají. Vzorec výzkumu je rozdělen do pěti částí podle Oxford English Dictionary Updates. Každá z částí je analyzovaná a výsledky jsou poté zhodnoceny i za celý rok 2021.

Klíčová slova: anglický jazyk, sémantika, neologismy, způsob tvorby slov, analýza nových slov, aktualizace Oxford English Dictionary, 2021

## **ABSTRACT**

The bachelor's thesis, entitled "The Semantic Structure of English Vocabulary Updates in 2021", focuses on the analysis of the new and newly updated words for the year 2021. The theoretical part of the bachelor thesis defines neologisms, language, and the ways in which new words are added to the English language. The practical part of this thesis describes the research sample, and the methods that can be used for coding research, with the categories used for coding in this thesis. In this part there is also the analysis of the newly updated words at the level of word classes, the ways in which the new words were formed, and the coding categories they fall into. The research sample is divided into five parts according to the Oxford English Dictionary Updates. Each of the five parts is analyzed and the results are also evaluated for the whole year 2021.

Keywords: English language, semantics, neologisms, word formation processes, analysis of new words, Oxford English Dictionary Updates, 2021

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## INTRODUCTION

In my bachelor's thesis, I will focus on the semantic structure of the English vocabulary updates in the year 2021. Language is dynamic, constantly evolving to reflect societal changes and cultural shifts. I chose this topic, because the year 2021 was one of the years that were affected by the Covid 19 virus, and I wanted to know how much it has influenced the English vocabulary. This thesis aims to examine the semantic evolution of English words throughout 2021 by analyzing updates in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) with a focus on word class, word formation processes, and code categories. This bachelor thesis may offer valuable perspectives on the dynamic nature of language and its responsiveness to societal dynamics.

Semantics, the study of meaning in language, provides a crucial lens through which to understand linguistic changes. Scholars such as Kearns (2000) and Lyons (1995) have highlighted the importance of semantics as a metalanguage for describing linguistic phenomena. Additionally, Simon (2021) emphasizes how words can undergo shifts in meaning over time, necessitating ongoing analysis and documentation. These theories offer insights into how meanings are created in language and how new words emerge through various processes.

This bachelor thesis consists of two main parts. In the theoretical part, I will briefly define language and vocabulary, then I will focus on the definition of neologisms. After that, I will talk about some of the word-formation processes. The processes I will focus on are inflection, derivation, compounding, conversion, clipping, blending, back-formation, coinage, abbreviation and acronym, and borrowing.

The second part of the bachelor thesis involves analyzing updates in the Oxford English Dictionary throughout the year 2021. I will introduce the Oxford English Dictionary and then I will focus on coding and methods used for coding. Lastly, I will present the code categories I used for analyzing the OED updates. I will use the coding process to categorize words based on their word class, word formation processes, and code categories. The analysis includes charts and graphs for better visualization of the semantic trends observed in the data.

## **I. THEORY**

# 1 LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY

## 1.1 Language

According to Barber, a human language is a signaling system. It operates with vocal sounds. There are more than 6000 human languages spoken in the world. Speech is the primary form of language and writing is a secondary form. First, we learn how to speak and then we learn how to write. Some communities only have speech without writing but there is no community that has a written language without a spoken one. Language helps us with various tasks throughout the day that would be almost impossible to do without it. We use it when we are in a shop, at work or when we are traveling by public transport. Language distinguishes humans from animals. Animals communicate too but it is not the same as human language. Their communication lacks structure and they use cries or postures to express fear, anger, danger, or pleasure. Humans can change an utterance by replacing one word with another, for example, “Shooter approaching from the building” or change one word and say “Shooter approaching from the left”, but birds have a single alarm cry that means “Danger!”. They have a limited amount of signals and they are general in meaning while humans have an infinite number of possible utterances. By using language, we can strengthen the bonds of cohesion between people and also influence other’s behavior and co-operate. (Barber 2000, 1–31)

There are two main types of language, analytic and synthetic. An analytic language uses very few bound morphemes. An example of an analytic language could be Chinese. A synthetic language on the other hand uses large numbers of bound morphemes. An example of a synthetic language is Turkish. Most languages are somewhere in between these extremes. (Barber 2000, 1–31)

## 1.2 vocabulary

Words are defined as a minimum free forms. They can stand by themselves and are the complete utterances. But the smallest meaningful element in a language is the morpheme. According to Börjars and Burridge, a morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in the structure of the language. We distinguish between bound and free morphemes. Bound morphemes must be attached to other morphemes (they can’t exist on their own). Those can be for example prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. On the other hand, free morphemes can exist in isolation. “Free morphemes function as the stems to which bound morphemes can attach.”

(Börjars and Burridge 2019, 20) Stems, also called root or base, carry the basic meaning of the word. There are two categories of words: grammatical (bound morpheme) and lexical (free morpheme). The lexical words are an open-ended class that consists of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Grammatical words are a close class. In this class, we can find pronouns, conjunctions, auxiliaries, determiners, and prepositions. Adjectives and adverbs are in both classes. (Barber 2000, 20–22)

### 1.3 Neologism

A neologism, usually simply defined as a ‘new word’, is a dynamic aspect of language that is continuously evolving to accommodate emerging concepts and linguistic demands. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, a neologism is a new word, usage, or expression. Dictionaries are regularly updated to accommodate society and linguistic innovations.

Štekauer describes a neologism as “a naming unit which was coined to satisfy a linguistic demand, be it the demand of a single member of a speech community, or a single unrepeated demand.” (Štekauer 2008, 101) Often, the origins of neologisms are anonymous, with only a few cases attributed to a specific coinage. Neologisms are spread especially by newspapers and magazines which help to catch readers’ attention. Especially in advertisements, they intend to be catchy and memorable.

The motivation behind neologism creation varies, ranging from addressing practical needs, such as naming new inventions, to puristic endeavors aiming to replace foreign terms with domestic equivalents. This multiplicity of motives underscores the diverse linguistic landscape in which neologisms emerge. (Peprník 2006, 77)

Every neologism undergoes a certain process. Bauer (1983) divides this process into three stages – nonce formation, institutionalization, and lexicalization. Initially coined, the term undergoes a phase of nonce formation, where its fate hangs in the balance between obscurity and acceptance by the speech community as a recognized lexical item (institutionalization). That means that the nonce formation changes to a neologism. Finally, the neologism either becomes fully lexicalized or slowly disappears from the vocabulary.

## 2 WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES

Word formation processes play a crucial role in the expansion and enrichment of vocabulary in any language. According to Jackson and Zé Amvela, word-formation processes are the different devices that are used in English to create new words from existing ones. Lipka is one of those linguists who support the semantic theory of word formation, saying that it is “a powerful method in the study of the semantic structure of lexical items.” (Lipka 1972, 190)

### 2.1 Inflection

“Inflection is a general grammatical process which combines words and affixes to produce an alternative grammatical form of words.” (Jackson and Zé Amvela 2007, 82) The new words are created by adding an affix to a word. “Inflection adds some functional information to the element to which it is added but does not drastically change the meaning of the word or the word class it belongs to.” (Börjars and Burridge 2019) Inflectional morphemes can be for example the plural morpheme -s as in the noun ‘cars’, the past tense -ed, comparative inflection -er as in the adjective bigger or superlative -est in biggest. Those are alternative grammatical forms of the same word. The root stays the same – it doesn’t change grammatical class. If we add the plural inflection to *car* to form *cars*, both of the words are still nouns. Another example of inflection could be the past participle morpheme added to the verb *written*. It’s still a verb but it can’t always occur in the same context. (Plag 2003)

### 2.2 Derivation

Derivation is the most common type of word formation in English. Derivation, also called affixation, is a form of word formation, where new words are formed out of the existing ones. This process is carried out by adding an affix to the roots. (Plag 2003) The words made by derivation are called derivatives. According to Jackson and Zé Amvela, there are two types of affixes: class-changing and class-maintaining. As the name suggests, class-changing affixes change the word class of the word they are added to. In English, these are mainly suffixes. The class-maintaining affixes don’t change the word class of the root but change the meaning of the derivate. These derivations are mainly prefixes. (Jackson and Zé Amvela 2007, 88) According to Vogel, English derivation is characterized by dissociation. “Words related by meaning are not derived from the same basic word, but from different

ones due to the co-existence of the Germanic and Romance layers in the English wordstock.” (Vogel 2014,17) E.g. *eye* – *ocular*. There are a few types of derivation. Prefixation, suffixation, infixation, and circumfixation are among the key mechanisms through which new words are created.

Prefixation, a common method of word formation, involves the addition of a prefix to an existing lexeme, thereby altering its meaning or connotation. For example, the prefix ‘*re-*’ in the word ‘*rewrite*’ signifies repetition or revision, changing the original lexeme ‘*write*’ into a new word with a different meaning. Vogel (2014) explains that while prefixes modify the meaning of a word, they typically do not change its word class. However, he says that some prefixes may show polysemy, possessing multiple meanings that can sometimes lead to ambiguity in interpretation. (Vogel 2014,17)

Suffixation on the other hand involves the attachment of a suffix to the end of a lexeme, resulting in the creation of a new word with a different meaning or grammatical function. For example the transformation of the word ‘*beauty*’ to ‘*beautiful*’ through the addition of the suffix ‘*-ful*’ indicates the presence or possession of a particular quality. Unlike prefixes, suffixes frequently influence the word class of the word they are added to, often transforming nouns into adjectives or verbs into nouns. (Vogel 2014,17)

Infixation is a form of creating new words by adding lexeme in the middle of the word, e.g. *outfreakingstanding*. According to Plag, these words express the strongly negative attitude of the speaker. He also claims that infixation in English is determined by its foot structure.

Infixation, a less common word formation process, involves the addition of a lexeme within the body of a word, typically for emphasis or expressive purposes. An example of infixation could be the word ‘*outfreakingstanding*,’ where the infix ‘*freaking*’ serves to intensify the adjective ‘*outstanding*’. According to Plag (2003), infixation in English is determined by the language's foot structure. The added element often reflects the speaker's emotional or attitudinal stance. These words tell us something about the speaker’s attitude which is an additional meaning or emphasis. Infixation does not change the base lexeme. (Plag 2003, 101–104)

### 2.3 Compounding

Another form of word formation is compounding. Compounds are complex words that consist of two or more bases. Each of these bases can also stand by themselves. Some of them are written as one word and others are written separately as two or more words. Example of compound is for example *bluebird*, *driving-licence*. (Jackson and Zé Amvela 2007, 92–98) “Compounding is characterized by a structural ambiguity. E.g. *Is a bottom tube valve a ‘valve of the bottom tube’? or ‘the tube valve which is at the bottom’.*” (Vogel 2014, 17–18) There are subordinate and coordinate compounds. Subordinate consists of one element that modifies the other. An example of this could be a *blackbird*, where black is the modifier and bird is the head. When it comes to coordinate compounds, the roots are on the same level (have an equal status). E.g. blue-green, French-English. (Vogel 2014, 17–18)

### 2.4 Conversion

Conversion, also known as Zero derivation, is a phenomenon in linguistic morphology where new words are generated by transferring an existing word from one word class to another, all without the addition of any affixes. Vogel highlights that in cases of conversion, the spelling of the original word remains unchanged, distinguishing it from other word formation processes such as affixation. (Vogel 2014, 19)

Plag (2003) defines conversion as the derivation of a new word without any overt morphological marking. This process results in the creation of words belonging to different word classes, but the most common ones are nouns, verbs, and adjectives. For example, the conversion of the noun ‘*run*’ into the verb ‘*to run*’ shows noun-to-verb conversion, where the original lexeme acquires verbal properties without the addition of any affixes. Conversion is also characterized by its ability to facilitate the create verbs from adjectives and vice versa, as well as the transformation of verbs into nouns. An example of this could be the conversion of the adjective ‘*empty*’ to the verb ‘*to empty*’ where the adjective adopts a verbal function without undergoing any morphological alteration. Similarly, the conversion of the verb ‘*to call*’ into the noun ‘*a call*’ illustrates how a verb can be repurposed as a noun within the framework of conversion. (Vogel 2014, 19)

### 2.5 Clipping (shortening)

Clipping is one of the ways to create new words by shortening the word polysyllabic and removing one or more syllables, and creating short and often informal variants of

existing terms. This process characterizes linguistic economy, as speakers simplify lengthy expressions into more manageable forms without losing communicative clarity. Examples of clipped words used in everyday language, with familiar instances including “prof” for “professor,” “psych” for “psychology,” “doc” for “doctor,” and “burger” for “hamburger”.

According to Yule, clipping “occurs when a word or more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form.” (Yule 2020, 62) It is a phenomenon that is frequently encountered in casual speech. According to Bauer (1983, 233), the informality characteristic in clipping often results in a change of stylistic level. He also notes that those modifications may signal shifts in register or tone within discourse. Clippings are therefore used in informal contexts, particularly in spoken English, where briefness and utility are prioritized over formal linguistic standards.

Outside the common nouns and everyday objects, clipping is also used with personal names, where English speakers shorten each other's names for convenience and familiarity. Yule (2020, 62) gives us examples of name clipping such as ‘Al’, ‘Ed’ ‘Liz’, and ‘Mike’, where longer names are shortened to more compact and informal variants, enabling interpersonal communication and showing friendship among speakers.

## 2.6 Blending

Blending is one of the ways to create words by combining two, or occasionally three or more already existing words, into one entity. Usually, it takes the first part of one word and the last part of another word then combines the two words. For example, *froyo* from *frozen yogurt*, *wi-fi* from *wireless and hi-fi*, etc. There are two types of blends. In the first type, the existing compounds are shortened to form a new word. According to Plag, “the meaning of these forms is one where the first element modifies the second element”. An example of this form is the word *mocamp* (motor + camp). *Motor camp* is a kind of camp, but not a kind of motor. In the second type, the base words of blends are typically not attested as compounds in their full form. An example of this could be the word *boatel* (boat + hotel). It is both a boat and a hotel. Another example is the word *brunch* (breakfast + lunch). As in the previous example it is both breakfast and lunch. (Plag 2003, 122)

Blending is a very frequent process of combining two separate forms to produce a single new term. The result is called a blend. The process of blending is similar to the process of compounding, but “blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.” (Yule 1996, 66)



## 2.7 Back-formation

Backformation, also known as back-derivation, is one of the ways to create new words by removing the basic suffix from an existing word, resulting in new words with altered meaning or grammatical function. Speakers continuously innovate and adapt existing lexemes to meet evolving communicative demands. Back-formation simplifies complex terms into more manageable and accessible forms without losing semantic clarity or accuracy. With backformation, the speakers can produce new words across various grammatical categories, including verbs, nouns, and adjectives. Examples of backformation in the English lexicon, are for instance ‘*enthuse*’ derived from ‘*enthusiasm*’, ‘*donate*’ derived from ‘*donation*’, ‘*orientate*’ derived from ‘*orientation*’, and ‘*self-destruct*’ derived from ‘*self-destruction*’. (Vogel 2014, 20).

## 2.8 Coinage

Coinage is one of the methods of word formation, characterized by the creation of entirely new terms, often to describe concepts, products, and phenomena. This word formation process is not as common as for example derivation or compounding, but it still plays a significant role in linguistic innovation, particularly in the area of product branding and technological advancements. Product names are prominent examples of coinage. Companies make up unique terms to distinguish their products in the marketplace. Some examples of coinage are ‘*Kleenex*’ for facial tissue and ‘*Google*’ for internet search. Coinage is addressing the evolving needs of society. According to Fromkin, “societies often require new words to describe changes in technology, sports, entertainment, and so on.” (Fromkin 2003, 511)

Advertising is a fertile ground for coined words, with companies competing to catch consumers' attention and establish brand recognition through new words. Yule notes that coined terms that originate from product names often become generalized terms for similar products in the market. (Yule 1996, 64)

## 2.9 Borrowing

Borrowing, a dominant phenomenon in language evolution, occurs when one language adapts words or morphemes from another language into its own lexicon. Borrowing belongs to the most common sources of neologisms in English and is also reflecting cultural exchanges and interactions. Borrowed words are adjusted into English phonological

patterns, adapting to the phonetic and phonological rules of the borrowing language while keeping their semantic significance and etymological origins. According to Fromkin, of the 20, 000 or so words in common use, about three-fifths are borrowed. (Fromkin 2003, 512)

“Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loanwords from other languages.” (Yule 1996, 65) As noted by Francis, the amount of borrowed words is so extensive that a significant portion of the present-day English vocabulary is made up of borrowed words rather than native terms. This is emphasizing the language’s adaptability and receptivity to external influences. (Francis 1965, 131)

The borrowing of words from Latin and French has been particularly prominent throughout the history of English, with many terms related to art, culture, law, and cuisine. Examples include the words ‘*wine*’ and ‘*cheese*’ from Latin, as well as ‘*chase*’ and ‘*guardian*’ from French.

English has also borrowed from Scandinavian languages, Celtic languages, languages of the Middle East and Far East, and indigenous languages of the New World. From Scandinavian, English borrowed words such as ‘*egg*’ and ‘*ugly*’, from Celtic terms like ‘*shamrock*’ and ‘*loch*.’ Borrowings from languages of the Middle East and the Far East include words such as ‘*lemon*’, ‘*algebra*’, and ‘*alcohol*’. From the languages of the New World, English has borrowed words like ‘*potato*’, ‘*woodchuck*’, and ‘*tomato*’. English also borrows words from European languages such as Russian (‘*vodka*’), Czech (‘*robot*’), Polish (‘*polka*’), Hungarian (‘*goulash*’), and Finnish (‘*sauna*’). (Francis 1965, 149)

## 2.10 Abbreviation and acronym

Abbreviations and acronyms are another form of word formation, used to shorten lengthy expressions or express complex concepts through abbreviated forms. While both abbreviations and acronyms originate from the initial letters of a set of words, they differ in pronunciation and usage.

Abbreviations, also known as alphabetisms, consist of sequences of letters derived from the initial letters of a set of words, which are read individually rather than pronounced as a single word. Examples of abbreviations include ‘*CD*’ which stands for compact disc, ‘*USA*’ for United States of America, and ‘*FBI*’ for Federal Bureau of Investigation. These alphabetisms are efficient shorthand for conveying information, especially in written communication. (Yule 1996, 68)

In contrast, acronyms are characterized by their pronunciation as single words rather than individual letters. Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of a set of words and combining them into a single pronounceable term. Well known examples of acronyms include ‘*NATO*’ which stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, ‘*UNESCO*’ which stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and ‘*NASA*’ which stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Over time, many acronyms undergo lexicalization, losing their initial capitalization and becoming everyday terms. Examples of this are the words ‘*laser*’ (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) and ‘*radar*’ (radio detecting and ranging). (Yule 1996, 68)

## **II. ANALYSIS**

### 3 RESEARCH METODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Sample

In the practical part of my bachelor thesis, I am working with the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) which started more than 150 years ago and went online in the year 2000. On the website is the OED defined as “a comprehensive historical dictionary that aims to document the English language in all its varieties from the eleventh century to the present day. OED entries describe the origin, meaning, and history of each word by analyzing evidence of usage from the earliest known to the most recent.” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024) There are over 500,000 entries of words and phrases traced through 3.5 million quotations from classic literature, songs, social media, and movies over 1000 years of English. We can find there the history of individual words as well as the present-day meanings. There are updates at regular intervals with the entries in alphabetical order and senses ordered chronologically. Around 15,00 definitions are updated or added each year. The Oxford English Dictionary also offers a wide range of teaching resources, educational virtual events, video guides, and interactive quizzes. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

#### 3.2 Coding

Coding is a significant technique for analyzing qualitative data, offering researchers a systematic approach to uncovering patterns, themes, and insights within rich and complex datasets. At its core, coding involves the assignment of descriptive labels, often in the form of words or short phrases, to segments of qualitative data, whether they be linguistic or visual in nature. According to Saldana, “a code in qualitative analysis is most often a word or short phrase that symbolically assigns a summative, salient, essence-capturing, and/or evocative attribute for a portion of language-based or visual data.” The data can consist for example of journals, documents, photographs, participant observation field notes, open-ended survey responses, drawings, and many others. (Saldana 2021)

By systematically applying codes to segments of data, researchers can identify frequent themes, detect subtle nuances, and explain underlying patterns that may inform theoretical frameworks, generate hypotheses, or contribute to a deeper understanding of phenomena under investigation. Researchers may employ various coding techniques, such as open coding, axial coding, and selective coding, to progressively refine and elaborate upon initial coding schemes, thereby uncovering layers of meaning and complexity within

the data. Coding also serves as a method of establishing transparency, reliability, and replicability in qualitative research. Through precise documentation of coding procedures, criteria, and decisions, researchers can increase the trustworthiness and credibility of their findings, enabling peer review, validation, and comparison with other studies.

According to Patton and Cochran (2002), there are several steps in the coding process, that help with the effective analysis of qualitative data:

- a. Read the sample – Before you start analyzing a research project, it's important that you thoroughly read the sample. This will allow you to make informed decisions and improve the efficiency of your analysis. It will also help you avoid assumptions and mistakes. Having a good understanding of the sample allows you to come up with different thinking strategies during the analysis process. It can also help prevent you from making mistakes and ensuring that the results are reliable.
- b. Identify differences – In this part is key to try to stay abstract and take notes. The steps of creating a code for analysis in this part are summarising the main ideas, searching for details, and identifying different themes.
- c. Develop a coding scheme – Also called early analysis. The previous two steps are the starting point for the development of the coding scheme. A coding scheme is a list of all topics and categories. These several themes are analyzed using different codes to be applied to each part of the data. This step can help in shaping the data collection for later use.
- d. Code the data – Applying all the codes to the entire data set is the last step of the coding process. There are a few techniques of writing code to a sample, e.g.: *writing a code on the margins of the transcript, writing a code by writing notes, writing a code by marking the text*, etc. Ideally, the entire data set will be encoded using an encoding scheme.

After data collection was completed for our sample, the following codes were created and neologisms were sorted by specific categories:

- a. art and music – In this category, there are words related to music, art and dance (e.g.: *slow dance, tassa, waltz*)
- b. economics – this category includes words from the economics sphere (e.g.: *carrying cost, natural capital, defund*)
- c. fashion – This category consists of words related to clothing, fashion trends, clothing characteristics, or fabrics. (e.g.: *gingham, fad, broadcloth, hijab*)

- d. food – a category that includes names of new dishes, words related to cuisine and cooking, international dishes, and equipment related to serving (e.g.: *laksa, bakkwa, satay, sushi*)
- e. health – Within this category, we can find vocabulary related to the pandemic (e.g.: *quarantine, Covid-19, contagious, virus*), new diseases (e.g.: *dysmorphia, Triskaidekaphobia, mycosis*), body issues (e.g.: *toothache, diarrhea*), pharmacy (e.g.: *antibiotics, capsule*), or genetics (e.g.: *haploid, allele, prokaryote*)
- f. nature – In this category, there are words connected to nature, animals, and weather (e.g.: *woodchuck, lake, rainbow, humidity*)
- g. politics – a category that includes words from the political sphere and words characterizing issues that are within the purview of politicians, economic issues, and the international sphere. (e.g.: *infodemic, coalition, ballot, Atlanticism*)
- h. feature – A category primarily reflecting adjectives that characterize people and their behavior, activities, and things that are common within the community. (e.g.: *amicable, affable, phoniness*)
- i. Technology and social media– This category includes words related to the Internet and new techniques in online coding or programs and words related to social media. (e.g.: *Teams, Wi-Fi, IP address, livestream*)
- j. sport – this category includes the vocabulary related to specific physical movement (e.g.: *blink, breathe, swallow*) or international sports (e.g.: *league, puck*) or techniques used in sports
- k. culture – a category that consists of vocabulary from various countries and their own culture. (e.g.: *ethnicity, hiraeth*)
- l. hobby – This category reflects vocabulary relating to activities people can do in their free time or how they can develop their skills as part of their hobbies. (e.g.: *knitting, gardening*)
- m. society – In this category, there are words related to real problems in society, stereotypes, relationships between people, common activities people do, and the words that are used within the societies (e.g.: *homelessness, illiteracy, joblessness, friendship*)
- n. tools – this category contains names of tools we can find in the garage (e.g.: *cable tie, nail bar*)
- o. energy – In this category, there are words related to electricity are renewable resources. (e.g.: *cogeneration*)

## 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, I will be working with the Oxford English Dictionary website. On the website, there is data about new entries, new sub-entries, new senses, and new additions to unrevised entries. I will focus only on the new entries that were added during the year 2021. I will divide them according to their word classes, formation processes, and code categories. This will make it possible for me to see which word formation processes were the most frequent and what is the dominant code category. All the new entries from this year, word classes, and formation processes are taken from the Oxford English Dictionary website. The code category was assigned by me after reading the definition of each of the entries.

### 4.1 March 2021

The first update consists of 151 new entries that were added to the Oxford English Dictionary from January to March. All of these new entries are listed in table 1 in the appendices. Out of these entries, 103 are nouns, 17 are adjectives, 2 are adverbs, 19 are verbs, 1 is interjection and 9 words have more than one word class. Those words are *à la Chinoise*, *Bermudian English*, *box-to-box*, *Chinese-American*, *contactless*, *Pasifika*, *serve-over*, *Servetan*, and *zip-a-dee-doo-dah*. Six of these words are adjectives and nouns (*Bermudian English*, *Chinese-American*, *contactless*, *Pasifika*, *serve-over*, *Servetan*), two are adverbs and adjectives (*à la Chinoise*, *box-to-box*), and one is interjection and adjective (*zip-a-dee-doo-dah*). For better visualization, there is a pie chart below, that shows the percentage of each word class.



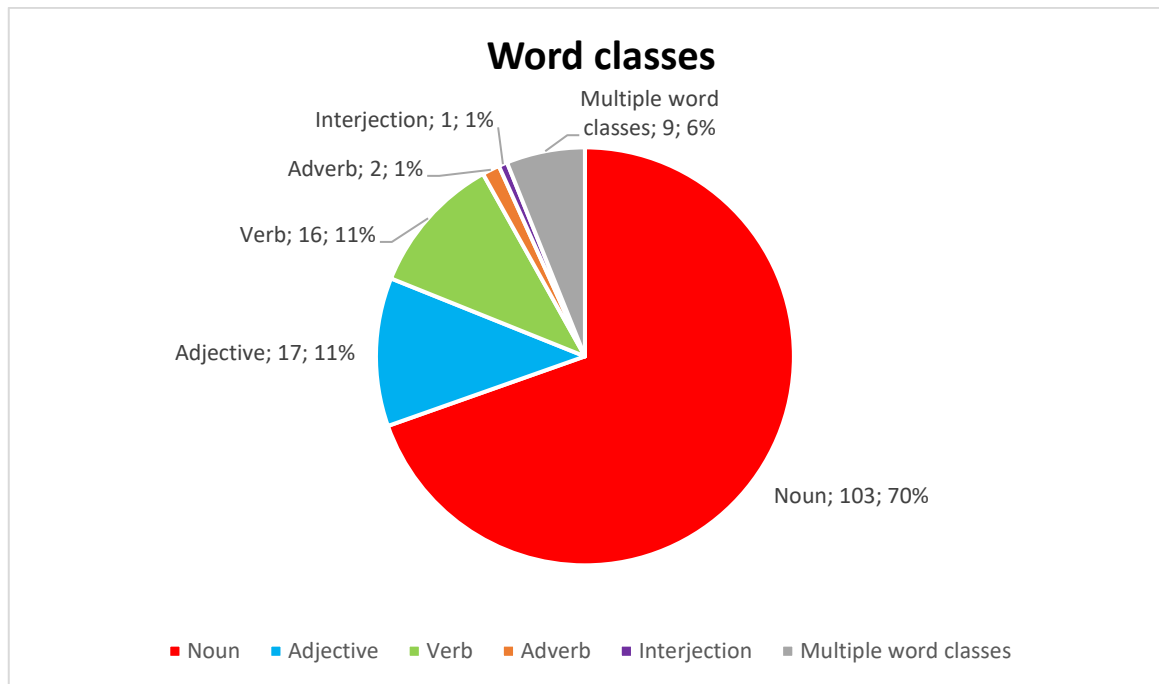


Figure 1: Word classes of the new entries in March 2021

Out of the March update, 44 words are made by derivation where one of those words, more specifically *archistriatum* is also modeled on a German lexical item. 57 words are made by compounding, 11 by conversion, 4 by clipping or shortening, 7 by variant or alternation, 2 by blending, 1 by imitative or expressive formation, 1 is an arbitrary formation and 1 has an unknown origin. There are also 19 words that are borrowed from a different language. In this update, there are entries borrowed from many different languages, but the most used ones are French and Latin. The remaining 4 entries have multiple formation processes. Those are words *deliriated* (formed by derivation and borrowing from Latin combined with an English element), *Chinky* (formed by derivation or conversion), *fat-shamer* (formed by compounding and derivation), and *ding* (formed by clipping or shortening, variant or alteration of another lexical item and conversion). For better visualization, there is a graph with the formation processes below.

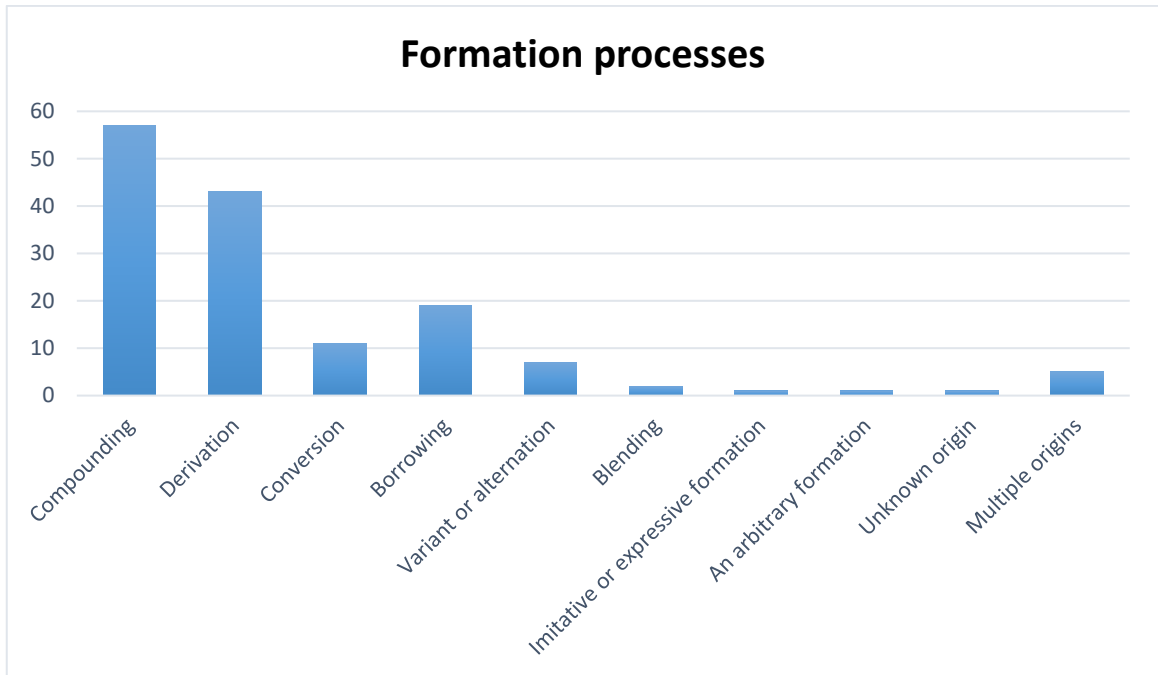


Figure 2: Formation processes of the new entries in March 2021

Now I move on to the code category of each of the entries. Out of the 151 entries, 14 belong to the code category culture, 60 belong to society, 28 belong to feature, 9 belong to sport, 2 belong to nature, 3 belong to fashion, 3 belong to health, 2 belong to tools, 8 belong to food, 7 belong to hobby, 4 belong to economics, 7 belong to technology, 3 belong to art and music, and 1 belong to politics. There is a graph with all the categories and their frequency below.

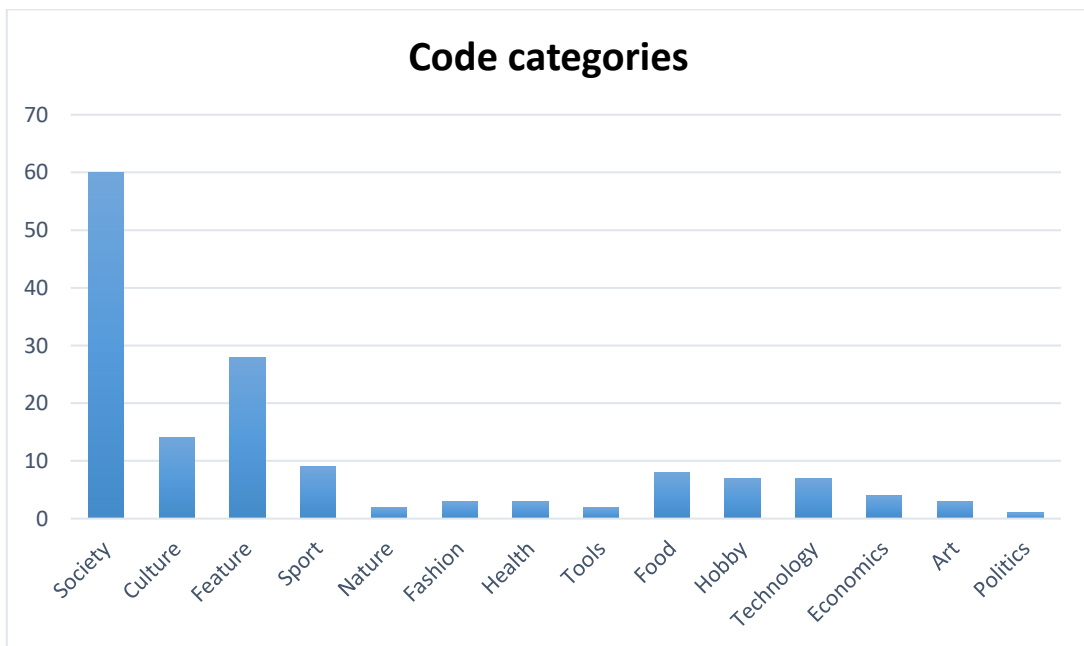


Figure 3: Code categories of the new entries in March 2021

## 4.2 June 2021

The second update consists of 195 new entries that were added to the Oxford English Dictionary from April to June. All of these new entries are listed in table 2 in the appendices. Out of these entries, 117 are nouns, 31 are adjectives, 6 are adverbs, 15 are verbs, 2 are interjections, 2 are combining forms, and 22 words have more than one word class. Those words are *Amalekite*, *Amalfitan*, *amaXhosa*, *amazeballs*, *Amazigh*, *AmaZulu*, *Amhara*, *Amharan*, *amidship*, *Amratian*, *Anadyomene*, *anahata*, *Anangu*, *bitch ass*, *carry-along*, *carryback*, *chytrid*, *fast-medium*, *fast-pitch*, *feast or famine*, *tap-to-pay*, and *vote-by-mail*. Out of these 19 entries are adjectives and nouns (*Amalekite*, *Amalfitan*, *amaXhosa*, *Amazigh*, *AmaZulu*, *Amhara*, *Amharan*, *Amratian*, *Anadyomene*, *anahata*, *Anangu*, *bitch ass*, *carry-along*, *carryback*, *chytrid*, *fast-medium*, *fast-pitch*, *tap-to-pay*, *vote-by-mail*), one is adverbs and adjectives (*amidship*), one is interjection and adjective (*amazeballs*), and one is phrase and adjective (*feast or famine*). For better visualization there is a pie chart below, that shows the percentage of each word class.

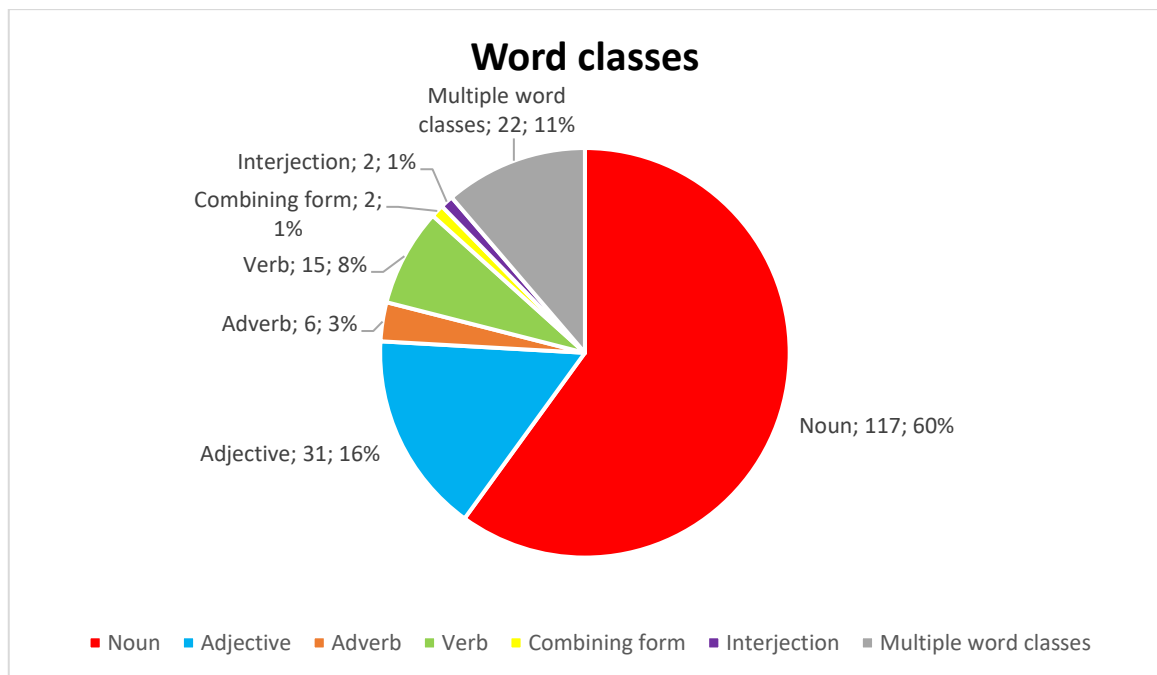


Figure 4: Word classes of the new entries in June 2021

Out of the July update, 37 words are made by derivation where one of those words, more specifically *anatically* is also modelled on a Latin lexical item. 62 words are made by compounding where *Common Era* is also modeled on a French lexical item, 11 are made by conversion, 4 by clipping or shortening, 5 by variant or alternation, and 8 are from a proper

name (out of these, 5 are combined with an English element). There are also 65 words that are borrowed from a different language. The word *amaxophobia* is borrowed from Greek but is also combined with an English element, and modelled on a French or a German lexical item. The word *Amazonomachia* is either a borrowing from Latin, combined with English elements, and modeled on a Greek lexical item, or a borrowing from Greek, combined with English elements, modeled on a Greek lexical item, and partly a borrowing from French and German. The entries *anaretical*, and *anasceustical* are either a borrowing from Latin, combined with an English element, or a borrowing from Greek, combined with an English element. In this update, there are entries borrowed from various languages. The most used ones are Latin, French, and Greek, but there are also entries borrowed from Xhosa, Zulu, Berber, Panjabi, and others. The remaining 3 entries have multiple formation processes. Those are the words *Amalekite* (borrowing from Latin and derivation), *fest-goer* (clipping or shortening and compounding), and *slow* (clipping or shortening and conversion). For better visualization, there is a graph with the formation processes below.

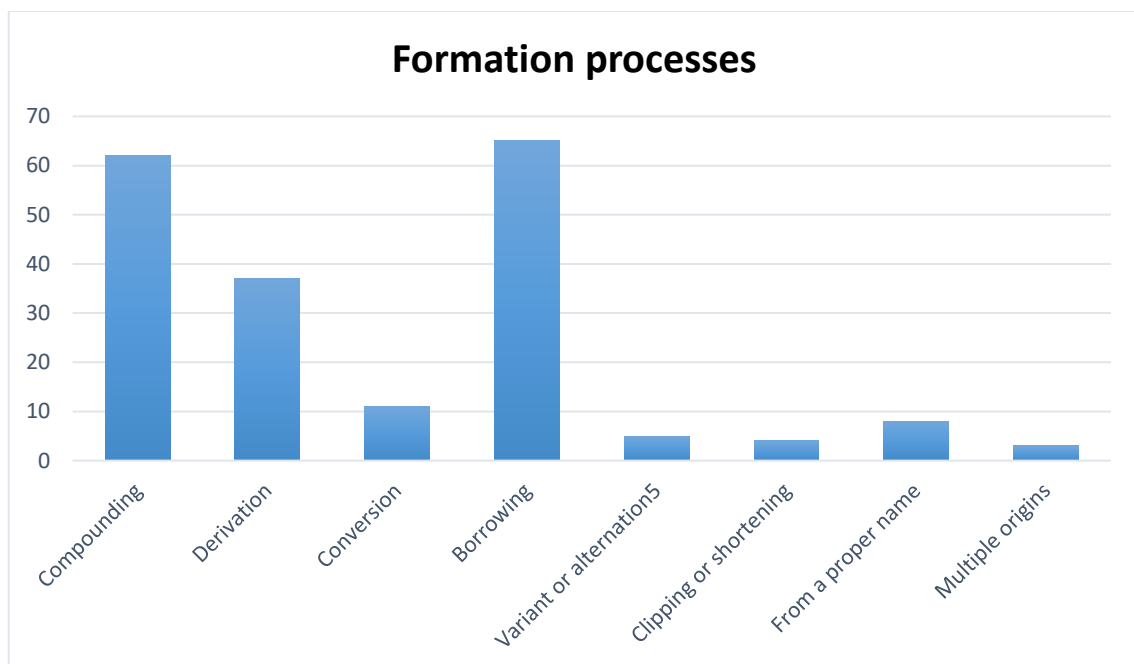


Figure 5: Formation processes of the new entries in June 2021

Now I move on to the code category of each of the entries. Out of the 195 entries, 18 belong to the code category culture, 53 belong to society, 59 belong to feature, 5 belong to sport, 9 belong to nature, 3 belong to fashion, 8 belong to health, 1 belong to tools, 11 belong to food, 1 belong to hobby, 6 belong to economics, 9 belong to technology, 6 belong to art and music,

and 4 belong to politics. One belongs to both technology and politics, and one belongs to society and culture. There is a graph with all the categories and their frequency below.

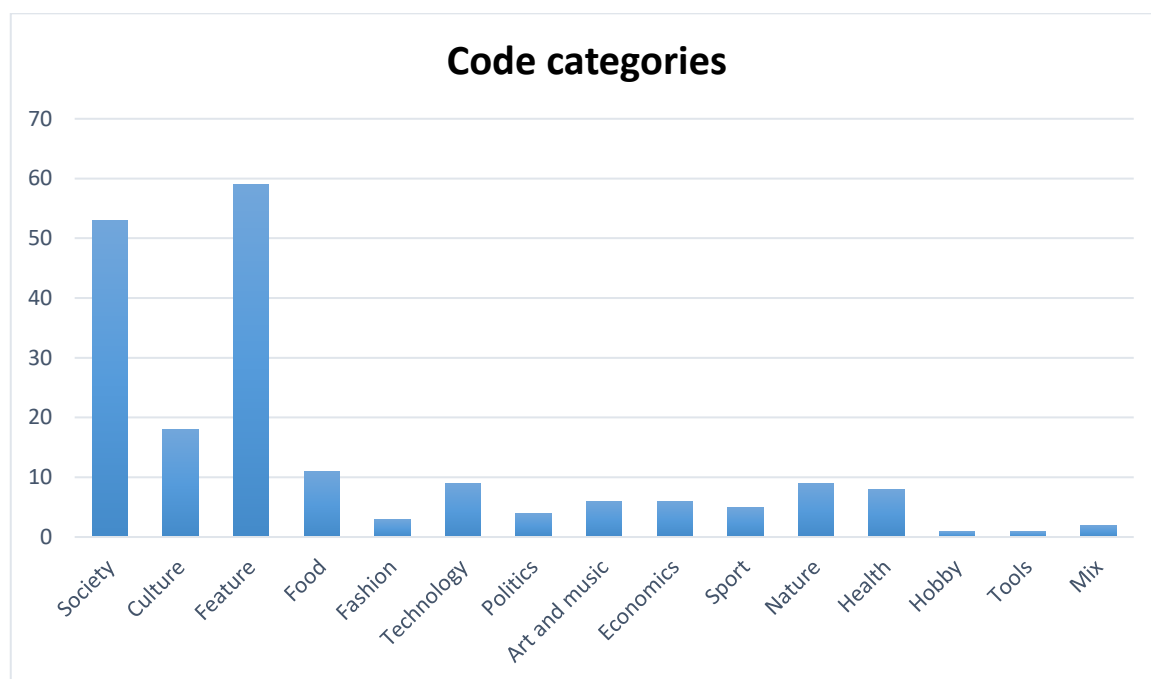


Figure 6: Code categories of the new entries in June 2021

### 4.3 September 2021

The third update consists of 224 new entries that were added to the Oxford English Dictionary from July to September. All these new entries are listed in table 3 in the appendices. Out of these entries, 126 are nouns, 23 are adjectives, 3 are adverbs, 22 are verbs, 4 are interjections, 1 is a combining form, 1 is a preposition, and 44 entries have more than one word class. Those entries are *aegyo*, *anti-vax*, *Asiacentrist*, *Asian American*, *Asian Indian*, *Asianist*, *Asian-Pacific*, *Asia-Pacific*, *Austroasiatic*, *Bahamian English*, *Baje*, *Bajie*, *bandulu*, *Barbadian English*, *Barbudan*, *Barbudian*, *Caribbean English*, *catch-ar-se*, *daebak*, *disya*, *Dominican English*, *Driveaway*, *drive-by-wire*, *drive-up*, *dutty*, *East Asian*, *Eurasianist*, *fly-by-wire*, *free solo*, *ghostbusting*, *Guyanese English*, *hard-dough*, *Jamaican English*, *kaiso*, *Kittian*, *Konglish*, *Lokono*, *mamaguy*, *oonuh*, *pan-Asianist*, *steups*, *Trinidadian English*, *woo-hoo*, and *woo-woo*. Out of these entries with multiple word classes, 38 are adjectives and nouns (*aegyo*, *anti-vax*, *Asiacentrist*, *Asian American*, *Asian Indian*, *Asianist*, *Asian-Pacific*, *Asia-Pacific*, *Austroasiatic*, *Bahamian English*, *Baje*, *Bajie*, *bandulu*, *Barbadian English*, *Barbudan*, *Barbudian*, *Caribbean English*, *catch-ar-se*, *Dominican English*, *Driveaway*, *drive-by-wire*, *drive-up*, *dutty*, *East Asian*, *Eurasianist*, *fly-*

*by-wire, free solo, ghostbusting, Guyanese English, hard-dough, Jamaican English, Kittian, Konglish, Lokono, mamaguy, pan-Asianist, Trinidadian English, woo-woo*), 3 are noun and interjection (*kaiso, woo-hoo, steups,*), 2 are adjective and pronoun (*disya, oonuh*) and one is noun, interjection and adjective (*daebak*). For better visualization, there is a pie chart below, that shows the percentage of each word class.

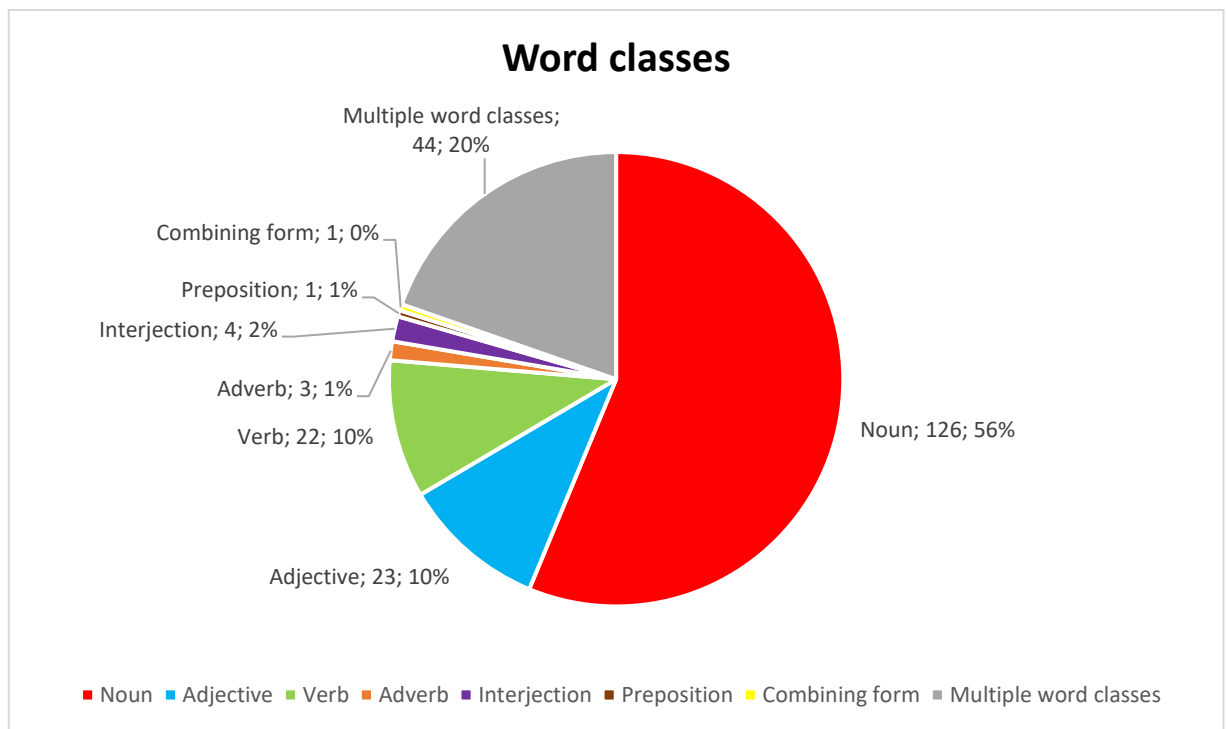


Figure 7: Word classes of the new entries in September 2021

Out of the September update, 38 words are made by derivation where one of those words, more specifically *cardioplegic* is also modeled on a French lexical item. 69 words are made by compounding (out of those *Austroasiatic* modeled on a German lexical item. *Cardioplegia* modeled on a French lexical item), 18 by conversion, 8 by clipping or shortening (noun *trot* is also modeled on a Korean lexical item), 16 by variant or alternation, 14 from a proper name (out of these 13 are combined with English element), 1 by imitative or expressive formation, and 2 have an unknown origin (*tabanca, washikong*). There are also 51 words that are borrowed from a different language. In this update, there are entries borrowed from many different languages, but the most common one is Korean. The remaining 7 entries have multiple formation processes. Those words are *dutty* (variant or alternation, borrowing from Twi), *fighting* (conversion, borrowing from Korean), *gyaff* (variant or alternation conversion), *Haffi* (compounding, variant or alternation), *shame* (variant

or alteration conversion), *steups* (imitative or expressive formation, conversion), *steups* (imitative or expressive origin, conversion, modeled on a Spanish lexical item). For better visualization, there is a graph with the formation processes below.

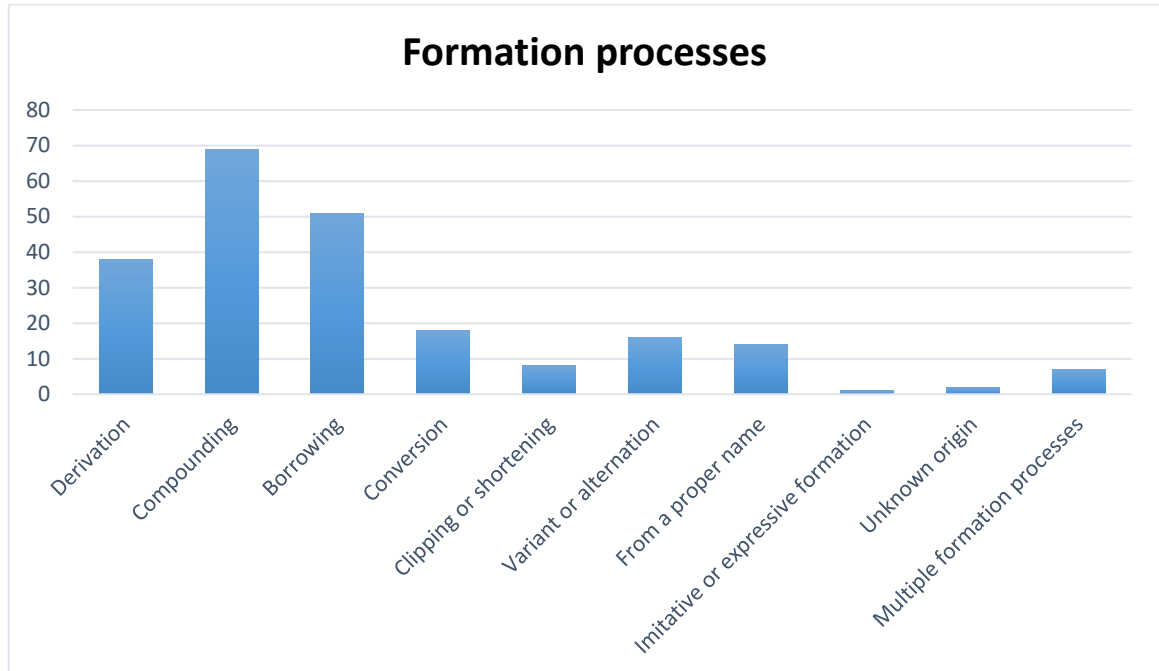


Figure 8: Formation processes of the new entries in September 2021

Now I move on to the code category of each of the entries. Out of the 224 entries, 31 belong to the code category culture, 48 belong to society, 71 belong to feature, 4 belong to sport, 7 belong to nature, 9 belong to fashion, 10 belong to health, 1 belong to tools, 16 belong to food, 3 belong to hobby, 1 belong to economics, 7 belong to technology, 12 belong to art and music, and 4 belong to politics. What surprised me is that in this update, there are eight words which are related to ghosts. We can also find there words related to the COVID-19 pandemic (anti-vax, anti-vaxxer). There is a graph with all the categories and their frequency below.

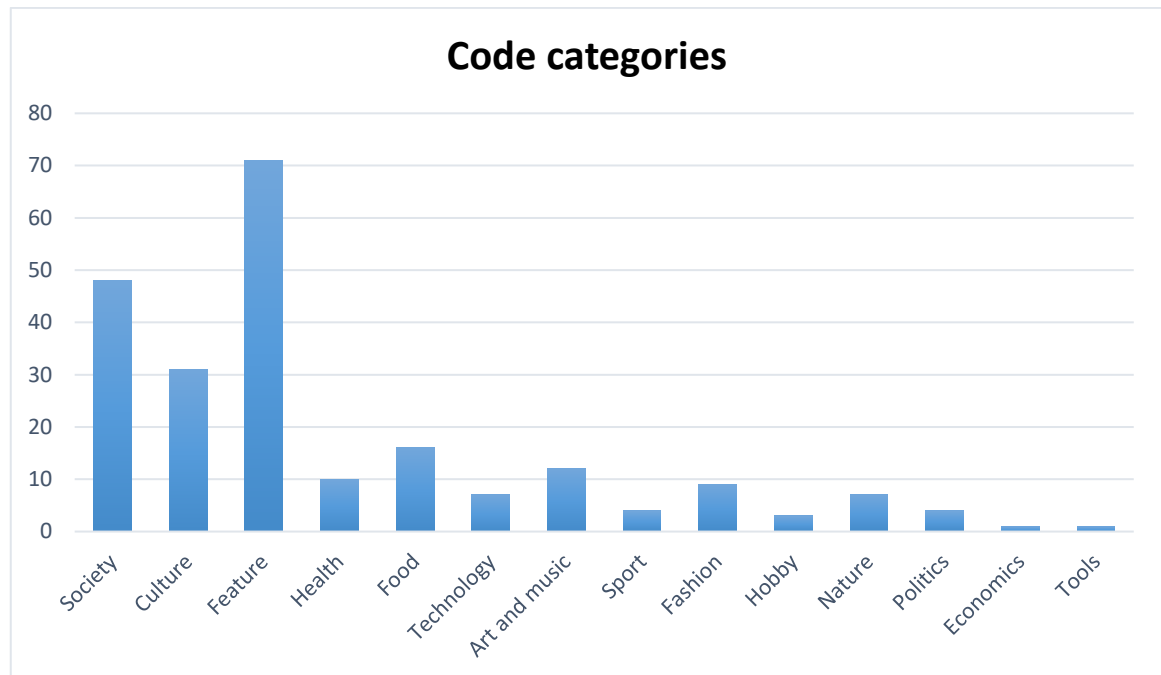


Figure 9: Code categories of the new entries in September 2021

#### 4.4 October 2021

The fourth update consists of 10 new entries that were added to the Oxford English Dictionary in October. All of these new entries are listed in table 4 in the appendices. Out of these entries, 8 are nouns, and 2 are a mix of an adjective and noun.

Out of the October update, 2 words are made by derivation, 7 words are made by compounding, and one entry is a borrowing from Māori. For better visualization, there is a graph with the formation processes below.



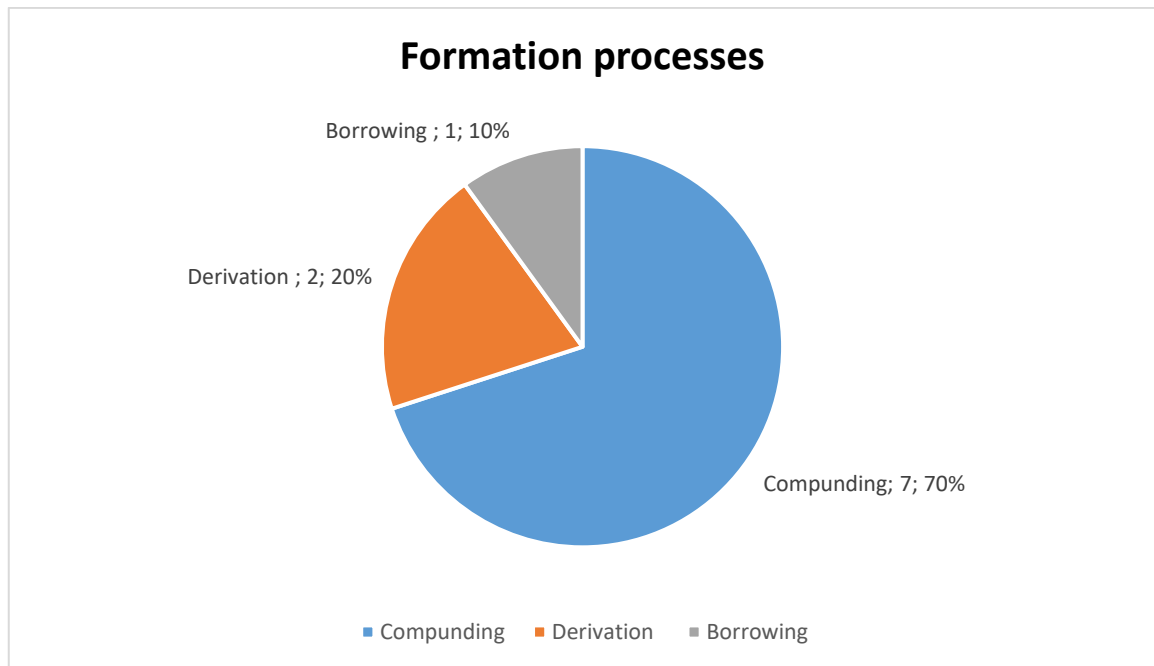


Figure 10: Formation processes of the new entries in October 2021

When it comes to the code category of each of the entries. Out of the 10 entries, 2 belong to the code category economics, 4 belong to energy, 1 belongs to feature, 1 belongs to society, 1 belongs to politics, and 1 belongs to technology.

#### 4.5 December 2021

The last update consists of 159 new entries that were added to the Oxford English Dictionary from November to December. All of these new entries are listed in table 5 in the appendices. Out of these entries, 98 are nouns, 21 are adjectives, 4 are adverbs, 12 are verbs, and 24 words have more than one word class. Those words are *archaeocyathid*, *corporativist*, *cultural*, *Marxist*, *dark green*, *dark-skin*, *half-dark*, *Kagyu*, *Kagyupa*, *light flyweight*, *light green*, *light middleweight*, *light-skin*, *light welter*, *light welterweight*, *non-injury*, *Sakya*, *Sakyapa*, *Tantrika*, *Theravadan*, *Theravadin*, *Tibetic*, *wabi-sabi*, *wreath-like*, *Xennial*. Out of these 24 entries with multiple word classes, 23 are adjectives and nouns (*archaeocyathid*, *corporativist*, *cultural*, *Marxist*, *dark green*, *dark-skin*, *half-dark*, *Kagyu*, *Kagyupa*, *light flyweight*, *light green*, *light middleweight*, *light-skin*, *light welter*, *light welterweight*, *non-injury*, *Sakya*, *Sakyapa*, *Tantrika*, *Theravadan*, *Theravadin*, *Tibetic*, *wabi-sabi*, *Xennial*), and one is adjective and adverb (*wreath-like*). For better visualization, there is a pie chart below, that shows the percentage of each word class.

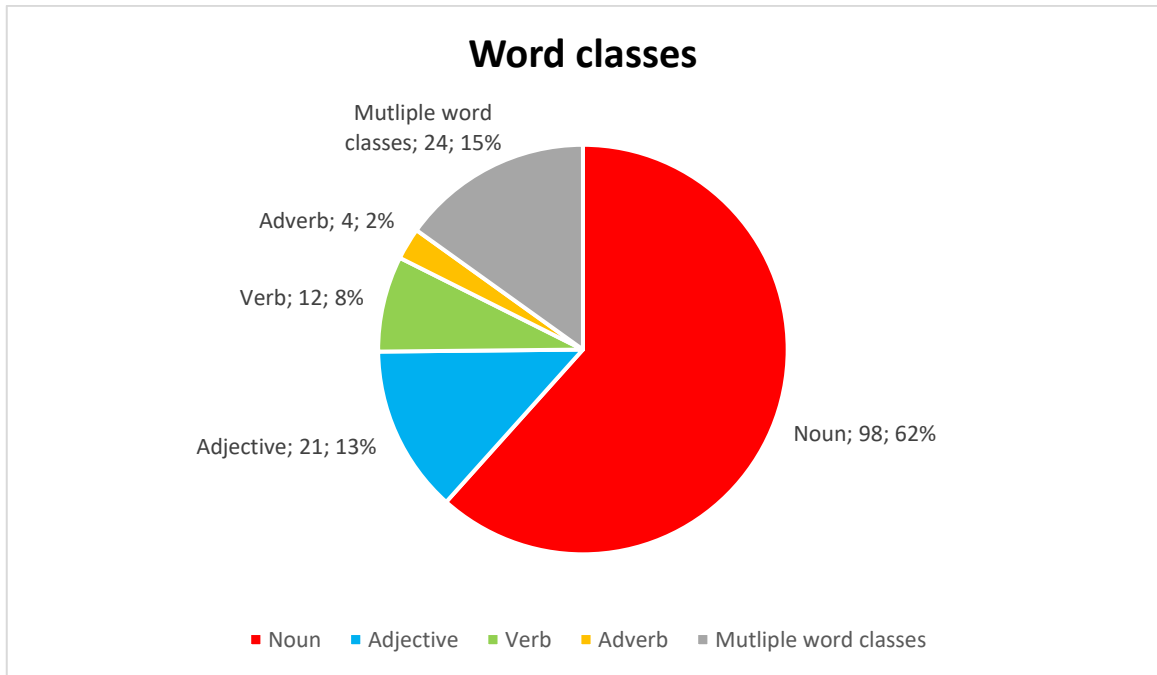


Figure 11: Word classes of the new entries in December 2021

Out of the December update, 33 words are made by derivation. 68 words are made by compounding (out of these *Pure Land* is partly modeled on a Japanese and Chinese lexical item), 10 by conversion, 3 by clipping or shortening, 2 by variant or alternation, 2 by imitative or expressive formation, and 3 are from a proper name (out of these 2 are combined with an English element). There are also 33 words that are borrowed from a different language. In this update, there are entries borrowed from seven different languages, but the most used ones are Sanskrit and Pali. The remaining 5 entries have multiple formation processes. Those entries are *Buddha dhamma* (borrowing from Pali, compounding), *Buddha dharma* (borrowing from Sanskrit, compounding), *Dalai* (borrowing from French, clipping or shortening), *goop* (variant or alteration, blending, imitative or expressive formation), *Theravadin* (borrowing from Pali, derivation). For better visualization, there is a graph with the formation processes below.

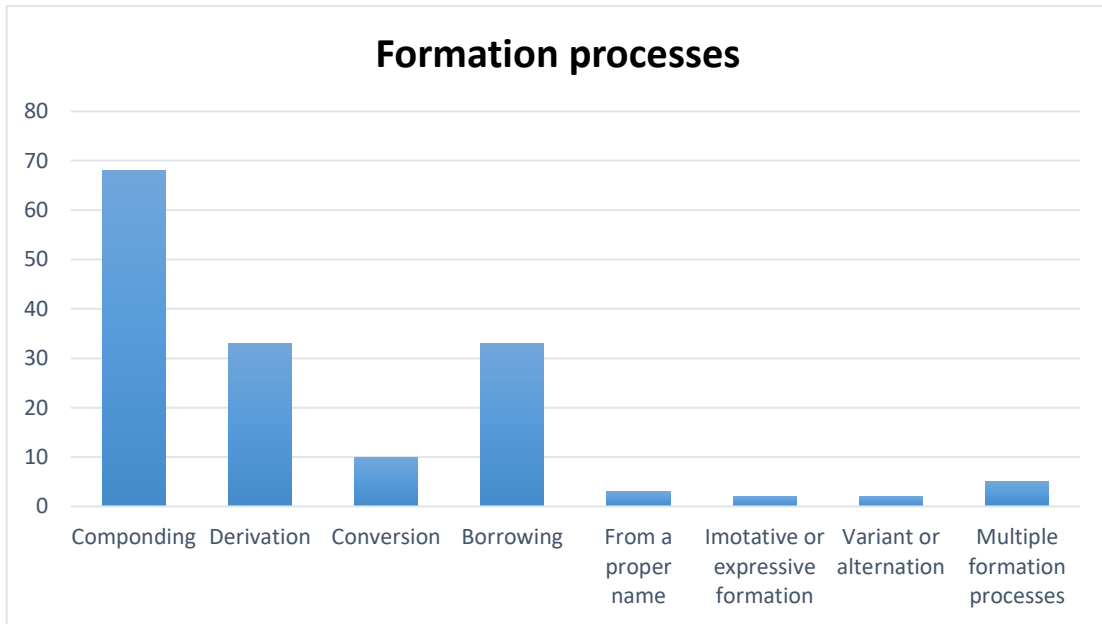


Figure 12: Formation processes of the new entries in December 2021

Now I move on to the code category of each of the entries. Out of the 159 entries, 18 belong to the code category culture, 34 belong to society, 54 belong to feature, 6 belong to sport, 15 belong to nature, 2 belong to fashion, 3 belong to health, 2 belong to tools, 5 belong to food, 1 belong to hobby, 1 belong to economics, 9 belong to technology, 6 belong to art and music, and 3 belong to politics. What surprised me is that there are eleven word which are related to birds, e.g. *bird-spotting*, *birdwatch*, *birdy*, *birdnesting*. There is a graph with all the categories and their frequency below.

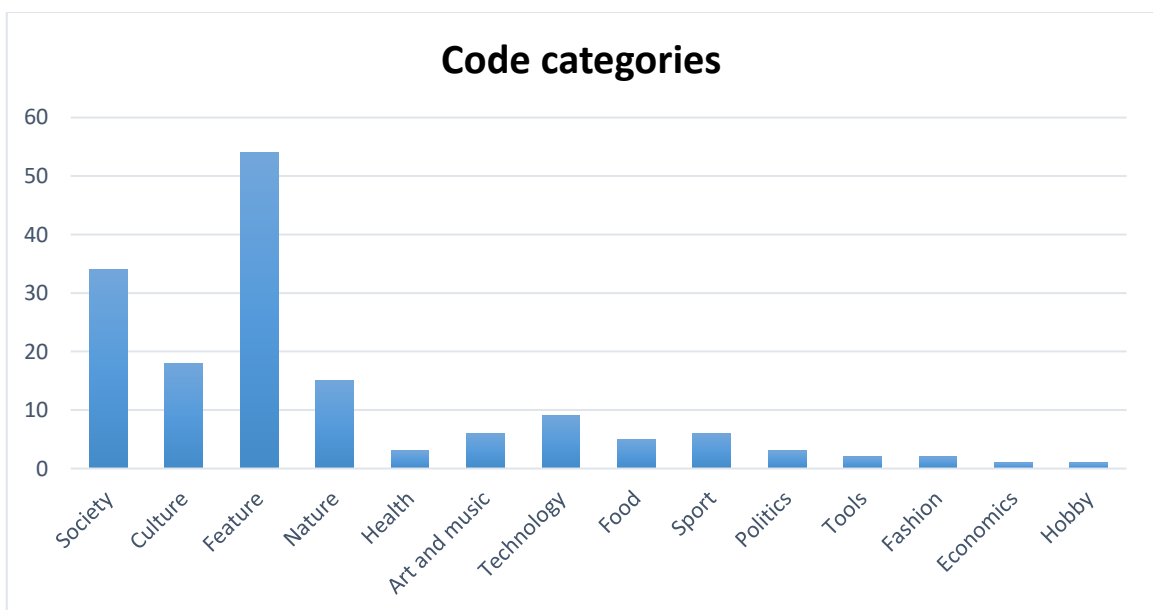


Figure 13: Code categories of the new entries in December 2021

## 4.6 The whole year 2021

In total 739 new entries were added to the Oxford English Dictionary throughout the year 2021. In March 151 new entries were added, in June there were 195 entries, September was the most productive update with 224 new entries, in October there were 10 entries, and in December there were 159 new entries. Out of those entries, 452 are nouns, 92 are adjectives, 68 are verbs, 15 are adverbs, 7 are interjections, 3 are combining forms, 1 is preposition, and 101 have more than one word class. For better visualization, there is a graph with the word classes and their frequency below.

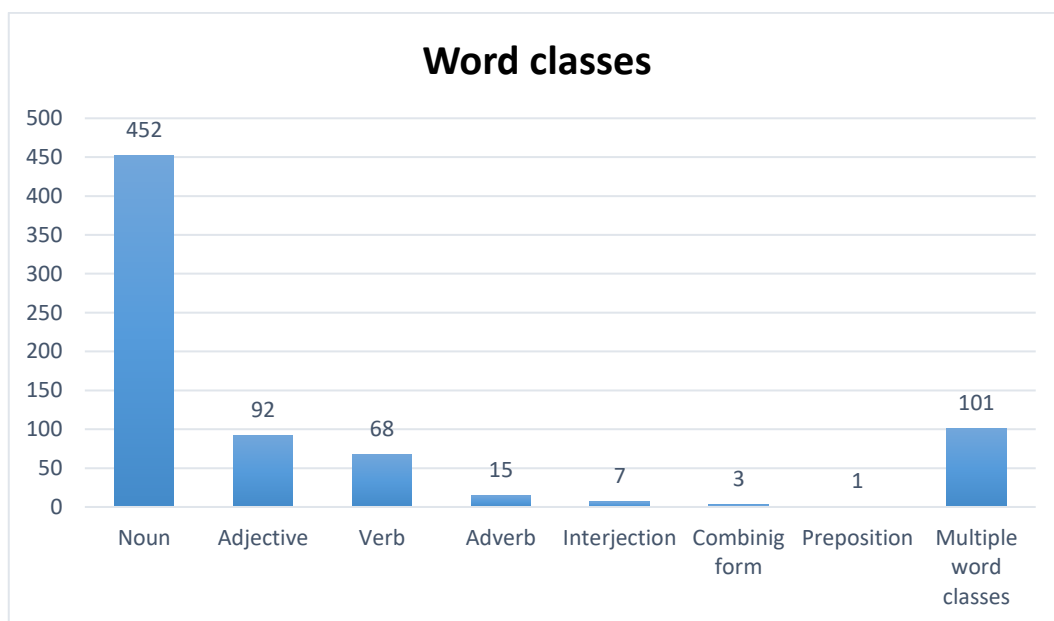


Figure 14 Word classes of the new entries during the year 2021

Then I analyzed the word formation processes of those new entries. Out of the total 739 entries, 263 are made by compounding, 168 are borrowed from a different language, 154 are made by derivation, 50 are made by conversion, 19 by clipping or shortening, 30 by variant or alternation, 25 are from a proper name, 2 are made by blending, 4 by imitative or expressive formation, 1 is an arbitrary formation, 3 have an unknown origin, and 19 have multiple formation processes. For better visualization, there is a graph with the formation processes below.

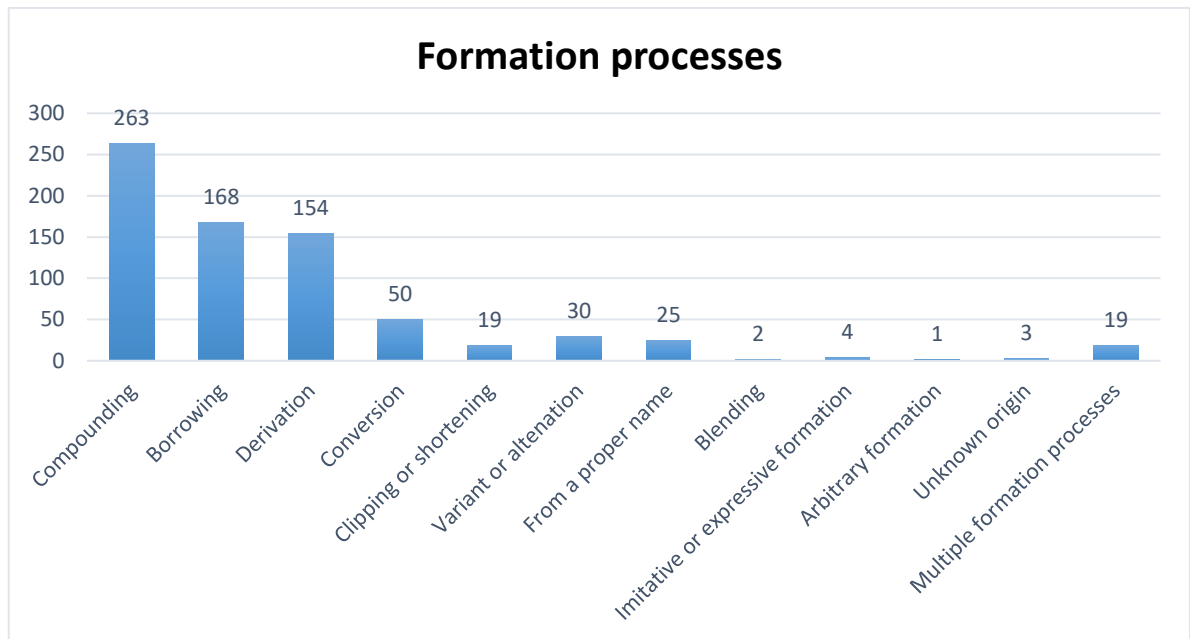


Figure 15 Formation processes of the new entries during the year 2021

Lastly, I assigned the code category of each entry based on its meaning. The code category feature was the most productive one with 213 entries. Most of those entries characterize people and their behavior. The code category society was the second most productive one with 196 entries. Then 81 entries belong to the code category culture, 40 belong to food, 33 belong to nature, 24 belong to sport, 17 belong to fashion, 24 belong to health, 6 belong to tools, 12 belong to hobby, 33 belong to technology and social media, 27 belong to art and music, 13 belong to politics, 14 belong to economics, and 4 belong to the code category energy. For better visualization, there is a graph with the code categories below.

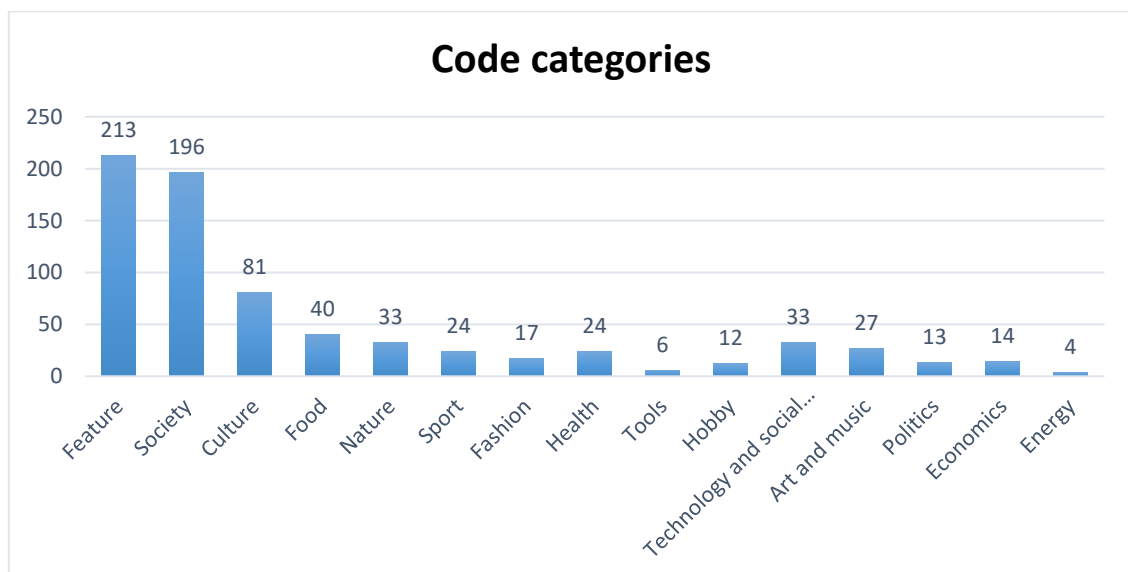


Figure 16 Code categories of the new entries during the year 2021

## CONCLUSION

The aim of this thesis was to analyze the updates of the Oxford English Dictionary and the semantic structure of English vocabulary throughout the year 2021.

After I analyzed all the entries added to the OED during the year 2021, I found out that the code category called feature was the most common one. Most of the entries, that belong to this category, characterize people and their behavior or describe what something is like (e.g. *gentleperson, sofa surfer, eye-opening, fast talker, half-dark*). The second most productive code category was society. This reflects the fact that language is dynamic and changes with the society. People need new words to describe new problems they might have, and new generations use different words, which become popular in their surroundings (e.g. *body-shaming, livestreaming, allyship*). The code category health was not as updated as I expected. Only 24 new entries were added to the Oxford English Dictionary during the year 2021. However, the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic was still visible in some of the updated words that were connected to the vaccines, coinfection, and pandemics (e.g. *anti-vaxxer*).

Another part of this analysis focused on the formation processes used for creating new words. When speaking of the formation processes, the most used formation processes for creating new entries were compounding, borrowing, and derivation. Why there is a big part of borrowing words that were updated can be explained by the fact that people, who are not native speakers of English use words from their native language because English does not have the words needed to describe their culture, traditions, or food (e.g. *arba kanfot, dingolay, suhoor*).

The last part of the analysis focused on the word class of new words. The findings showed that a significant amount of the new entries belonged to the noun category, which was the most prominently updated word class across all four updates during 2021.

In summary, this thesis aimed to show the shifts and evolutions in the semantic structure of English vocabulary throughout the year 2021 by examining the updates of the Oxford English Dictionary across various areas, including word class, word formation processes, and code categories.

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## **APPENDICES**

Appendix P I: Updates March 2021

Appendix P II: Updates June 2021

Appendix P III: Updates September 2021

Appendix P IV: Updates October 2021

Appendix P V: Updates December 2021

## APPENDIX P I: UPDATES MARCH 2021

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
<b>à la Chinoise</b>	Adverb; Adjective	Borrowing (from French)	Culture
<b>allyship</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>anti-black</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>anti-blackness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>arba kanfot</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hebrew and Yiddish)	Fashion
<b>archistriatum</b>	Noun	Derivation; Modelled on a German lexical item	Nature
<b>astraphobia</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Greek) combined with an English element	Health
<b>Bermudian English</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Culture
<b>body-shame</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society
<b>body-shamer</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>body shaming</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>body-shaming</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Society
<b>boxiness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>boxing</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Sport
<b>box kick</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>box kick</b>	Verb	Conversion	Sport
<b>box kicking</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>boxla</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Sport
<b>box-off</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport

<b>boxout</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>box-to-box</b>	Adjective; Adverb	Compounding	Sport
<b>boxwork</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>cable tie</b>	Noun	Compounding	Tools
<b>cable-tie</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>champagne fountain</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>chapstick</b>	Noun	Compounding	Fashion
<b>chin-chin</b>	Noun	Imitative or expressive formation	Food
<b>chindogu</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Society
<b>Chinese-American</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Culture
<b>Chinese chequers</b>	Noun	Compounding	Hobby
<b>Chinese fire drill</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>Chinese-like</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Culture
<b>Chineseness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Culture
<b>Chinesey</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Culture
<b>chingas</b>	Interjection	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Society
<b>Chinky</b>	Adjective	Derivation or conversion	Society
<b>chopse</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>chopsing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>cinematics</b>	Noun	Conversion	Art and music
<b>coercive control</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>conflicted</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature

<b>contactless</b>	Adjective; Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>defund</b>	Verb	Derivation	Economics
<b>defunding</b>	Noun	Derivation	Economics
<b>deliriated</b>	Adjective	Derivation; Borrowing (from Latin) combined with an English element	Feature
<b>ding</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Society
<b>ding</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening; Variant or alteration of another lexical item; Conversion	Society
<b>dinged</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>dinger</b>	Noun	Derivation	Technology
<b>dinger</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>dinger</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>dingolay</b>	Verb	Borrowing (from Kongo)	Art and music
<b>dingy</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>dogfood</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>dogfooding</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>dox</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration of another lexical item	Society
<b>dox</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>doxing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>dua</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Arabic)	Society
<b>endonym</b>	Noun	Derivation	Culture
<b>exonym</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>fat-shame</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society

<b>fat-shamer</b>	Noun	Compounding; Derivation	Feature
<b>fat shaming</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>fat-shaming</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Society
<b>freshie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>freshing up</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>freshly</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>fresh meat</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>freshpeople</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>freshperson</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>gentamicin</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health
<b>gentilhomme</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Feature
<b>gentilization</b>	Noun	Derivation	Culture
<b>gentilizing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Culture
<b>gentiobiose</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Society
<b>gentle blood</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>gentlelady</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>gentlemen's club</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>gentleperson</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>gig economy</b>	Noun	Compounding	Economics
<b>Gombey</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration of another lexical item	Art and music
<b>greenshirt</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>greeze</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration of another lexical item	Food
<b>gribble</b>	Adjective	Unknown origin	Feature
<b>image server</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology

<b>kirana</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hindi)	Society
<b>lip balm</b>	Noun	Compounding	Fashion
<b>livestream</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>livestream</b>	Verb	Compounding	Technology
<b>media literacy</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>mice</b>	Verb	Conversion	Feature
<b>mug</b>	Adjective	Variant or alteration of another lexical item	Feature
<b>neg</b>	Verb	Clipping or shortening	Society
<b>negging</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>overshare</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>Pasifika</b>	Adjective; Noun	Borrowing (from an Oceanic language)	Culture
<b>pay gap</b>	Noun	Compounding	Economy
<b>pod</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Technology and social media
<b>queerbaiting</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>servanthood</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>serve-over</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>Servetan</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin)	Society
<b>serveware</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>servoing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Technology
<b>servoing</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Technology
<b>seven-out</b>	Noun	Compounding	Hobby
<b>Seventh-day Adventism</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>seventh-inning stretch</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport

<b>sinograph</b>	Noun	Compounding	Culture
<b>sofa-surf</b>	Verb	Compounding	Hobby
<b>sofa surfer</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>sofa surfing</b>	Noun	Compounding	Hobby
<b>suhoor</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Arabic)	Food
<b>tinga</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Food
<b>toy department</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>toyetic</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>toygirl</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>toyo</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Tagalog)	Food
<b>toy store</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>transphobe</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>virtue signal</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society
<b>virtue signaller</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>virtue signalling</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>visible minority</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>womxn</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration of another lexical item	Feature
<b>wrinch</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration of another lexical item	Society
<b>Zil lane</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Russian) combined with an English element	Society
<b>zina</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Persian and Arabic)	Culture
<b>zinester</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature



<b>zingily</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>zinginess</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>zinging</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>zingingly</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>Zion Curtain</b>	Noun	Compounding	Culture
<b>Zionistic</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Society
<b>zip-a-dee-doo-dah</b>	Interjection; Adjective	An arbitrary formation	Feature
<b>zip-code</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>zip cuff</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>zip cuff</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>zip line</b>	Verb	Conversion	Hobby
<b>zipliner</b>	Noun	Derivation	Hobby
<b>zip lining</b>	Noun	Derivation	Hobby
<b>Zippie</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration of another lexical item	Society
<b>zippie</b>	Noun	Blending	Culture
<b>zippo</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>zip tie</b>	Noun	Compounding	Tools
<b>zip-tie</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>zirbus</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Health
<b>zirconyl</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from German)	Society
<b>zoomer</b>	Noun	Blending	Society

## APPENDIX P II: 2 UPDATES JUNE 2021

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
<b>A2P</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Technology
<b>almuce</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Fashion
<b>Amabhunu</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Zulu)	Society
<b>amabile</b>	Adjective	Borrowing (from Italian)	Food
<b>amae</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Society
<b>amakudari</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Politics
<b>amalaita</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Zulu)	Society
<b>Amalek</b>	Noun	From a proper name	Culture
<b>Amalekite</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin); Derivation	Culture
<b>Amalfitan</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin)	Culture
<b>AmaMfengu</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Xhosa)	Culture
<b>amandine</b>	Adjective	Borrowing (from French)	Food
<b>amandla</b>	Interjection	Borrowing (from Xhosa and Zulu)	Society
<b>amant de coeur</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Feature
<b>amatorio</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Italian)	Society
<b>amaut</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from German, Danish, Eastern and Western Canadian Inuit, and Greenlandic Inuit)	Fashion

<b>amaXhosa</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Xhosa)	Society
<b>amaxophobia</b>	Noun	borrowing from Greek, combined with an English element; modelled on a French or a German lexical item	Health
<b>amazake</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Food
<b>amazeballs</b>	Interjection; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>Amazigh</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Berber)	Society/culture
<b>amazone</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Feature
<b>Amazonomachia</b>	Noun	(i) borrowing from Latin, combined with English elements; modelled on a Greek lexical item (ii) a borrowing from Greek, combined with English elements; modelled on a Greek lexical item; partly a borrowing from French and German	Art and music
<b>Amazonomachy</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Art and music
<b>amaZulu</b>	Adjective; Noun	Borrowing (from Zulu)	Culture
<b>Amhara</b>	Noun; Adjective	From a proper name	Society

<b>Amharan</b>	Adjective; Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Amharinya</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Amharic)	Culture
<b>amico</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Italian)	Feature
<b>Amidah</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hebrew)	Culture
<b>amidship</b>	Adverb; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>amie</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Feature
<b>amiga</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Feature
<b>amigurumi</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Hobby
<b>amirite</b>	Interjection	Variant or alteration	Society
<b>Amishman</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>amitie amoureuse</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Society
<b>amma</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hindi and a Dravidian language)	Society
<b>ammil</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Nature
<b>Ammonian</b>	Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Amphionic</b>	Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture

<b>amplush</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>Amratian</b>	Adjective; Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>amrit</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Panjabi)	Food
<b>Amritdhari</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Panjabi)	Culture
<b>amscray</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>Amsterdammer</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Dutch)	Culture
<b>amt</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Danish and German)	Economics
<b>amt.</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Economics
<b>-amundo</b>	Combining form	Borrowing (from Spanish or Italian)	Feature
<b>amurca</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Nature
<b>amuse</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Food
<b>amusical</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>anachronismatically</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>anachronistical</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>anachronistically</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>anachronizing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>anachronizing</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>anachrony</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>anacoluthal</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>Anacreontical</b>	Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin), combined with an English element	Culture

<b>Anadyomene</b>	Adjective; Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Society
<b>anago</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Food
<b>anagrammatization</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>anagrammatizing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>anagrammed</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>anahata</b>	Adjective; Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Society
<b>Anak</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin and Hebrew)	Feature
<b>Anand</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Panjabi)	Culture
<b>Ananda</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>Anand Karaj</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Panjabi)	Culture
<b>Anangu</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from the Western Desert Language)	Culture
<b>ananke</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Greek)	Culture
<b>anaphor</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>anapologetic</b>	Adjective	Borrowing (from Greek), combined with an English element	Feature
<b>anarcho</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>anaretical</b>	Adjective	(i) Borrowing from Latin, combined with an English element	Feature

		(ii) Borrowing from Greek, combined with an English element	
<b>anari</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Greek)	Food
<b>anarkali</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hindi)	Fashion
<b>anasceustic</b>	Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin or Greek)	Feature
<b>anasceustical</b>	Adjective	(i) Borrowing from Latin, combined with an English element (ii) Borrowing from Greek, combined with an English element	Feature
<b>Anastasian</b>	Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Feature
<b>anastasis</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Society
<b>Anastenaria</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Greek)	Society
<b>anastylosis</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Greek)	Society
<b>anathematic</b>	Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin)	Feature
<b>anatically</b>	Adverb	Derivation; modelled on a Latin lexical item	Feature
<b>biasedness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>bias-free</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>bitch ass</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>bitchingly</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>blockbust</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society
<b>cam</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Technology
<b>cam</b>	Verb	Conversion	Technology

<b>camming</b>	Noun	Derivation	Technology
<b>cardstock</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>carried interest</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>carry-along</b>	Adjective; Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>carryback</b>	Noun; Adjective	Conversion	Economics
<b>carry case</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>carry-in</b>	Adjective	Conversion	Society
<b>carrying charge</b>	Noun	Compounding	Economics
<b>carrying cost</b>	Noun	Compounding	Economics
<b>carry-log</b>	Noun	Compounding	Tools
<b>Chit</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>chytrid</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin)	Nature
<b>commonable</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>common area</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>Common Era</b>	Noun	Compounding; modelled on a French lexical item.	Society
<b>counterprotest</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>counterprotester</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>deadname</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>deadname</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>deadnaming</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>decumanus</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Society
<b>digital assistant</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>emotional support</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society



<b>eye-opening</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>fastballer</b>	Noun	Derivation	Sport
<b>fast-breaking</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>fast food</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>fast foodery</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>fastie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>fastish</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>fast-medium</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>fast-pitch</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>fast talk</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>fast talker</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>fast talking</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>fast-talking</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Society
<b>feast or famine</b>	Phrase; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>festerman</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from early Scandinavian)	Politics
<b>fest-goer</b>	Noun	(i) Clipping or shortening (ii) Compounding	Feature
<b>festie</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Feature
<b>festiveness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>festy</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>fistulate</b>	Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin)	Health
<b>flatshare</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society
<b>Generation Z</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>glitter bomb</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>glitter-bomb</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society

<b>glitter bombing</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>house-share</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society
<b>imum coeli</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Nature
<b>inflammasome</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health
<b>interoception</b>	Noun	Derivation	Health
<b>jamaat</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Urdu and Persian)	Society
<b>lionfish</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>lynch</b>	Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>macajuel</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Nature
<b>medium coeli</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Nature
<b>misophonia</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health
<b>-palooza</b>	Combining form	From a proper name	Art and music
<b>paydown</b>	Noun	Conversion	Economics
<b>remdesivir</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health
<b>Sat</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>slow</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening; Conversion	Feature
<b>slow burner</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>slow cooking</b>	Noun	Derivation	Food
<b>slow-cooking</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Food
<b>slow dance</b>	Noun	Compounding	Art and music
<b>slowed-down</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>slowed-up</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>slower ball</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport

<b>slowie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>slow order</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>slow-play</b>	Verb	Compounding	Sport
<b>slow roll</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>slow-roll</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>slow-rolling</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>slow-walk</b>	Verb	Compounding	Feature
<b>slow waltz</b>	Noun	Compounding	Art and music
<b>social distance</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>socially distance</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society
<b>socially distanced</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>sousveillance</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Society
<b>static caravan</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>staycation</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>staycationer</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>tap-to-pay</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>thugging</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>thuggishly</b>	Adverb	Compounding	Feature
<b>thuggishness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>thuggy</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>thugocracy</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>transcranial</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Health
<b>unmute</b>	Verb	Derivation	Art and music
<b>unsurvivable</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>virotherapy</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health

<b>virtual assistant</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>vote-by-mail</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Politics; Technology
<b>weather system</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>webcam</b>	Verb	Conversion	Technology
<b>webcamming</b>	Noun	Derivation	Technology
<b>wildland</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature

### APPENDIX P III: UPDATES SEPTEMBER 2021

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
<b>aegyo</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Korean)	Feature
<b>antical</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>Antiguan English</b>	Noun	Compounding	Culture
<b>antiqua</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from German)	Feature
<b>antiquaire</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French)	Feature
<b>antiquey</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>anti-vax</b>	Noun; Adjective	Clipping or shortening	Health
<b>anti-vaxxer</b>	Noun	Derivation	Health
<b>Arya</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Society
<b>Asiacentric</b>	Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Asiacentrism</b>	Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Asiacentrist</b>	Adjective; Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Asiadollar</b>	Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Asian American</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>Asian British</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>Asian Indian</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>Asianist</b>	Noun; Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>Asian-Pacific</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Feature

<b>Asia-Pacific</b>	Noun; Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Feature
<b>Austroasiatic</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding; Modelled on a German lexical item.	Culture
<b>Bahama grass</b>	Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Nature
<b>Bahamian English</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture
<b>Baje</b>	Adjective; Noun	Clipping or shortening	Culture
<b>Bajie</b>	Adjective; Noun	Clipping or shortening	Culture
<b>bammy</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Ga)	Food
<b>banchan</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>bandulu</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Kongo)	Feature
<b>bantery</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>bants</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>Barbadian English</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture
<b>Barbudan</b>	Adjective; Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Barbudian</b>	Noun; Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>bassa-bassa</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from an Akan language)	Society
<b>batuque</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Cape Verdean Creole, Portuguese and German)	Art and music
<b>beasting</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>beastlily</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature

<b>beast mode</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>bedding in</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>beeline</b>	Verb	Conversion	Feature
<b>beer hall</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>béké</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Antilles Creole)	Feature
<b>belly-dance</b>	Verb	Conversion	Art and music
<b>bellywark</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health
<b>belly wuk</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Health
<b>bobol</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Kongo)	Society
<b>bolo</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Fashion
<b>brata</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Society
<b>Bridport dagger</b>	Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Society
<b>browning</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>brown-nosing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>brown-nosing</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>bulgogi</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>cane row</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>cane-row</b>	Verb	Conversion	Fashion
<b>Cardiffian</b>	Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>cardiogenic</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Health
<b>cardioplegia</b>	Noun	Compounding; modelled on a French lexical item	Health

<b>cardioplegic</b>	Adjective	Derivation; modelled on a French lexical item	Health
<b>cardioversion</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health
<b>Caribbean English</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture
<b>catch-arse</b>	Noun; Adjective	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>chimaek</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>comess</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French Creole)	Culture
<b>Conchy Joe</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>cornhole</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>cornhole</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>cornholing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>cyah</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>cyan</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>daebak</b>	Noun; Interjection; Adjective	Borrowing (from Korean)	Feature
<b>dandy shandy</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>decarcerate</b>	Verb	Derivation	Society
<b>decarceration</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>dhantal</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hindi)	Art and music
<b>dinki mini</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Kongo)	Art and music
<b>disaster capitalism</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>disaster capitalist</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>disya</b>	Adjective; Pronoun	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>Dominican English</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture



<b>dongchimi</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>drivage</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>driveaway</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Society
<b>drive-by-wire</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Technology
<b>drivenness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>drive-up</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>driving seat</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>drover's dog</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>dutty</b>	Adjective; Noun	Variant or alteration; Borrowing (from Twi)	Feature
<b>East Asian</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Culture
<b>Eurasianist</b>	Noun; Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>fair ground</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>fassy</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Health
<b>fi</b>	Preposition	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>fighting</b>	Interjection	Conversion; Borrowing (from Korean)	Society
<b>fingle</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>fly-by-wire</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>force-ripe</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Food
<b>foulie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Fashion
<b>foul-mouth</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>foul-mouthing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>foul-stinking</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>foul-tempered</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>free solo</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Feature

<b>free solo</b>	Verb	Conversion	Hobby
<b>free soloing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Hobby
<b>free soloist</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>frick</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Society
<b>fudder</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Nature
<b>galbi</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>galvanize</b>	Noun	Conversion	Feature
<b>gho</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Dzongkha)	Fashion
<b>ghoema</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Afrikaans)	Art and music
<b>ghoen</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Afrikaans)	Hobby
<b>ghoonghat</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hindi)	Fashion
<b>ghost account</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>ghostbuster</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>ghostbusting</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Society
<b>Ghost Dance</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>Ghost Dancing</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>ghost hunt</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>ghost-hunting</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>ghost-hunting</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>ghostie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>ghost ship</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>ghoulie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature

<b>Ginny Gall</b>	Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Feature
<b>Guillelmitte</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French and Latin)	Society
<b>Guyanese English</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture
<b>gyaff</b>	Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>gyaff</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration; Conversion	Society
<b>haffi</b>	Verb	Compounding; Variant or alteration	Society
<b>hagger</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>haggis-headed</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>hagwon</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Culture
<b>hallyu</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Culture
<b>hanbok</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Fashion
<b>hard-dough</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>Hegiran</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Culture
<b>in.</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Feature
<b>inadvisably</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>iso</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Society
<b>Jamaican English</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture
<b>japchae</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>Juche</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Politics
<b>K-</b>	Combining form	Clipping or shortening	Culture
<b>kaiso</b>	Noun; Interjection	Borrowing (from Efik)	Art and music
<b>K-drama</b>	Noun	Compounding	Culture

<b>kimbap</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>Kittian</b>	Noun; Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>Konglish</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture
<b>lightie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>limbo</b>	Verb	Conversion	Art and music
<b>lime</b>	Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>livestreaming</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>livestreaming</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Technology
<b>Lokono</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Arawak)	Culture
<b>loud-mouthing</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>love lock</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>mamaguy</b>	Noun; Adjective	Conversion	Feature
<b>mamaguy</b>	Verb	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Feature
<b>manhwa</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Culture
<b>mannish water</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>meet-cute</b>	Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>middlewalk</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>minoritize</b>	Verb	Derivation	Society
<b>minoritized</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Society
<b>mukbang</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Technology
<b>noona</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Society
<b>oonuh</b>	Pronoun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Igbo and another West African language)	Feature
<b>oppa</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Society

<b>orhni</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hindi and French)	Fashion
<b>pan-Asianism</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>pan-Asianist</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>pan-Asiatic</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Society
<b>pan-Asiaticism</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>passporting</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>PC bang</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Technology
<b>pelau</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Food
<b>phukni</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Hindi)	Tools
<b>postpaid</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Technology
<b>powerbomb</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>powerbomb</b>	Verb	Conversion	Sport
<b>samgyeopsal</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Food
<b>seen</b>	Interjection	Conversion	Feature
<b>shame</b>	Adjective	Variant or alteration; Conversion	Feature
<b>shapeshift</b>	Verb	Compounding	Feature
<b>sheg</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>sheg-up</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>skinship</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>steups</b>	Noun; Interjection	Imitative or expressive formation; Conversion	Culture
<b>steups</b>	Verb	Imitative or expressive origin; Conversion; Modelled on a Spanish lexical item	Culture
<b>suedine</b>	Noun	Derivation	Fashion

<b>Suetonian</b>	Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Feature
<b>Suevi</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin)	Society
<b>susu</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Yoruba)	Economics
<b>sweet bread</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>tabanca</b>	Noun	Unknown origin	Feature
<b>talkee</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>Tang Soo Do</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Sport
<b>tassa</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Urdu)	Art and music
<b>tifoso</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Italian)	Feature
<b>too besides</b>	Adverb	Compounding	Society
<b>Trinidadian English</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Culture
<b>trot</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening; Modelled on a Korean lexical item	Art and music
<b>unni</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Korean)	Society
<b>upful</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>wagwan</b>	Interjection	Variant or alteration	Society
<b>washikong</b>	Noun	Unknown origin	Fashion
<b>whoo-ee</b>	Interjection	Variant or alteration	Feature
<b>whoop-ass</b>	Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>Williams</b>	Noun	From a proper name	Health
<b>willie-waught</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>wine</b>	Noun	Conversion	Art and music
<b>wine</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration	Art and music

<b>witching</b>	Noun	Derivation	Nature
<b>witch's cauldron</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>witch's hat</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>woofling</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>woo-hoo</b>	Noun; Interjection	Imitative or expressive formation	Nature
<b>woo-woo</b>	Adjective; Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>wuk</b>	Verb	Variant or alteration	Art and music
<b>zami</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French Creole)	Feature
<b>zombocalypse</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Society
<b>zom-com</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society

## APPENDIX P IV: UPDATES OCTOBER 2021

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
<b>artificial capital</b>	Noun	Compounding	Economics
<b>CO2</b>	Noun	Compounding	Energy
<b>cogeneration</b>	Noun	Derivation	Energy
<b>degrowth</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>energy from waste</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Energy
<b>global heating</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>kaitiakitanga</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Māori)	Politics
<b>microgrid</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>natural capital</b>	Noun	Compounding	Economics
<b>waste-to-energy</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Energy



## APPENDIX P V: UPDATES DECEMBER 2021

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
<b>Abhidhamma</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Society
<b>Abhidharma</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Society
<b>Amidism</b>	Noun	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>anatman</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>anatta</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Feature
<b>anicca</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Feature
<b>anitya</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>apophany</b>	Noun	Derivation	Society
<b>apophenia</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from German)	Society
<b>archaeobotanical</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>archaeobotanist</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>archaeobotany</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>archaeocyathid</b>	Noun, Adjective	Borrowing (from Latin)	Nature
<b>archaeogenetics</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>archaeographer</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>archaeographic</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>archaeolatry</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>bhikkhuni</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Feature
<b>bhikshuni</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Feature

<b>bird farm</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>birdicide</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>birdnesting</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Nature
<b>birdo</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>birdscape</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>bird shit</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>bird spotter</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>bird-spotting</b>	Noun	Compounding	Hobby
<b>birdwatch</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>birdwatch</b>	Verb	Compounding	Nature
<b>birdy</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Nature
<b>bodhicitta</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Society
<b>boomeranger</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>Buddha dhamma</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali) Compounding	Culture
<b>Buddha dharma</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit) Compounding	Culture
<b>Buddha-nature</b>	Noun	Compounding	Culture
<b>bullwhip</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>chip</b>	Noun	Imitative or expressive formation	Nature
<b>chip</b>	Verb	Imitative or expressive formation	Nature
<b>chipa</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Spanish)	Food
<b>chip and chase</b>	Noun	Conversion	Sport

<b>chip fire</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>chipmaker</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>chip pan</b>	Noun	Compounding	Tools
<b>chipper</b>	Noun	Derivation	Food
<b>chipperness</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>chiptune</b>	Noun	Compounding	Art and music
<b>chromosomic</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Health
<b>citta</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali and Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>clear-cut</b>	Verb	Compounding	Nature
<b>comfort eat</b>	Verb	Compounding	Society
<b>comfort eater</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>comfort eating</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>conversion therapy</b>	Noun	Compounding	Health
<b>corporativist</b>	Noun; Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>corporatocracy</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>cultural Marxism</b>	Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>cultural Marxist</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Politics
<b>curated</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Society
<b>curatorially</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>curatorium</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from German)	Society
<b>Dalai</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from French) Clipping Shortening	Culture
<b>dark art</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society

<b>darkcore</b>	Noun	Compounding	Art and music
<b>dark green</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>dark side</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>dark-skin</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>dark thirty</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>dark web</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>detransition</b>	Verb	Derivation	Society
<b>Dharmachakra</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Society
<b>Dharmapala</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Culture
<b>dharmic</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>dine-and-dash</b>	Noun	Conversion	Society
<b>dine-and-dasher</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>dining</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>dining and dashing</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>dukkha</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali and Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>endarkened</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>endarkenment</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>epigeneticist</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>fabulism</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Latin) combined with English element	Society
<b>forensicate</b>	Verb	Derivation	Society
<b>gen</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Society
<b>Gen X</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society

<b>Gen Y</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>Gen Z</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>gig work</b>	Noun	Compounding	Art and music
<b>glovework</b>	Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>goop</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration Blending Imitative or expressive formation	Feature
<b>goopy</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>half-dark</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>hut</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Nature
<b>ID</b>	Verb	Conversion	Society
<b>innerwear</b>	Noun	Compounding	Fashion
<b>jhana</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Society
<b>Kagyü</b>	Adjective; Noun	Borrowing (from Tibetan)	Culture
<b>Kagyupa</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Tibetan)	Culture
<b>karmically</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>kinhin</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Society
<b>light-cured</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Food
<b>light-cured</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>light flyweight</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Sport
<b>light-foot</b>	Verb	Compounding	Feature
<b>light green</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>lightie</b>	Noun	Derivation	Feature

<b>lightish</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>light middleweight</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Sport
<b>Lightner</b>	Noun	From a proper name	Society
<b>lightning bird</b>	Noun	Compounding	Nature
<b>light opera</b>	Noun	Compounding	Art and music
<b>light sail</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>lightshade</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>light-skin</b>	Adjective; Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>light-touch</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>lightweight</b>	Verb	Conversion	Technology
<b>lightweighting</b>	Noun	Derivation	Technology
<b>light welter</b>	Noun; Adjective	Clipping or shortening	Sport
<b>light welterweight</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Sport
<b>metta</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Society
<b>nail bar</b>	Noun	Compounding	Tools
<b>non-fungible</b>	Adjective	Derivation	Economics
<b>non-injury</b>	Noun; Adjective	Derivation	Health
<b>no-self</b>	Noun	Compounding	Feature
<b>Parinibbana</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Culture
<b>Parinirvana</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Culture
<b>Pure Land</b>	Noun	Compounding Partly modelled on a Japanese and Chinese lexical item	Culture
<b>reputationally</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature

<b>Sakya</b>	Adjective; Noun	Borrowing (from Tibetan)	Culture
<b>Sakyapa</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Tibetan)	Culture
<b>samatha</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Sanskrit and Pali)	Society
<b>sesshin</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Culture
<b>shitpost</b>	Noun	Conversion	Social media
<b>shitpost</b>	Verb	Compounding	Social media
<b>short-leet</b>	Verb	Conversion	Feature
<b>sutta</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Pali)	Culture
<b>tantrically</b>	Adverb	Derivation	Feature
<b>Tantrika</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Sanskrit)	Feature
<b>tater tots</b>	Noun	Compounding	Food
<b>techlash</b>	Noun	Compounding	Society
<b>Theravadan</b>	Adjective; Noun	Derivation	Feature
<b>Theravadin</b>	Noun; Adjective	Borrowing (from Pali) Derivation	Feature
<b>Theravadism</b>	Noun	Derivation	Culture
<b>therking</b>	Noun	Variant or alteration	Nature
<b>thrashcore</b>	Noun	Compounding	Art and music
<b>thrashen</b>	Adjective	Conversion	Feature
<b>thrasher</b>	Noun	Derivation	Art and music
<b>threshen</b>	Adjective	Conversion	Feature
<b>throshen</b>	Adjective	Conversion	Nature

<b>Tibetic</b>	Noun; Adjective	From a proper name, combined with an English element	Culture
<b>tots</b>	Noun	Clipping or shortening	Food
<b>transfeminine</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>transmasculine</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>trouser department</b>	Noun	Compounding	Fashion
<b>wabi-sabi</b>	Adjective; Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Culture
<b>wreath-like</b>	Adverb; Adjective	Derivation	Feature
<b>write-protected</b>	Adjective	Compounding	Technology
<b>write protection</b>	Noun	Compounding	Technology
<b>Xennial</b>	Noun; Adjective	Compounding	Feature
<b>zafu</b>	Noun	Borrowing (from Japanese)	Society