

**MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF COVID-19 NEOLOGISMS:
A NEW ALTERNATIVE ABOUT BORROWING**

*PROSES MORFOLOGIS PADA NEOLOGISME COVID-19:
SEBUAH ALTERNATIF BARU PADA PROSES BORROWING*

NURHALIMAH AMIRUDDIN

F022201014



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM
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THESIS

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A NEW ALTERNATIVE ABOUT BORROWING**

Written and Submitted by

NURHALIMAH AMIRUDDIN

Register Number: F022201014

Has been defended in front of the thesis examination committee

On June 27th, 2022

Approved by:

**Head of
The Supervisory Committee**



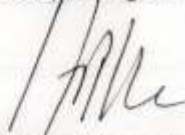
Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, Dipl.TESL., M.A.

**Member of
The Supervisory Committee**



Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.

**The Head of English Language
Studies Program**



Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum.



**The Dean of Faculty
of Cultural Sciences**



Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.

APPROVAL SHEET

As the supervisors, we have read thoroughly and critically commented on the following final examination written by:

Name : NURHALIMAH AMIRUDDIN
Register number : F022201014
Title : MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF COVID-19
NEOLOGISMS: A NEW ALTERNATIVE ABOUT
BORROWING

Based on our evaluation and the best of our knowledge, we confirm that this research is eligible to be presented at final examination.

We are willing to help and to defend the above mentioned student in the seminar if necessary.

Makassar, 22 Juni 2022

Head of
The Supervisory Committee



Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, M.A.
NIP.195611281989031003

Member of
The Supervisory Committee



Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.
NIP. 196010121987032002

Approved by,
The Head of ELS Program



Dr. Hartinah Sahib, M.Hum.
NIP. 1962112817032001

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I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "Morphological Process of COVID-19 Neologisms" is my true work with the direction of the supervisory commission (Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, M.A as The Head of Supervisory Committee and Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum. as The Member of Supervisory Committee) This scientific work has not been submitted and is not being submitted in any form to any university. The sources of information derived or quoted from published or unpublished works of other authors have been mentioned in the text and included in the Bibliography of this thesis. Some of the contents of this thesis have been published in the Journal (Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies, Vol 17, No. 3 (2021)) as an article with the title "COVID-19 Blends: A New Phenomenon in English Neologisms" and in the Journal (English Learning Innovation (englie journal umm), Vol. 3, No. 2 (2022), DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22219/englie.v3i2.20415>) as an article with the title "Morphological Process of COVID-19 Neologisms: A Study of Compounding".

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A 10,000 Indonesian postage stamp with a signature over it. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text "METERAI TEMPEL" and "10000". The signature is in black ink and appears to be "Nurhalimah Amiruddin".

NURHALIMAH AMIRUDDIN

NIM F022201014


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Nurhalimah
Amiruddin

ABSTRACT

NURHALIMAH AMIRUDDIN. **Morphological process of COVID-19 neologisms: A new alternative about borrowing** (supervised by Abdul Hakim Yassi and Sukmawaty).

This study aims to identify the most common types of neologisms and word formation processes used during the COVID-19 pandemic, it also describes the relationship between the types of COVID-19 neologisms and word formation processes in general, and show a new alternative that emerged in the borrowing process as a contribution to the theory of word formation. The tremendous impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic has not only affected the health sector, but also the linguistics sector because of the many new terms that were formed to describe something that had never existed before. The focus of this research is on the formation of COVID-19 neologisms. The theoretical framework used is the nine types of word formation proposed by Yule in 2017. The data used in this study comes from the official government website that specifically handles the spread of COVID-19, popular social media and websites that discuss neologisms during the pandemic since the first confirmed case of COVID-19 in December 2019 to February 2022. The findings of this study reveal that the word formation process and the most dominant type are new coinages in the compounding process. This relationship occurs because the compounding process is a process that analyzes phrases, while new coinages accommodates neologisms more in the form of phrases than words that stand alone. New findings as a contribution to the theory of word formation are found in one of the categories, it is borrowing. Where in the COVID-19 neologism there is only one data that meets the requirements as in the process of forming borrowing in general, while the other 28 data are a combination of English and borrowed foreign language.

Keywords: borrowing, COVID-19, morphology, neologisms, word formation.

ABSTRAK

NURHALIMAH AMIRUDDIN. Proses morfologis pada neologisme COVID-19: Sebuah alternatif baru pada proses borrowing. (dibimbing oleh Abdul Hakim Yassi dan Sukmawaty).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis neologisme dan proses pembentukan neologisme yang paling umum digunakan selama pandemi COVID-19, mendeskripsikan hubungan antara jenis neologisme COVID-19 dan proses pembentukan kata secara umum, serta menunjukkan alternatif baru yang muncul dalam proses borrowing sebagai kontribusi terhadap teori pembentukan kata. Dampak pandemi global COVID-19 yang sangat hebat tidak hanya berpengaruh pada sektor kesehatan, namun juga pada sektor kebahasaan karena banyaknya istilah baru yang terbentuk untuk menjelaskan sesuatu yang belum pernah ada sebelumnya. Fokus penelitian ini adalah pada pembentukan neologisme COVID-19. Kerangka teori yang digunakan adalah sembilan jenis pembentukan kata yang dikemukakan oleh Yule pada tahun 2017. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berasal dari website resmi pemerintah yang secara khusus menangani penyebaran COVID-19, sosial media populer dan website yang membahas neologisme pada masa pandemi sejak kasus COVID-19 pertama dikonfirmasi pada Desember 2019 hingga Februari 2022. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa proses pembentukan neologisme dan jenis yang paling dominan adalah new coinages dalam proses compounding. Hubungan ini terjadi karena proses compounding adalah proses yang menganalisis frasa, sedangkan new coinages lebih banyak mengakomodasi neologisme dalam bentuk frasa daripada kata-kata yang berdiri sendiri. Temuan baru sebagai kontribusi dalam teori pembentukan kata terdapat pada salah satu kategori, yaitu borrowing. Dimana pada neologisme COVID-19 hanya ada satu data yang memenuhi syarat sebagaimana proses pembentukan borrowing pada umumnya, sedangkan 28 data lainnya merupakan kombinasi antara Bahasa Inggris dan bahasa asing yang dipinjam.

Kata kunci: borrowing, COVID-19, morfologi, neologisme, pembentukan kata.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher explains the research background, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, and scope of the research.

1.1 Background

The global COVID-19 pandemic has been felt for the last two years. Variants of the virus that continue to mutate resulting in a continuing pandemic. Humans living during a pandemic must adapt to new normal conditions that disrupt daily social life (Settersten, 2020; Blessley & Mudambi, 2022).

In general, humans can communicate in various ways. However, the most frequent way is to use words. Hudson (1984) said that the words we find everyday cannot be separated from the morphological process of the word itself. While morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on language and how it is used as a medium of communication (Yule, 2017; Durosinmi, 2018).

Viewed in dictionaries, the word linguistics is found as the study of human speech including the units, properties, structures, and modifications of language. During this COVID-19 pandemic, an executive editor of the Oxford English Dictionary said that the pandemic phenomenon is a rare experience for lexicographers to see the exponential development of language in such a short time. So that this can be a space for language researchers to contribute to language development. Apparently, the COVID-19 pandemic has not only had a major impact on the human adaptation process in the health, social and economic sectors (Abulibdeh, 2021; Ilmar, et al., 2021; Pirasteh-Anosheh, et al., 2021) but also on the field of language development as a communication media.

The long history of linguistics makes the study change from time to time (Riemer, 2019), as well as during the COVID-19 pandemic. People are faced with

new terms related to new normal situations. The term appears from various media as a result of the unavailability of language that can represent certain things or events. The makers do not always come from health practitioners, but are also made by the creativity of the people themselves.

The new terms coined during a certain period are known as neologisms (Newmark, 1988). The process of creating neologisms in English cannot be separated from word formation in general. Yule (2017) in his theory explains about nine types of word formation that are limited by certain conditions in each category. Seeing the dynamic and changing linguistic phenomenon, a theory that is made may not necessarily be in accordance with all the conditions of the times. It is stated in Yule's theory that one of the nine categories, namely the borrowing category is a process of borrowing a language that is entirely derived from a foreign language, but during this pandemic, people use mixing between English and a foreign language to describe something that is limited to each language (Aichhorn, *et al.*, 2017). Therefore, the focus of this research is to examine the formation of COVID-19 neologisms in general and to review Yule's theory on the process of forming borrowing words.

1.2 Research Questions

In relation to background, the problem can be formulated. They are as follow:

1. What are the types of neologisms and word formation processes that commonly used during the COVID-19 pandemic?
2. How does the process of word formation relate to the types of neologisms discovered during the COVID-19 pandemic?
3. How does the borrowing word formation process in COVID-19 neologisms contribute to the theory of English word formation?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

1. To find out the types of neologisms and the commonly used of word formation processes during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To describe the relationship between the word formation processes and the types of COVID-19 neologisms.
3. To describe the new alternative in the word borrowing process occurs in the COVID-19 neologism as a contribution to the theory of word formation.

1.4 Significance of the Research

Practically, the benefit of this research is to broaden the reader's horizons, especially academics who are studying language diversity, especially neologism studies that discuss new words that have emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Theoretically, the research results are used to add a new perspective to the field of morphology and its relation to the developing neologisms. It also adds a new alternative to the theory of English word formation in general.

This research can also be used as a basis for information and input to the public in an effort to be aware of the spread of the disease caused by the coronavirus so that indirectly the community can play an active role in efforts to control the disease.

1.5 Scope of the Research

This research only focus on neologisms that develop in society through the use of the internet. It includes only new words and phrases that refer to the WHO report on the first confirmed case of COVID-19 in China from 8 December 2019 to 28 February 2022.

Limiting a problem in this research is done to avoid widening the subject matter so that the research is more focused and facilitates the discussion so that

the research objectives will be achieved. In addition, the limitation of a problem in research can also be used to avoid deviations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses a review of related literature consisting of previous studies that are relevant to this research as a reference for data analysis and the methods used and can also show differences from the findings of other researchers.

2.1 Previous Studies

After conducting a search, the researcher has found several previous findings to be used as material for comparison with this study. The findings below have some similarities with this research:

The first is Haddad (2020) conducted research entitled "COVID-19 a metaphor-based neologism and its translation into Arabic". This corpus-based case study provides new insights into the creation of neologisms in English and their Arabic equivalents, and the adequacy of the use of the term 'coronavirus' in the English and Arabic mass media.

The second is Alyeksyeyeva (2020) wrote about "Coronaspeak as Key to Coronaculture: Studying New Cultural Practices Through Neologisms". This research used a qualitative method. The output of this research are new currency analysis has provided insight into the coronaculture to include the centrality of the corona virus in public discourse in particular and medical problems in general, the perception of the pandemic as a reference point of historical significance, the emergence of new social groups as a result of the pandemic period, reconceptualization of old ideas, and advances in new communication processes.

The third is Asif (2020) wrote entitled "Linguistic Analysis of Neologism related to Coronavirus (COVID-19)" used Krishnamurthy's theoretical framework as a based on his research and found that all types of morphology process did not involve the creation of neologism in the perspective of coronavirus pandemic.

The fourth is Onyedum (2020) in his thesis entitled "Social media neologisms: A morpho-semantic analysis" used scientific methods consist of systematic observation, classification and interpretation of data. The results of this research were a knowledge of social media neologisms, their semantic analysis, how they are used and how much their coins contribute to the development of vocabulary in English. This thesis also serves to increase awareness of word productivity in English vocabulary.

The fifth is Bakhmat (2020) has conducted a Language Changes, Lessons of COVID-19 and Coroneologisms study to analyze new lexemes and find out the lexical changes caused by the corona virus outbreak. The method used in this research is linguistic analysis, observation and mathematical calculations. The results prove that during the COVID-19 pandemic, new realities emerged such as Zumping (Zoom+dumping), etc. The words covid, coron (coronavirus) and quaran (quarantine) are the three words that appear most often. Ukrainian also participates in loan translation (coronapocalypse – оронпокаліпсис) or transliteration (covidiot – овідіот).

The last is Al-Azzawi (2021) conducted a study entitled "Do you speak Corona?": Hashtags and Neologisms since the COVID-19 Pandemic Outbreak. The purpose of this study is to identify the development of neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data that has been collected will be classified using the framework of Neologism Krishnamurthy (2010). The data used in this study are 5 million tweets and hashtags from Twitter which were collected between January to June 2020, then analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The results of the analysis show that there are major changes that occur in people's lifestyles globally as a result of the spread of neologisms on social media.

From From the six studies above, there are similarities and differences in this study. Most of these similarities are found in the object of research, namely neologisms in the COVID-19 pandemic. In theory, Asif (2020) and Al-azzawi (2021) use the theory of Krishnamurthy (2010) which only divides neologism into three parts. Seeing the COVID-19 phenomenon which is the field of a new language, this study uses Newmark's (1988) theory which divides neologisms into more qualifications so that the resulting output will be different and more detailed.

Regarding the process of creating the COVID-19 neologism, Asif (2020) and Bakhmat (2020) have conducted research. However, the research that has

been done is too general because it still focuses on general linguistics and its lexical changes. Other studies such as Haddad (2020) specializes in research only on the study of metaphors and equivalents with other languages, Alyeksyeyeva (2020) discusses new cultural phenomena that are formed, and Onyedum (2020) only discusses neologisms that appear on social media in 2020. From these researchers, no one has discussed the morphological process of each neologism that is formed, even though neologisms are not only related to the background where the word was created but also how the word was formed. Just like words that have existed before, COVID-19 neologisms need to be analyzed in depth about how the word is formed, so that neologisms can be understood as a clear unit.

Previous studies took a monthly period and only focused on one social media so that the information presented was still very limited. This study took an annual period, starting from the time the COVID-19 pandemic was confirmed until two years afterward. The data collected comes from various social media and dictionaries that are actively used by the community during the pandemic so that the resulting data is more complete and varied.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a very significant point of language development with many emerging neologisms. The process of forming neologisms as well as the formation of words in general is also not always the same from time to time because neologisms only develop in a certain period. Therefore, it is important to examine the process of neologism formation and to review general theories of word formation that do not fit the particular situation. The point is to directly contribute to the theory and development of linguistics.

2.2 Theoretical Background

2.2.1 Morphology

Morphology is a linguistic study that identifies the basic units of language and studies the intricacies of word form and the effect of changes in word form on the meaning of words (Yule, 2017). However, morphology does not only study about words, but also how words can be formed and the

relationship of a word to other words in the same language (Anderson, 2018; Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011).

Yule (2017) provides an example in Swahili originating from East Africa. *Nitakupenda* in Swahili means I love you in English. But the problem is whether the form of *nitakupenda* can be seen as one word? If it is a word, then it is made up of several elements which in other languages appear as separate words like what happens in English. From this case, it can be concluded that a word in a particular language is not necessarily the same as a word in another language, although there must be some similarities between languages on their elements. A more appropriate way of looking at linguistic forms in different languages is to use the notion of elements rather than words. In short, morphology is a field of science that discusses the elements that exist in a word, while the object of study of morphology is called a morpheme.

2.2.2 Morphemes

In the process of analyzing a neologism, the first thing that will be done is to look at the word structure first. This is done because morphology is the mental system in the formation of word or the linguistics' branch that deals with words, structure, and how words are formed (Aronoff, 2011).

Like other words, COVID-19 neologisms are also made based on the smallest parts of a word. McCarthy (2002) said that in morphology, there is a morpheme, which is the smallest part of a word. Booij (2005) also stated that the morpheme is the smallest unit of words that cannot be divided.

An example of the use of this morpheme is in the English word forms calls, caller, called and calling must consist of one call element, and a number of other elements such as *-s*, *-er*, *-ed* and *-ing*. All of these elements are described as morphemes. Another example is given by Yule (2017) in the sentence The police reopened the investigation, the word reopened consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal meaning is *re-* which means again, and the minimal unit of grammatical function is *-ed* which indicates the past tense.

2.2.3 Free and Bound Morphemes

Morphemes can be further classified into free morphemes, they are morphemes that can stand alone without the addition of other morphemes, or in other words these morphemes become independent word units (Chaer, 2008).

Some examples of free morpheme can be found in simple words such as *table*, *read*, *over* and *lazy*. The opposite of free morpheme is bound morpheme, this type of morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone without being attached to another morpheme. Some examples of the bound morpheme are adding *un-*, *-ed*, or *-ty* to a word. This addition can occur at the beginning, end, or in the middle. This form is often known as an affix because this morpheme is not a word but a part of the word. In every neologism that is formed in a certain period, there are some neologisms that stand alone as free morphemes and there are some neologisms that are formed from a combination of two or even more morphemes (Buckingham, 1981; Lehrer, 2003).

Free morpheme can function independently. This morpheme is an example of a lexical morpheme. While in the bound morpheme there are inflectional and derivational morphemes. Further differences in the set of morphemes are both bound and grammatical. Bound grammatical morphemes that have no sense by themselves and always appear in combination are generally known as affixes.

2.2.4 Lexical and Functional Morphemes

Free morphemes are divided into two types. The first type is the original type which is divided into nouns, adjectives and verbs. Morphemes of this type are usually called lexical morphemes. Lexical morphemes are morphemes that have their own meaning without needing to be combined with other morphemes (Bloomfield, 1995; Abdul, 2007).

Morphemes categorized as lexical morphemes have very productive forms and can be used freely (Alo, 2002). Some examples are: *table*, *carrot*, *mother*, *diligent*, *angry*, *thick*, *cook*, *read*, *swim*, etc. Meanwhile, morphemes that do not have lexical meaning are morphemes that do not have their own meaning. These morphemes can have meaning if they are combined with other morphemes in a morphological process. Examples of morphemes that

have no lexical meaning are affix morphemes. Lexical morphemes are free morphemes that can be added into language as new forms so that these morphemes can be treated as 'open' classes of words (Yule, 2017).

Other types of free morphemes are called functional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes do not form new words, but only show the grammatical function of a word (Medika, 2010). An example of an inflectional language is Latin which has many endings for nouns, as well as endings for verbs and adjectives. Examples of inflectional morphemes are prepositions (above, across, against, among, before, between, on, off, with, etc.), conjunctions (because, although, but, besides, so, if, etc.), pronouns (I, you, they, we, she, he, it), and articles (a, an, the). Functional morphemes are never added to language because they have no meaning of their own. In contrast to lexical morphemes called open class of words, Yule (2017) calls functional morphemes 'closed' class of words.

2.2.5 Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

In bound morpheme there are inflectional and derivational morpheme. Bound morphemes that always appear in combination are generally known as affixes. They can be further divided into inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. Some of the differences between inflectional affixes and derivational affixes are as follows:

- The types of affixes that exist in inflectional affixes are only in the form of suffixes, for example; {PLU} = plural Noun -s boys, {POSS} = possessive Noun -'s boy's, {COMP} = comparative Adj -er older, {SUP} = superlative Adj -est oldest, {PRES} = present Verb -s walks , {PAST} past Verb -ed walked, {PAST PART} = past participle Verb -en driven, {PRES PART} = present participle Verb -ing driving. In addition, irregular forms can also use this morpheme. For example, the irregular plural form of the word "sheep" is written as {sheep} + {PLU}, although the form {PLU} is not usually used here. Similarly, the word better = {good} + {COMP}; drove = {drive} + {PAST}. Meanwhile, the types of affixes that exist in derivational affixes can be in the form of

suffixes or prefixes, for example; {ize} attaches to a noun and turns it into a verb: rubberize, {ize} also attaches to an adjective and turns it into a verb: normalize, {ful} attaches to a noun and turns it into an adjective: playful, helpful, {ly} attaches to an adjective and turns it into an adverb: grandly, proudly, {ly} attaches to a noun and turns it into an adjective: manly, friendly, {un}, {dis}, {a}, {anti}, all of them indicate several types of negation: unhappy, disliked, atypical, anti-aircraft (Lutfiah, 2021).

- Inflectional affixes can be applied more broadly, for example when singular nouns can be made plural, while derivational affixes cannot be applied broadly.
- Historically, inflectional affixes have been used by all English natives since the Old English period, while many derivational affixes have been taken from Latin, Greek, and other languages. Example; {ful}, {like}, {ly}.

2.2.6 Morphological Process

Morphological process is the process in which a word is adapted to fit a particular context. Simply put, it is the process of changing the form and function of a word to fit a context, sometimes to the extent of changing its meaning and/or grammatical function (Lynch, 2021). The process of changing the meaning of words is called derivational (David, 1999) while the process of changing the grammatical function is called inflectional (Crystal, 2011).

There are actually several types of processes, but not all of them are available in all languages. Some of these processes are concatenative and non-concatenative. Concatenative means that it involves a linear combination of morphemes such as affixation. While non-concatenative is the change of internal properties of morphemes (Haspelmath & Sims, 2013).

a. Root, Affix and Combining Form

Based on its morphological dimensions, a morpheme can be classified according to root, base and stem (Marslen-Wilson & Tyler, 2007). Root is the core of a word whose meaning element cannot be

reduced anymore (Katamba: 2006), in other words root is the most basic part of a word. Root can also be interpreted as the original form of a word which is also a free morpheme. In use, the root can change into a form of affixation. However, when the affix is attached to a root, the term used changes to base. While stem is the result of words that have been given additional affixes (Sampson: 2005).

Affix is a morpheme attached to a stem to make a new word. According to Carstairs (2017), non-root morphemes are divided into two, namely prefixes and suffixes. Non-root morphemes at the beginning of words are called prefixes, for example *unhappy* [un-]+[happy]. The morpheme [-un] comes at the beginning of the stem [happy], so it can be ascertained that the morpheme is a prefix. While the non-root morpheme that is at the end of the word is called a suffix, for example the word *walking* [walk-]+[ing]. The morpheme [ing] comes after the stem [walk] so it can be ascertained that the morpheme is a suffix. The third type of affix is infix, although in practice infix is rarely used in English. Taken from the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, for example the words *passersby*, *cupsful* or *guaran-damn-tee* are the result of infixes. Actually, there are several other categories of affixes such as prefixoid/semi-prefix/pseudo prefix, suffixoid/semi suffix/pseudo-suffix, circumfix, interfix, duplifix, transfix, simultifix, suprafix, and disfix, but these types of affixes are very rare.

All affixes are bound so that it can be said that affixes are bound morphemes. As explained in the previous sub-chapter, bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and can only appear in combination with free morphemes. In addition to the affixation process, bound morphemes are also found in derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. As stated by Brinton (2000) in the working pattern of the word formation process in the study of morphology, researchers will find a discussion about affixes that act as word-formers. From these patterns, two types of affixes will be found, namely derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.

Derivational affixes can be in the form of prefixes or suffixes, for example in the word *writer* [write]+[-er] or in the word *unhappy* [un-

][+happy] the morpheme [un-] functions as a negation (as other negations such as *dis*, *a*, and *anti*). While inflectional affixes are only in the form of suffixes. For example, the word *studies* [study]+[es] morpheme [es] functions as a plural. So that in its application, derivational affixes can change the word class, while inflectional affixes do not change the word class (Subroto, 1985).

Combining form is a technical word/term in scientific vocabulary. Combining forms are usually adapted from other languages such as Latin and Greek which in the process are used unconsciously (Jaeger, 1930; Opostolatua, 2012). Combining form is a combination of two or more bound roots similar to compound words, but compound words consist of two combinations of free roots. In simple terms, combining form is a special term that is different from compound words, but also has a tendency to become free roots. Carstairs (2017) gives an example of the difference between compound words and combining form in his book *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure* as follows: Compound words (*bookcase*, *motorbike*, *penknife*, *truck-driver*) while combining form (*electrolysis*, *microscopy*, *pachyderm*).

b. Reduplication

Morphological process is the process in which a word is adapted to fit a particular context. Simply put, it is the process of changing the form and function of a word to fit a context, sometimes to the extent of changing its meaning and/or grammatical function (Lynch, 2021). The process of changing the meaning of words is called derivational (David, 1999) while the process of changing the grammatical function is called inflectional (Crystal, 2011). There are actually several types of processes, but not all of them are available in all languages. Some of these processes are concatenative and non-concatenative. Concatenative means that it involves a linear combination of morphemes such as affixation. While non-concatenative is the change of internal properties of morphemes (Haspelmath & Sims, 2013).

c. Suppletion

Suppletion is understood as the use of one word as an inflection of another word when the two words are not related. Supplementation involves the relationship between two forms that do not have a phonological form. The suppletion form is usually seen with an irregular shape so that this form is different from the process of affixation and reduplication. In English, adjectives can be used in both comparative and superlative forms (Bobaljik, 2012).

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
nice	nicer	nicest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest

To form the comparative –er is attached to the root and to the superlative –est. But consider *good* adjectives whose comparative and superlative forms are *better* and *best* not phonologically related to the root.

d. Non-concatenative Process

Non-concatenative morphology is a process of word formation and inflection in which the root is modified and successive stringing of morphemes is not involved. This formation process is usually called discontinuous morphology and introflexion (Haspelmath & Sims, 2013).

Non-concatenative changes internally, in other words, this morphological process changes the internal structure of the word, thus affecting the vocal quality and changing the form of the word. This morphological process is related to the word formation process which will be described in the next section.

2.2.7 Word Formation

In addition to studying word forms, this research is also related to the process of word formation. Yule (2017) stated that word formation is the study of the basic word creation process or it can also be called the process of morphology. The process of morphology does not only study the form of words, but also studies the process in which these words are formed perfectly

(Beyersmann *et al.*, 2019; Fabregas, 2012). The process of word formation can be done through several processes, namely: *coinage* or the creation of new words, *borrowing* or taking words from other language sources, and *affixation*. Affixation is the most common word formation process. This process is the activity of adding a bound morpheme to the free morpheme, the aim is to give lexical or grammatical meaning to the word (Beard & Volpe, 2015).

In this study, the researcher will analyze the data using the theory from Yule (2017) as the main theory because Yule is one of the linguists who issues a lot of theories about morphology. This can be seen from the publication of the sixth edition of *The Study of Language* book in 2017 which will become a reference for processing the neologism data that has been found. Another reason why the researcher chose this book as the basis for this research is because the discussion on word formation is very complete, detailed, very easy to learn and in accordance with the topic of research that examines neologism. The following is the process of word formation according to the book *The Study of Language* by George Yule:

Compounding. Compound is a lexeme consisting of more than one stem. Yule (2017: 54) stated that “There is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, *Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce *Lehnwort* in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding.” In the process of word formation, a word can be categorized as a compounding when two or more words meet and combine to make a new, more complex word. In English, compounding is often written in separate sections. For example, *home work* and *black board*.

Blending. A process for generating a new term or word by combining two combinations of separate forms is a process called blending. Usually, in the blending process, the initial pieces of a word will be combined with the last pieces of the word to form a unique new form, term or word. There is one example that is often found on the internet, namely the word *smog*. This word is formed from the blending process of the word *smoke* combined with the word *fog*, so that people can use the word *smog* in their daily life. Yule (2017: 55) also gives several other examples, for example; fundraising activities

displayed on television that feel like a marathon are usually called *telethon*, this word comes from the two words *telephone* and *marathon*, while infotainment comes from two words, namely information and entertainment, and *simulcast* which comes from the words simultaneous and broadcast is another new combination of life with television.

Clipping. Yule (2017: 55) stated that “The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping.” Clipping is the process of forming words by cutting off parts of the word itself. Clipping is also defined as the process of forming words that come from words that have more than one syllable that are cut off at the beginning or end. Yule gives an example of a one-syllable *facsimile* reduced to a shorter *fax* form. Other examples are; *gasoline* became *gas*, *professor-prof*, *influenza-flu* etc. Yule also mentioned hypocorisms. It is A particular type of reduction, favored in Australian and British English. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added to the end. For example, the word *Australian* becomes *Aussie* and the word *breakfast* becomes *brekky*.

Backformation. Backformation is also defined as the cutting of a part of a word that results in a change in the word class from its new formation. Backformation is also the process of forming words by separating affixes or which are the basic words of a word. Yule (2017: 56) also supports these definitions by stating that; a very special type of reduction process is known as backformation. Usually, one class of words such as nouns undergoes a process of reduction into another class of words such as verbs. Examples of backformation created from this reduction process are: *donations* become *donate*, *enthusiasm* becomes *enthuse*, and *emotion* becomes *emote*.

Conversion. Conversion is the process of changing the word class without changing the form of the word. Yule (2017: 56) gives an example when a noun begins to change its function into a verb without changing its form by adding affixes or subtracting existing words, so that conversion can be concluded as a process of

changing the function of a word. Another process that can be considered as conversion is the process of changing the category and the process of shifting the function of a word. Example; nouns such as *butter* and *bottle*. Through conversion, the nouns switch functions into verbs; *butter the bread* and *we bottled the home-brew last night*.

Coinage. Coinage is the invention of totally new term. It is a word made from everyday mentions of product names. Yule (2017: 53) provides several examples in his book, such as; *aspirin, nylon, vaseline, zipper, granola, kleenex, teflon* and *xerox*. Common sources are trade names for commercial products which over time, these words become the general terms people use for versions of these products in everyday life. People will tend to mention the name on products that are similar or that function the same as it, even though the product is a different trademark.

Acronym. An acronym is a formation process by taking from the initial letter in each syllable arranged to mention the abbreviation or extension of a term and the result can be pronounced as a word. Yule (2017: 57) also mentions that acronyms are new words consisting of a combination of the initial letters in other word sets. Examples: ISO (International Standard Organization), WWW (World Wide Web), WHO (World Health Organization) etc. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) or UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

Derivation. Derivation is the process of forming words by giving affixes or affixes to the word, so that the resulting new word formation will result in a change in meaning. Yule (2017: 57) gives some familiar examples, they are the elements *un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness* which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness.

Borrowing. Borrowing is the process of forming words by borrowing or taking vocabulary from other languages. Yule (2017: 54) said that;

technically, borrowing is more than just borrowing, because English does not return it. Throughout its history, words in English have adopted various types of words from other languages. Examples; *piano* (Italian), *sofa* (Arabic), *lilac* (Persian), *tattoo* (Tahitian), etc.

Multiple processes. This process is outside the processes that have been discussed previously. Yule (2017: 58) revealed that multiple process is the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, when someone says "Problems with the project have *snowballed*" the word *snowball* can be a form of compounding *snow* and *ball*, but *snowballed* functions as a conversion process in this sentence. Another example of the word *waspish* which has the acronym *WASP* (white Anglo-Saxon protestant) in the word, the acronym *WASP* has lost its capital letters because the suffix *-ish* has been added to the derivation process. This process contains many mixtures of types of word formation processes and will confuse some words to fit into one category, so in this study the researcher will discuss this process last to reveal neologisms and what types of formation can fit into this category.

2.2.8 The Concept of Neologisms

Today's language is the result of an earlier language that has evolved from time to time. Previous languages are known as obsolete languages, this language is very rarely used and is not even used by speakers of the language today. outdated language is a contrast to the new language, in this case is neologism. Neologisms are defined as "newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense" (Newmark 1988). Neologisms are an evidence of the process of language evolution.

The word neologism first appeared in French, which absorbed it from Ancient Greek in 1734. Then it was absorbed again into English to become neologism in 1772. Europe was the first continent to use the term neologism. then neologism emerged in the 19th and 20th centuries when the world was developing technology as a result of the industrial revolution which had quite a broad impact on several economic, social and political aspects centered in Europe and America. Gerrymandering is the first form of neologism. This

word is a political term and was coined in 1812. The reason for this word was the reaction by the Boston Gazette to the redrawing of the Massachusetts congressional electoral district under Governor Elbridge Gerry. However, this neologism is negative because it is an act to manipulate the electoral district. From this gerrymandering, other words are created that combine names with mandering as well as positive -nomics.

Neologism then spreads to various fields of communication and affects the social life of the community. In everyday life, we hear *global village*, *cyberspace (virtual realm)*, *radar*, *internet*, *laser*, and *blogs*. These words are global neologisms that originated in the United States. These words mostly appeared in the post-World War II era. Neologisms in general can be in the form of a single word or compound / combined when seen by their physical form. In addition, it can also take the form of abbreviations and acronyms.

As previously introduced, Newmark has divided the types of neologisms into ten types. In several books and research, there is another version that uses Newmark's theory which divides the types of neologisms into twelve parts, but the researcher argues that the several types of neologisms proposed can be qualified into the same type because the neologisms in question have almost similar definitions and its occurrence is relatively small (even absent at all) compared to the others. Based on this consideration, the researcher decided to use Newmark's theory which divided neologisms into ten types, they are: old words with new senses, new coinages, derived words, abbreviations, collocations, eponyms, phrasal words, transferred words, acronyms and pseudo-neologisms.

First types of neologisms is old words with new senses, to sum up, old words with new senses tend to be non-cultural and nontechnical. They are usually translated either by a word that already exists in the TL, or by a brief functional or descriptive term (Newmark 1988: 142). An example of old words with new senses is found in the word *gay* which had the meaning of bright or lively in the 13th century, but in 1953 this word became a neologism because it has a new meaning which means a homosexual. This new meaning is accepted and has existed until today.

Second types of neologisms is new coinages, Newmark argued that any neologism should be recreated. His statement:

“In principle, in fiction, any kind of neologism should be recreated; if it is a derived word it should be replaced by the same or equivalent morphemes; if it is also phonaesthetic, it should be given phonemes producing analogous sound-effects.”

New coinages are formed from brand or marketing names that do not have a specific meaning, each brand has its own meaning or describes the product being represented. For example Google, Windows, Microsoft, Aqua, Indomie etc. The word Indomie in Indonesian is a brand of instant noodles, but now it has been used to refer to all instant noodles in Indonesia because the frequency and popularity of using this word is very high in the community. However, new coinages does not only refer to a particular group of people, but also to society globally.

Third types of neologisms is derived words. As we know that most of the words in the English language are single root, so there is no more way to break them down. These roots examples are read, pen, short, write, compare, window, dilligent, etc. While some other words are derivatives or derivative results. Derivation is a process of a word order through the addition of a prefix and a suffix to produce a new word which exactly has a different meaning from the root.

Fourth types of neologisms is abbreviation. Abbreviation is usually defined as shortening or shortening a word or two that are still pronounced the same way even if they are written as abbreviations. Examples such as the use of the word Mr. in a sentence like this, "Mr. John ". The abbreviation Mr comes from the word mister which is pronounced exactly the same as the writing, namely mister. So, the abbreviation Mr reads mister instead of M.R.

Fifth types of neologism is collocations. This type is a combination of a noun with a noun or an adjective with a noun. Halliday (1966: 57-67) argues that in corpus linguistics, collocation is a series of words or terms that appear more often than expected by chance. Collocation is a sub-type of phrase within the scope of phraseology. An example of collocation can be seen in the series of words "I will do the dishes" native speakers will not replace "dishes" with the word "plate" for example, or the phrase "green house" which actually means a building in which growing plants or vegetables that will be awkward by native speaker when using its literal meaning Other examples include money laundry, notebook (laptop) sexual harassment, etc. These words can be directly translated because their meaning is universal. Newmark (1988:

145) adds that collocation is generally found in the field of social and computer science.

Sixth types of neologism is eponyms. Eponym is a person's name which is used as the name of an object, this is based on the discovery of a certain object by someone who contributes to the process of finding that object. We often find this in the field of science and technology, an invention is usually always named after its discoverer, for example: the discovery of a diesel engine by Rudolf Diesel and the discovery of a disease caused by damage to nerve cells by James Parkinson so that the disease is named Parkinson's disease, as well as many other discoveries that are named after the discoverers.

The next is phrasal words and transferred word as the seventh and eight types. Newmark (1988: 141) wrote that "New 'phrasal words' are restricted to English's facility in converting verbs to nouns... While newly transferred words keep only one sense of their foreign nationality; they are the words whose meanings are least dependent on their contexts. (Later, if they are frequently used, they change or develop additional senses, and can sometimes no longer be translated back 'straight' into their languages of origin).

Phrasal words are phrases formed by changing verbs to nouns. Example; check-out, work-out, built-in, etc. Meanwhile, transferred words are words that are absorbed from certain languages and contain meanings that refer to the context. Transferred words are the same as loan words. Usually this word is a product. Examples of transferred words are Kung fu, Yoga, Pizza, Adidas, etc. Researchers have used the type of transferred words to represent another type of neologism, namely Internationalism because the definitions are almost the same. This is done to avoid similar research results between the two types.

The ninth is an acronym which falls into a specific type of abbreviations. According to Dictionary.com, acronyms is from the first letters of a multi-word term, phrase or name that pronounced together as one word. For instance, OPEC-or the O(rganization of) P(etroleum) E(xporting) C(ountries)- is an acronym because the way its pronounce is as one word.

Lastly, pseudo-neologism. This term refers to a situation in which a clipping of an established longer metaphorical phrase. The prefix pseudo- is

used to mark something that behaves like one thing, but the fact is something else. Pseudo may connote a coincidence, imitating something to something else, deliberate deception, or a combination of the two. Pseudo-neologism is formed when a general word is used to represent a specific or particular word.

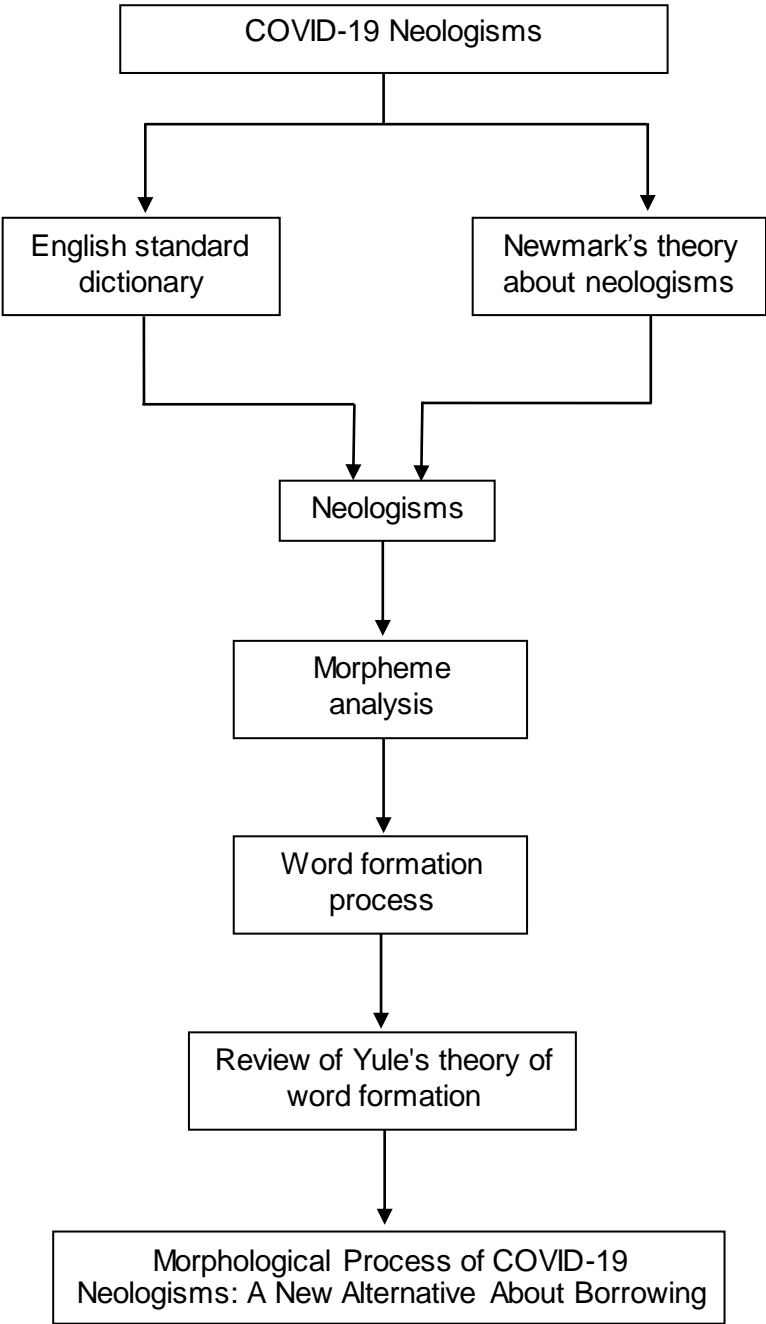
2.2.9 COVID-19 Neologisms

The COVID-19 pandemic not only has an impact on the world's health system, but also has an impact on linguistic change through the emergence of new terms that are increasingly familiar to the public. The increasing number of people infected by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) worldwide has led the leaders of the countries concerned to establish the status of a global pandemic. This has caused public concern in various regions. (Asif:2020) argued that:

“On the other hand, during the COVID-19 outbreak, Oxford English Dictionary executive editor Paton stated that it was “a rare experience that lexicographers have observed an exponential increase in the use of one word in a very short period of time, and for that word to come to dominate global discourse. , even putting most other topics aside”.

Almost every day we meet many new terms as a result of frequent coverage of COVID-19 through various media. Even medical phrases that we never knew before, could eventually become new knowledge as a result of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. These words eventually fall into the scope of language, more specifically into the norms of neologism, neologism itself is a branch of morpho-semantics that specifically discusses new words. However, in this study, the researcher will only focus on the analysis of morphology and the word formation process of each neologism. The researcher will reveal the meaning of neologism in a simple form according to the basic word instructions and word combinations in the dictionary to reveal the lexical meaning conceptually. The same will be done with contextual meaning neologisms.

2.3 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are many methods that can be used in research. A researcher must choose one of a variety of methods. Research procedures and methodologies must be the most appropriate in order to achieve the research objectives.

3.1 Research Method

The object of this research is the COVID-19 phenomenon and the subject of this research is neologisms that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research is a research with qualitative method because it uses descriptive method in analyzing the data. This descriptive qualitative research is a broad research method that uses unstructured data collection methods systematically, such as focusing on a group, making observations, or collecting various types of documents related to a particular research.

This research uses observation method. Observation is a technique used to collect data through watching and sensing. This method aims to observe the development of new languages, especially neologisms to find out the types and morphological processes of neologisms that developed in the COVID-19 era. Furthermore, the researchers drew conclusions based on the research results obtained.

After getting the data, the researcher shows the types of morphemes that make up each neologism, the process of word formation, types of word formation and neologisms descriptively. This step aims to find out the morphological process of each neologism, conclude the most dominant type among the collected neologisms, and find differences between the process of forming