

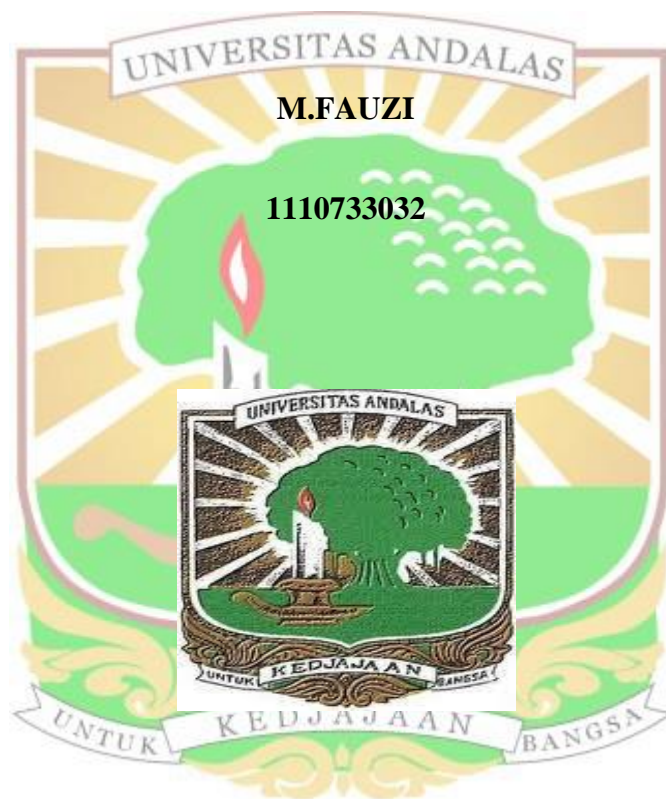
**WORD FORMATION OF NEW WORDS AS FOUND IN ONLINE**

**OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY**

**A THESIS**

*Submitted for Partial Fulfilment*

*to the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora*



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT-FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

**PADANG**

**2018**

APPROVAL PAGE

WORD FORMATION OF NEW WORD AS FOUND IN ONLINE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

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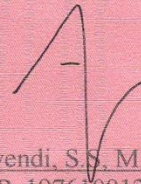
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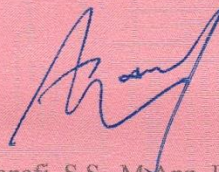
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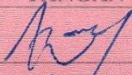
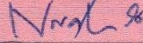
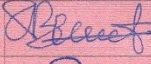

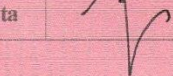


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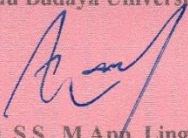
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Online Oxford English Dictionary

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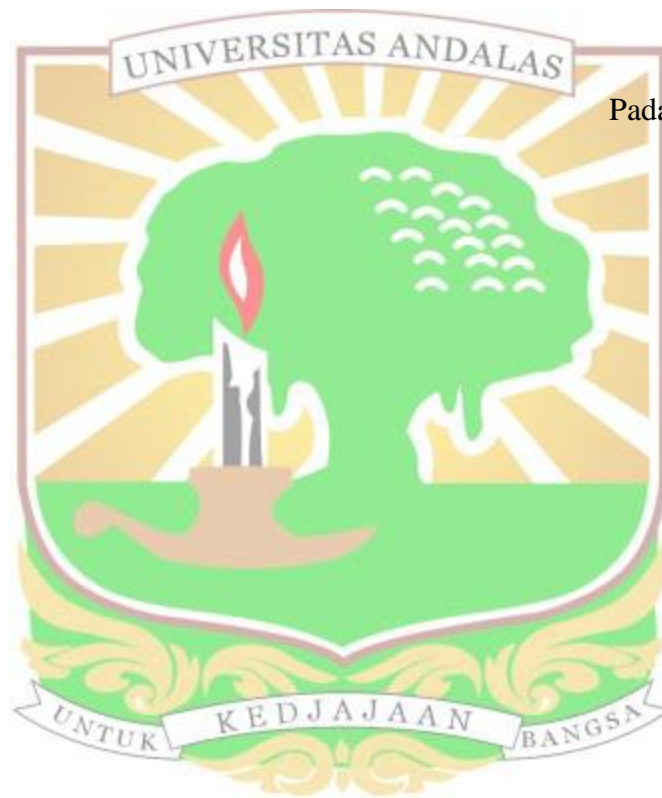
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted yet, either in the same or different form. To my knowledge, there have not been any forms or ideas written or published by others except from those referred to in this thesis and mentioned in the bibliography.



Padang, May 28, 2017

M.Fauzi

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, my father Sukartis st Parmato and my mother Novia Linda. Both of them have given me all the best things i need in my life. I knew that this achievement is not enough to pay all the sacrifices.

It is also dedicated to my adorable brothers and sisters, Maulidyawati, Iwan, Fajri and my youngest sister Ina who always give me support. Special thanks are addressed to my big family for the love, pray and support. It would never been possible for me to complete this thesis without their help and support.

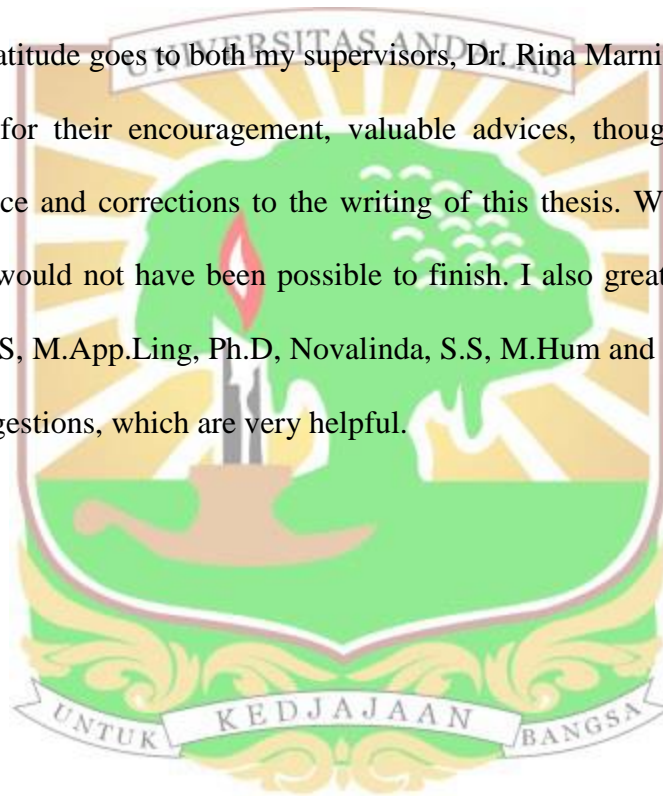
Finally, I would like thanks to the Gantengs friend, all my friends in English Department'11, for my second family in BSTM (Bengkel Seni Tradisional Minangkabau) who have given me help, ideas, supports, advices, courage's, and loves. Moreover, I want to address my grateful to my second home teater Langkah FIB-UA. They are like my family who never let me give up, always helping, supporting, and sharing. Thank you for the experience that we have spent during our study in Andalas University. May Allah bless us all.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin*, all praises and thanks to Allah SWT, the Almighty and the most Merciful God, for always blessing me and giving me opportunity, strength, patience, love and ability to accomplish this thesis. And the greatest respect is sent to leadersed to the prophet Muhammad SAW, who have delivered the truth to human beings in general and Muslim in particular.

My special gratitude goes to both my supervisors, Dr. Rina Marnita AS, MA and Ayendi, S.S, M.Pd, M.Hum for their encouragement, valuable advices, thoughtful guidance, critics, understanding, patience and corrections to the writing of this thesis. Without their supervision and help, this thesis would not have been possible to finish. I also greatly appreciate the thesis examiners, Hanafi, S.S, M.App.Ling, Ph.D, Novalinda, S.S, M.Hum and Drs. Bahrizal, M.Ed for their advices and suggestions, which are very helpful.



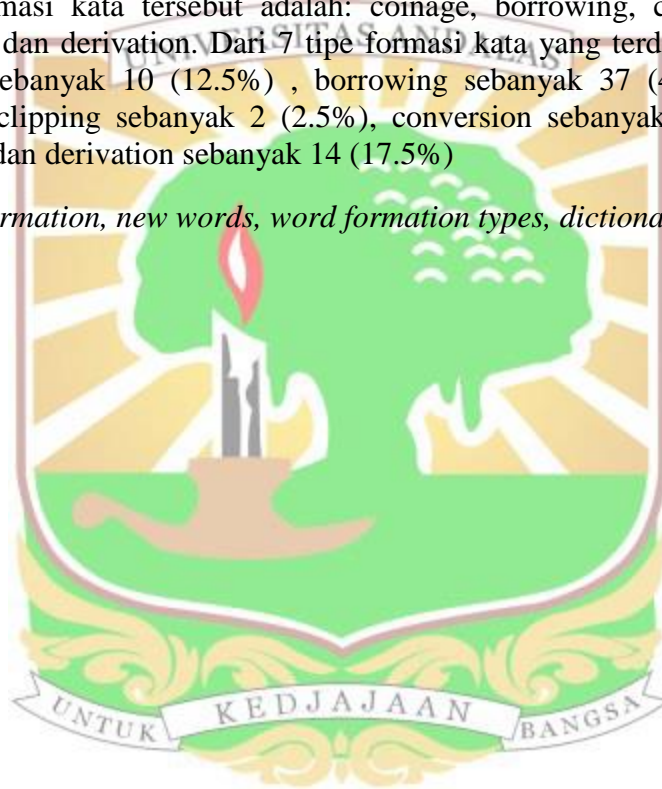
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## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang pembentukan kata baru yang ditemukan pada kamus Online Oxford English Dictionary di website public Oxford English Dictionary pada tahun 2017. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe formasi kata dan mendeskripsikan proses dari pembentukan kata baru berdasarkan tipe dari formasi kata. Kata yang di kaji adalah di ambil sebanyak 15% atau 80 kata dari total 535 kata baru yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2017. Dari 15%, data diambil secara alfabetikal.

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan 80 yang mengandung tipe-tipe dari formasi kata itu sendiri. Dari 9 tipe formasi kata yang dikemukakan oleh George yule. Ada 7 tipe formasi kata yang ditemukan. Tipe formasi kata tersebut adalah: coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, acronym dan derivation. Dari 7 tipe formasi kata yang terdapat pada analisis data, ditemukan coinage sebanyak 10 (12.5%) , borrowing sebanyak 37 (46.25%), compounding sebanyak 6 (7.5%), clipping sebanyak 2 (2.5%), conversion sebanyak 10 (12.5%), acronym sebanyak 1 (1.25%), dan derivation sebanyak 14 (17.5%)

Kata kunci : *Word Formation, new words, word formation types, dictionary.*



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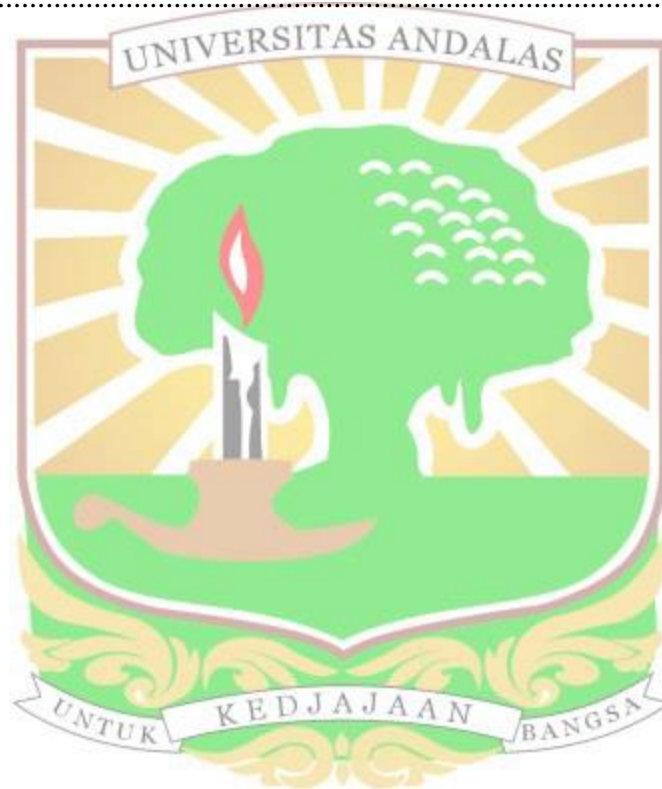
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# CHAPTER I

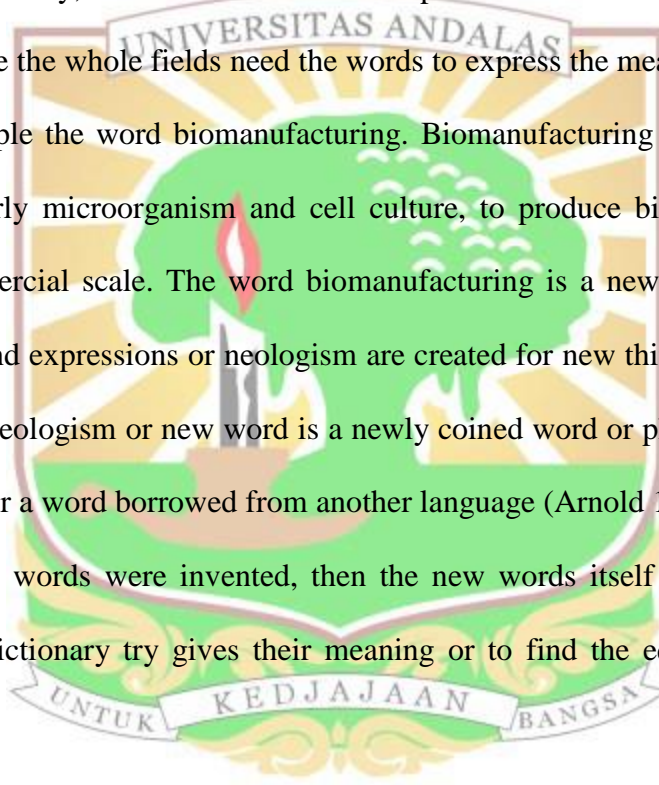
## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the research

Language is dynamic, language always develops follow the development of the whole fields of life. The whole fields of life develop increasingly such as technology, culture, politics, industry, science, economy, and etc. With the development of the various fields, the language develops also, because the whole fields need the words to express the meaning of what they want to explain. For example the word biomanufacturing. Biomanufacturing is the process of using the system, particularly microorganism and cell culture, to produce biological molecules and materials on a commercial scale. The word biomanufacturing is a new word that invented by science. New word and expressions or neologism are created for new things irrespective of their scale importance. A neologism or new word is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word or a word borrowed from another language (Arnold 1986:217).

After the new words were invented, then the new words itself will be added into the dictionary, and the dictionary try gives their meaning or to find the equivalent in a different language.

The definition of dictionary according to Oxford Dictionary is a book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage. There are some English dictionaries like Mcmillan Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Oxford English Dictionary. One of the most popular dictionaries is Oxford English Dictionary.



The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) is the main historical dictionary of the English language, published by the Oxford University Press. It traces the historical development of the English language, providing a comprehensive resource to scholars and academic researchers, as well as describing usage in its many variations throughout the world. The second edition came to 21,728 pages in 20 volumes, published in 1989.

The Oxford online version dictionary has been available since 2000. In April 2014 the Oxford online dictionary over two million hits per month. there are 3 parts of the new words of online Oxford English Dictionary. First new words itself, the second new subentries and the third is new sense. In 2017 there is 553in new words part. The new words in online Oxford English Dictionary collected the new words in three times in 2017 on March, June, and September. We can find some new words were successfully adapt to the language. For example, a word 420, the meaning of a word 420 is “used to refer to cannabis or to the act of smoking cannabis”. Based on the process, a word 420 called Coinage because the word is the invention by high school students in San Rafael, California in 1971. The process is called Word Formation.

“Word formation is the creation of a new word” (Yule, 1985). In word formation, there are some types of word formation in forming the new words. According to George yule, there are nine-word formation processes such as Coinage, for example, Toa, Aspirin, Borrowing for example yogurt (Turkish), Compounding for example Fingerprint. Blending for example, Gasoline + Alcohol = Gasohol, Smoke + Fog = Smog. Clipping, for example, sitcom. , for example, Television, Conversion for example Paper (n): he is papering (v) the bedroom walls.?, Acronyms, for example, CD, Derivation for example unhappy.

The basic concerning of word formation with morpheme. Morpheme as a minimal unit. “Examining a new language with a view to discovering and describing its structure is the

identification of the minimal units. These minimal units are ‘morpheme’ (Nida, 1963). The morpheme could be classified into bound and free morpheme. A bound morpheme can stand by themselves as single words. ‘Bound morpheme never occurs in isolation, that is, are not regularly uttered alone in normal discourse’ (Nida, 1963). ‘Free morpheme are those which may be uttered in isolation’ (Nida, 1963). They may classify into roots affixes and affixes could be classified into derivational and inflectional affixes based on their respective function.

In this paper, the writer analyzes the new word with morphological studies by applying the word formation processes, he discusses the word formation processes on the new word that found on Oxford online dictionary. The writer wants to know how the new words created by analyzing the new words based on the word formation processes, based on the explanation above, the writer entitles this study with *Word Formation of the new word as found in online Oxford English Dictionary*.

## 1.2 Identification of the Problem

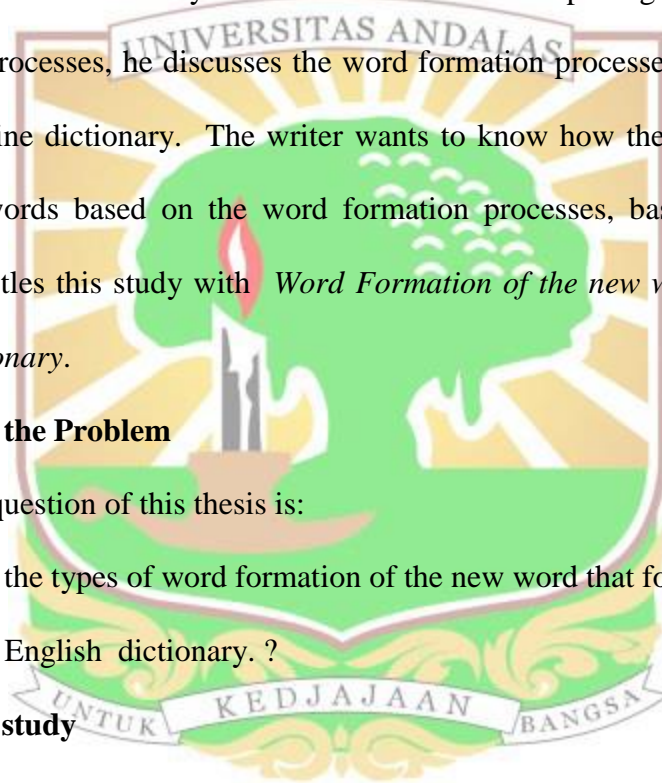
The research question of this thesis is:

1. What are the types of word formation of the new word that found in online Oxford English dictionary. ?

## 1.3 Objective of the study

Based on the research question, this research is aimed at observing word formation processes in social media, the objective of the research is :

1. To find out the types of word formation of new words as found in online Oxford English Dictionary.



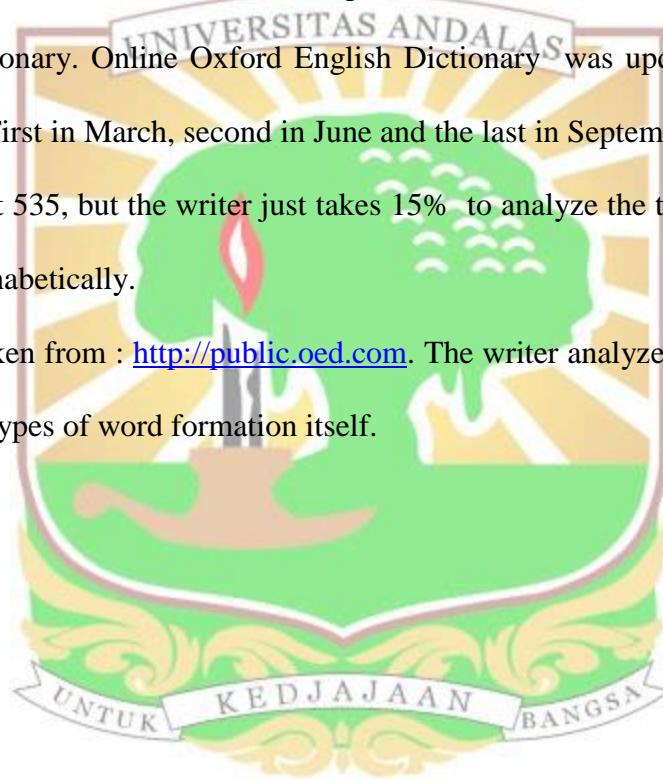
#### **1.4 The scope of the study**

The research focuses on analyzing the word formation processes in of the new word as found in online Oxford English Dictionary. This analysis concern to the word formation processes of the new word in online Oxford English Dictionary, this research will be analyzed by using George Yule theory (1985).

#### **1.5 Methods of the Research**

This thesis is about the word formation processes of the new word that found in online Oxford English Dictionary. Online Oxford English Dictionary was updated the new word for three times in 2017. First in March, second in June and the last in September. Amount of the new word in 2017 is about 535, but the writer just takes 15% to analyze the types of word formation that have stacked alphabetically.

The data is taken from : <http://public.oed.com>. The writer analyzes the data with describe the meaning and the types of word formation itself.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In this part, some researchers are reviewed that are related to word formation processes. There are many researchers who discuss word formation, especially on the types word formation processes of the new word that found in online Oxford English Dictionary. The first study proposed by Wei Liu and Wenyu Liu, he entitles the article with “Analysis on the Word Formation of English Netspeak Neologism”. They study and analyzes how many types of The word Formation in netspeak neologism.

The key terms of the study are internet, neologism, netspeak, word formation. The objective of the study is to Analyze what types the word formation found on the netspeak neologism and calculated what the dominant types the word formation processes found on netspeak neologism. In the research report here, they classified and calculated the new word based on this word formation types and the result are Compounding 72.9%, Blending 11.9%, Affixiation 6.2%, Acronyms 1%, Conversion 1%, Clipping 0.5%, Old words with new meaning 2.3%, Hard to define 4.2%. They explain little the types of word formation. Then they just made the percentage of the types of word formation itself.

The second study proposed by Desi Melza (2012) , She entitles the thesis with “Word Formation as found in the Jakarta Post” . her thesis is about word formation analysis she defines the word based on the kind of word formation type, she identify and define the word to figure it out the meaning.

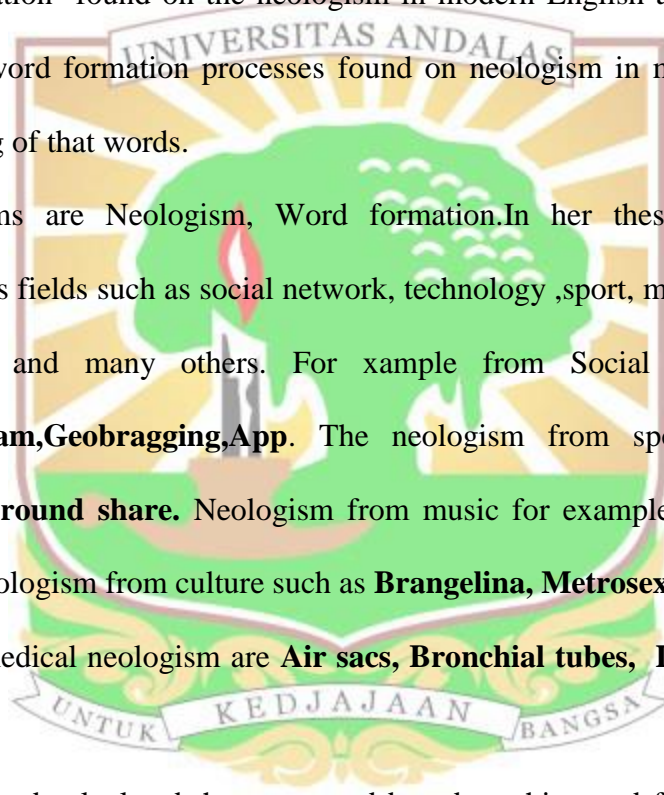
The key terms of the study are Magazine , Morphology, Word formation. The objective of the study are word formation found in the Jakarta post , The elements that from the new word which found in The Jakarta post and the word formatted in the certaint category.

The last study proposed by Julia Gontsarova (2013), She entitles the thesis with “Neologism In Modern English : Study of Word Formation Processes”. The objective of the study is to analyze the define about neologism and where are neologism used,the second, what types the word formation found on the neologism in modern English and calculated what the dominant types the word formation processes found on neologism in modern English but not describes the meaning of that words.

The key terms are Neologism, Word formation.In her thesis new wordare used extensively in Various fields such as social network, technology ,sport, music, medicine , culture ,bussines, literarure and many others. For xample from Social networking are **404, Croudsourcing, Spam,Geobragging,App**. The neologism from sport **Bouncbackability, Monster, Doosra, Ground share**. Neologism from music for example are **Dougie, Hashtag rap, Trap music**. Neologism from culture such as **Brangelina, Metrosexual, BFF,Chilax**.

Example of medical neologism are **Air sacs, Bronchial tubes, Diaphragm, Epiclottis, Larynx, Medulla**.

She clasified and calculated the new word based on this word formation types and the result are Blending 33%, Composition 23%,Shortening 6%,Affixation 21%,acronyms 4%, Abbreviation 3%, Conversion 3%, Reduplication 1%, Clipping 6%. She just made the percentage the types of word formation without try to figure it out the meaning.



## **2.2 Definition of Key Terms**

### **2.2.1 Word Formation**

Word formation is the creation of a new word. (George Yule : 1985)

### **2.2.2 Dictionary**

A book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage. (Oxford dictionary).

## **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

There are several theories of word formation processes written by Francis Katamba (1993), Bauer (1983), Plag (2003), Aronoff (1976), Stageberg and Oaks (2000), George yule (1985) The writer uses the theory which is proposed by George Yule (1985).

### **2.3.1 Word Formation**

Word formation is the creation of a new word. (George Yule: 1985). The Basic concept concerning with word formation: Morpheme, Morpheme defined as the smallest meaningful unit. the morpheme could be classified into bound morphemes and free morphemes based on the whether they can constitute by themselves, They may classify into roots affixes and affixes could classify into derivational and inflectional affixes based on their respective function

### **2.3.2 Bound and Free Morphemes**

“Bound morpheme never occurs in isolation but free morpheme is uttered in isolation (Nida, 1963). A bound morpheme cannot normally stand alone but they are typically attached to another form. Affixes are bound morpheme. Ex. re- , -ist, -ed, -s. A free morpheme can stand by themselves as a single word. Ex-Tour, open, stay.



### 2.3.3 Root, Stem, and Base

The affixes attached to a base can be inflectional or derivational. All roots are bases but not all bases are roots, because root has nothing attached to it while base may have affixes attached to it and nothing attached to it. A Base is also categorized as stem if there are no inflectional affixes attached to the base.

### 2.3.4 Inflectional and Derivational Morpheme

“Inflectional and derivational morphemes form words in different ways. Derivational morphemes form new words either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached and by changing the word class that a base belongs to, while inflectional morphemes do not change referential or cognitive meaning and class of the word (Katamba: 1993, p.47).

Inflectional morphemes are not used to produce new words in the English language, but the function is to indicate an aspect of the grammatical function of a word, such as plural markers, possessive markers, tense markers, comparative and superlative markers are inflectional morphemes.

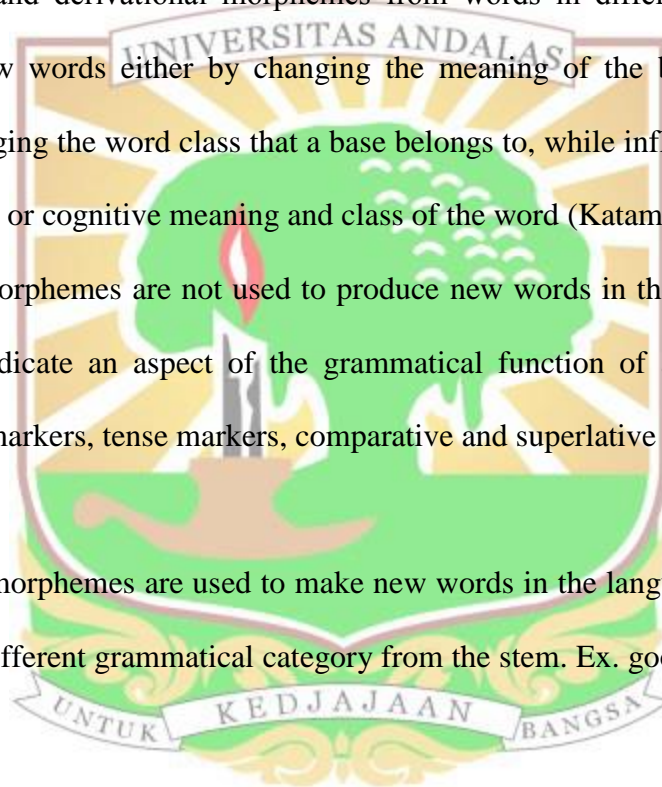
Derivational morphemes are used to make new words in the language and are often used to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Ex. good => Adjective good + ness => noun.

### 2.3.5 Types of Word Formation Processes

#### 1. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product .

For examples : Xerox, TOA , Nylon ,Aspirin,Zipper.



## 2. Borrowing

Borrowing is where that word got from another language for example : Alcohol (Arab) , Robot (Czech), Bass (Dutch), Yogurt (Turkish).

## 3. Compounding

Compounding is the word created from two separates words example : Bookcase, Fingerprint, Wallpaper.

## 4. Blending

Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Example : Gasohol = Gasoline alcohol , Brunch = Breakfast lunch, Smog = Smoke , Fog.

## 5. Clipping

Clipping is a word have one more than syllable is reduced to a shorter form.

Ex: Gasoline = Gas

Advertisement = Ad

Gymnastic = Gym.

## 6. Backformation

Backformation is A word of one type of (Usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (Verb) Example : Television = Televis + ion , Donation = Donate + ion

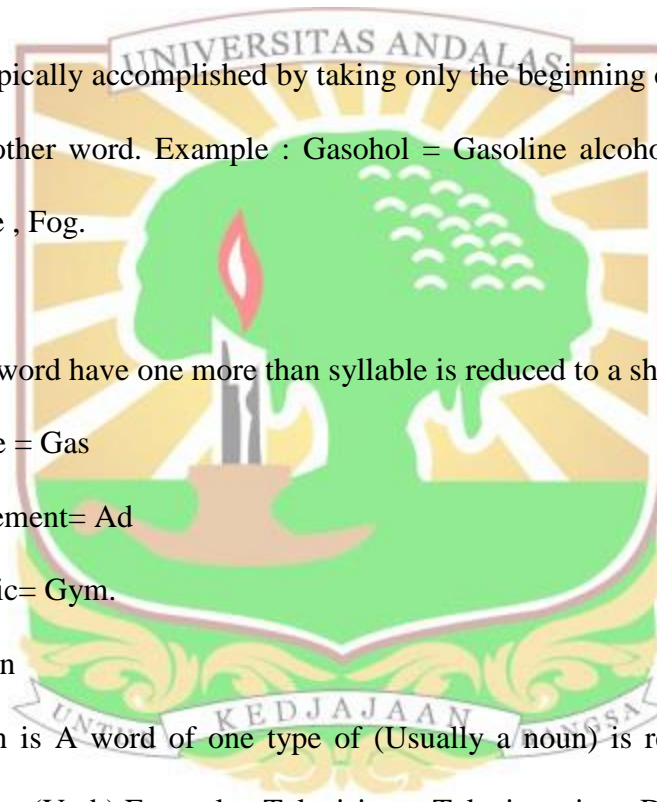
- A longer word is reduced to a single syllable , then “-y”, “-ie”, or “-is”.

Example : Moving pictures = Movie , Australian = Aussie

## 7. Conversion

Conversion is how the word change the function . when a noun comes to be used as verb.

Example : Butter (n) => Have you buttered (V) the toast .?, Paper => He is



papering (V) His room .

Verb comes to be used as noun

Example : Guess (v) : A guess (n), to print out (v) : A print out (n)

## 8. Acronyms

Acronyms are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

Examples : CD=Compact disk , TV= Television , ATM = Automatic  
Teller Machine.

## 9. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes and this process is called Derivation.

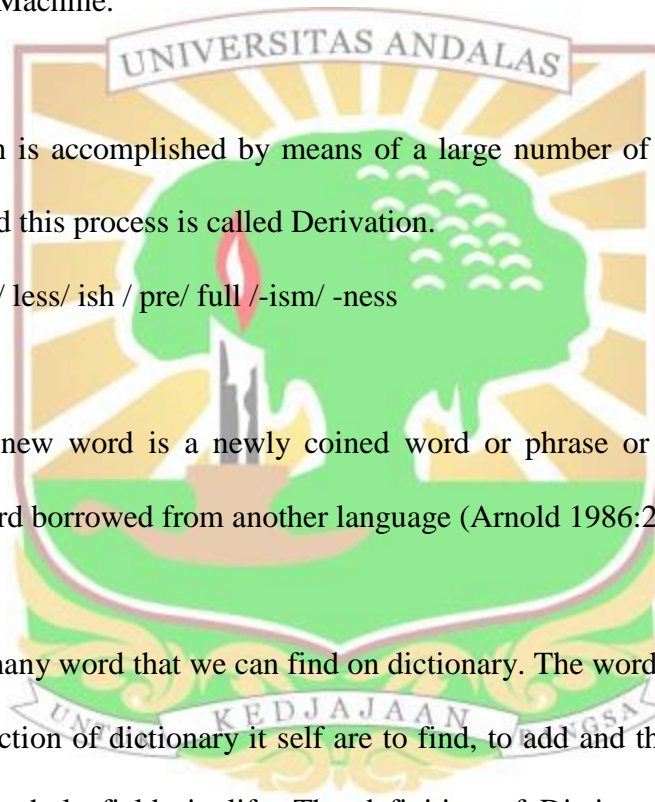
Examples : un/ less/ ish / pre/ full /-ism/ -ness

### 2.3.6 New word

A neologism or new word is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word or a word borrowed from another language (Arnold 1986:217)

### 2.3.7 Dictionary

There are so many word that we can find on dictionary. The word is always develop from time to time. The function of dictionary it self are to find, to add and then to conclude the new word that exist in a whole fields in life. The definition of Dictionary according to Oxford Dictionary is a book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage.



## CHAPTER III

### AN ANALYSIS THE WORD FORMATION OF NEW WORDS AS FOUND IN ONLINE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

#### 3.1 Data analysis

This chapter consists of analyzing the types of word formation on new words in online Oxford Englishdictionary. The writer analyzes the types of word formation based on George Yule's Theory, and also the meaning of the words the meaning taken from Oxford dictionary.

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the data taken from the new words in Oxford English dictionary. The writer finds out eighty words which are analyzed the words with the concept proposed by George Yule theory (1985). According to George Yule (1985), Word formation is the creation of a new word , there are nine word formation processes such as Coinage for example Toa, Aspirin, Borrowing for example yogurt (Turkish), Compounding, for example, Fingerprint, clipping for example sitcom, Back-formation, for example, Television, Conversion, for example, Paper (n) : he is papering (v) the bedroom walls.?, acronyms, for example, CD, Derivation for example unhappy. So the writer discusses the types of word formation from the new words in Oxford online dictionary in 2017.

### **Datum One** ‘Arriet

‘Arriet is the types of a boisterous or jovial young cockney woman, typically the notional wife or girlfriend of ‘Arry. (Oxford Dictionary).

‘Arriet is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word ‘Arriet: *arry* and *-et*. The process of derivation the word ‘*arriet* comes from the word ‘*arry* and attached suffix *-et*. ‘Arriet is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Arry* (n) + Suffix “*et*”

### **Datum Two** 420

420 is used to refer to cannabis or to the act of smoking cannabis (Oxford Dictionary). 420 is included to coinage in word formation process. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product.

The process of the word 420 comes from proper name that is invention by high schoolstudents in San Rafael, California in 1971.

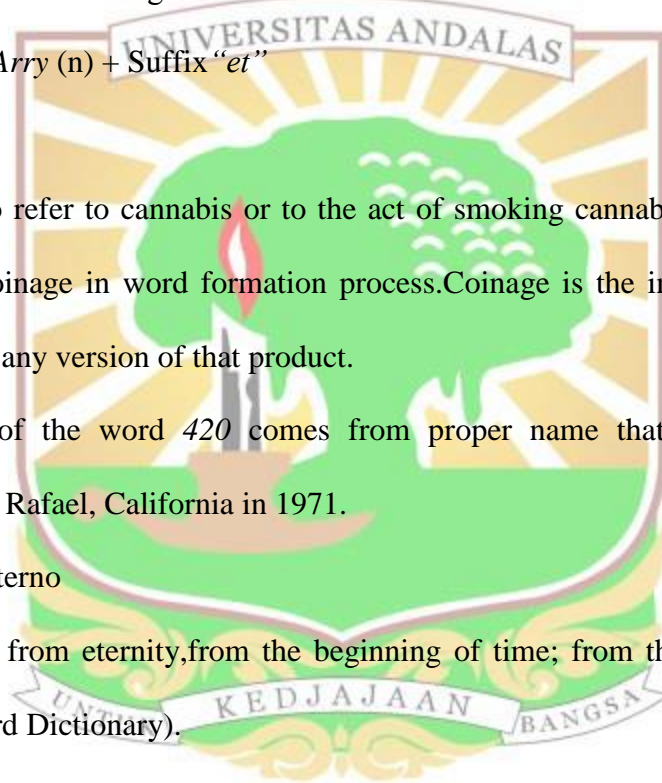
### **Datum Three** Ab aeterno

Ab aeterno is from eternity, from the beginning of time; from the most antiquity. Now somewhat rare (Oxford Dictionary).

Ab aeterno is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word *Ab aeterno* is borrowed from Latin.

### **Datum Four** Abba

Abba is A Swedish pop group that became popular in the 1970s with catchy, well-crafted songs such as “Waterloo” (1974) and “Knowing Me Knowing You”.(Oxford Dictionary)



The form *Abba* is the *Anny, Bjorn, Benny, Agnetha*. *Abba* is an acronym because it is formed from the first name of their personil. *Anny, Bjorn, Benny, Agnetha*, Abbreviated *Abba*, Consist of some letter that are pronounced become one word. There are four elements in the abbreviation of *Abba*. The acronym process is describe as follows : *Anny + Bjorn+ Benny+ Agnetha => Abba*.

#### **Datum Five** Abhorrible

Abhorrible is likely to instill loathing or disgust; worthy abhorrance (Oxford Dictionary). *Abhorrible* is included to derivation in word formation process. The process of derivation the word *abhorrible* comes from the word *abhor* and attached suffix *-able*. *Abhorrible* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Abhor(v) + Suffix -able*.

#### **Datum Six** Abhorration

Abhorration is Extreme loathing or disgust. Also as a count noun; an object of disgust; an abomination (Oxford Dictionary). *Abhorration* is included to derivation in word formation process. The process of derivation the word *Abhorration* comes from the word *abhor* and attached suffix *-tion*. *Abhorration* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is describe as follows: *Abhor (v) + Suffix -tion*.

#### **Datum Seven** Achcha

Achcha are used to express agreement or understanding and to express an emoticon such as surprise, doubt, joy etc. (Oxford Dictionary).

*Achcha* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word Achcha is borrowed from India.

**Datum Eight** Acte clair

Acte clair is a matter considered to be so obvious as not to require referral to a higher court for interpretation. Frequently without article, and attributive (Oxford Dictionary).

*Acte clairs* included to coinage in word formation process. The process of the word *Acte clair* comes from proper name that is invention by Columbia law review.

**Datum Nine** Adventus saxonum

Adventus saxonum is the coming 'coming of the saxon' ; the arrival of the first Germanic settlers or invader post-Roman Britain, traditionally dated to 449; the earliest period of Anglo Saxon settlement in Britain (Oxford Dictionary).

*Adventus saxonum* is included to borrowing in word formation process. The process of the word *Adventus saxonum* is a process of a borrowing from Latin while has the same meaning.

**Datum Ten** African English

African English is any several varieties of English Spoken in Africa, chiefly as a second language; written or spoken in such English (Oxford Dictionary).

*African English* is included to derivation in word formation process. The process of derivation the word *African English* comes from the word *Africa* and attached the small bits suffix *-an*. *African English* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Africa* (n) + Suffix *-an*.

**Datum 11.** Al pastor

Al pastor is (in Mexican cooking) thinly sliced pork that has been seasoned with chillies and pineapple and roasted on a vertical spit (Oxford Dictionary).

*Al pastor* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word *Al pastor* is borrowed Mexican Spanish.

**Datum 12.** Anna

Anna is An elder brother (often used as a respectful title or form of address) (Oxford Dictionary).

*Anna* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word *Anna r* is a borrowing from India.

**Datum 13.** Arnold Palmer

Arnold Palmer is a drink consisting of iced tea mixed with lemonade (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arnold Palmer* is included to coinage in word formation process. There is one element in word *Arnold Palmer*. A process of coinage of *Arnold Palmer* comes from the proper name of *Arnold Palmer* because he has popularized the drink.

**Datum14.** Arribada

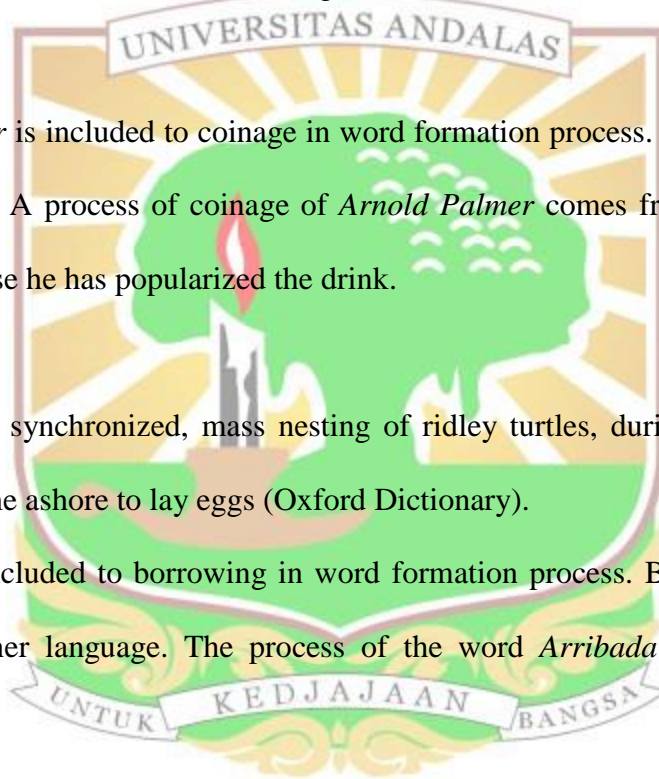
Arribada is A synchronized, mass nesting of ridley turtles, during which thousands of turtles gather and come ashore to lay eggs (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arribada* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word *Arribada* is a borrowing from Mexican Spanish.

**Datum 15.** Arriciato

Arriciato is in fresco painting; a layer of fairly coarse plaster applied to the wall and left rough so that the smooth top player which forms the painting surface may adhere to it more easily (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arriciato* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word *Arriciato* is a borrowing from Italian.





**Datum 16.** Arricio

Arricio is In fresco painting; a layer of fairly coarse plaster applied to the wall and left rough so that the smooth top player which forms the painting surface may adhere to it more easily.

*Arricio* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word *Arricio* is a borrowing from Italian.

**Datum 17.** Arrivederci

Arrivederci is farewell expresion (Goodbye until we meet again) (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arrivederci* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The process of the word *Arrivederci* is a borrowing from Italian. The word *Arrivederci* in English has the same meaning from the origin language of the word.

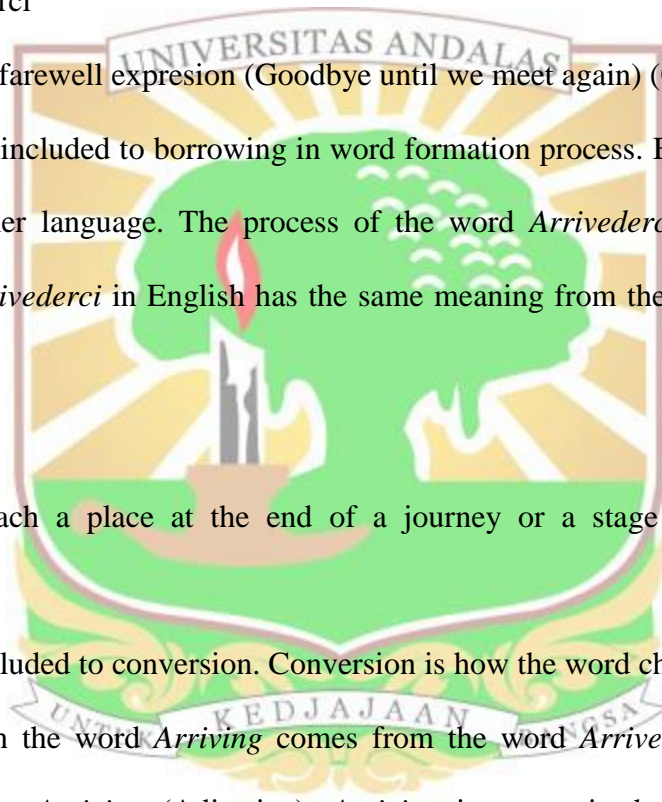
**Datum 18.** Arriving

Arrivng is reach a place at the end of a journey or a stage in a journey (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arriving* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *Arriving* comes from the word *Arrive*(Verb) that change the function from verb to *Arriving* (Adjective). *Arriving* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Arrive* (V) to *Arriving* (Adj)

**Datum 19.** Arrope

Arrope is chiefly in Spain; a syrup made from concentrated unfermented grape juice, used for sweeting wine, especially sherry (Oxford Dictionary).



*Arrope* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Arrope* is a process of a borrowing from Spain.

**Datum 20.** Arrowing

Arrowing is a weapon consisting of a thin, straight stick with a sharp point, designed to be shot from a bow (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arrowing* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *Arrowing* comes from the word *Arrow* (Noun) that change the function from noun to *Arrowing* (Adjective). Arriving is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Arrow* (Noun) to *Arrowing* (Adjective).

**Datum 21.** Arrowstraight

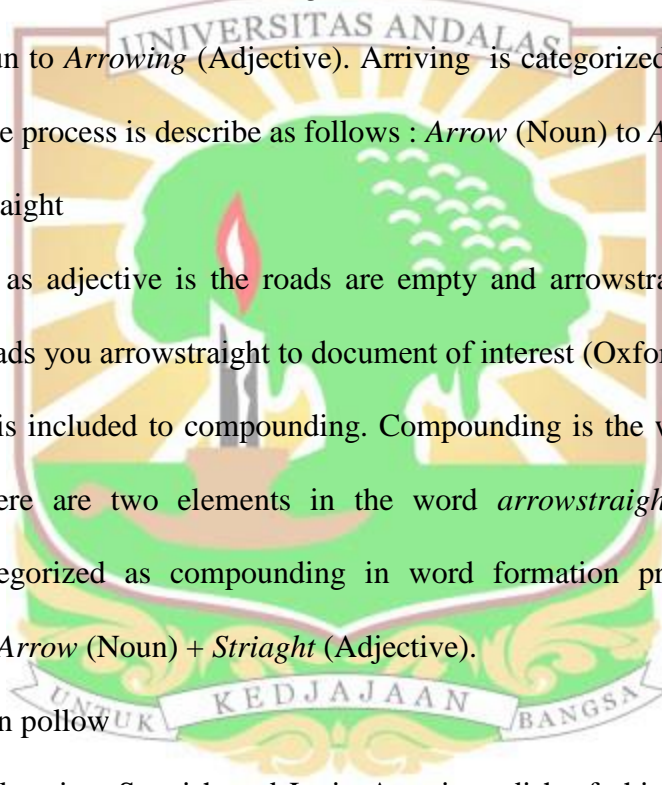
Arrowstraight as adjective is the roads are empty and arrowstraight, arrow straight as adverb is 'an index leads you arrowstraight to document of interest (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arrowstraightis* included to compounding. Compounding is the word created from two seperates words. There are two elements in the word *arrowstraight*: arrow and striaght. *Arrowstraight* is categorized as compounding in word formation process. The process is described as follows: *Arrow* (Noun) + *Striaght* (Adjective).

**Datum 22.** Arroz con pollow

Arroz con pollow is a Spanish and Latin American dish of chicken and rice simmered with tomatoes stock, and herbs (Oxford Dictionary).

*Arroz con pollow* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *arroz con pollow* is a process of a borrowing from Spain.



**Datum 23. Arroz**

Arroz is Spanish word for rice, used in the names of various dishes (Oxford Dictionary). *Arroz* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *arroz* is a process of a borrowing from Spain.

**Datum 24. Augered**

Augered is a tool with a helical bit for boring holes in wood (Oxford Dictionary).

*Augered* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *augured* comes from the word *Auger* (Noun) that change the function from noun to *Augured* (Adjective). *Augured* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Auger* (Noun) to *Augured* (Adjective).

**Datum 25. Aught**

Aught is The digit 0, zero (Oxford Dictionary). *Naught* is abbreviation of *Aught*. This word belongs to clipping where is clipped the letter in the beginning.

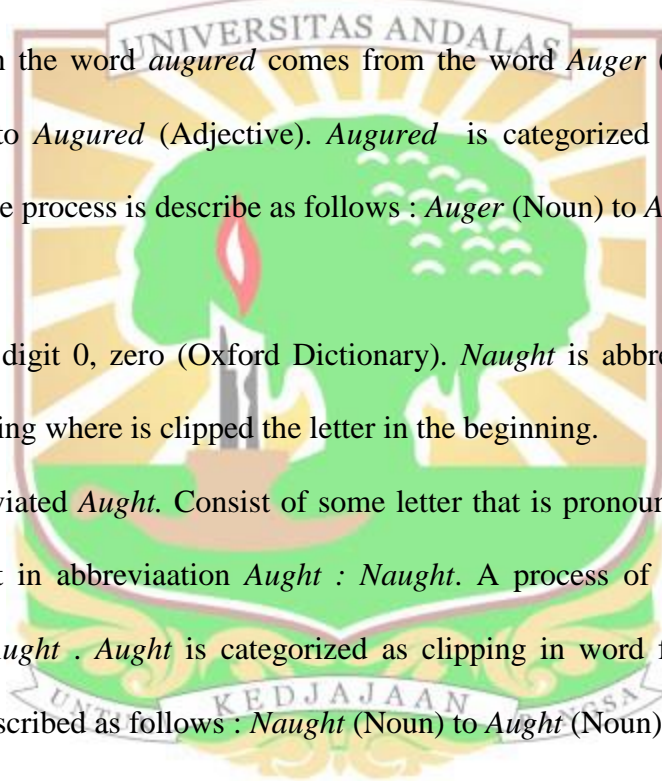
*Naught* abbreviated *Aught*. Consist of some letter that is pronounced become one word. There is one element in abbreviaation *Aught* : *Naught*. A process of abbreviation of *naught* becomes one word *Aught* . *Aught* is categorized as clipping in word formation process. The clipping process is described as follows : *Naught* (Noun) to *Aught* (Noun)

**Datum 26. Augites**

Augites is a dark green or black aluminosilicate mineral of the pyroxene group. It occurs in many igneous rocks, including basalt, gabbro, and delorite (Oxford Dictionary).

*Augtes* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *augites* is a process of a borrowing from Latin.

**Datum 27. Auguring**



Auguring is (of an event or circumstance) portend a good or bad outcome (Oxford Dictionary).

*Auguring* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *auguring* comes from the word *Augur* (Noun) that change the function from noun to *Auguring* (Adjective). *Auguring* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Augur* (Verb) to *Auguring* (Noun)

**Datum 28.** Bachacha

Bachacha is a young person in india language (Oxford Dictionary).*Bachacha* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Bachacha* is a process of a borrowing from India.

**Datum 29.** Bada din

Bada din is Christmas (Oxford Dictionary). *Bada din* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Bada din* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.

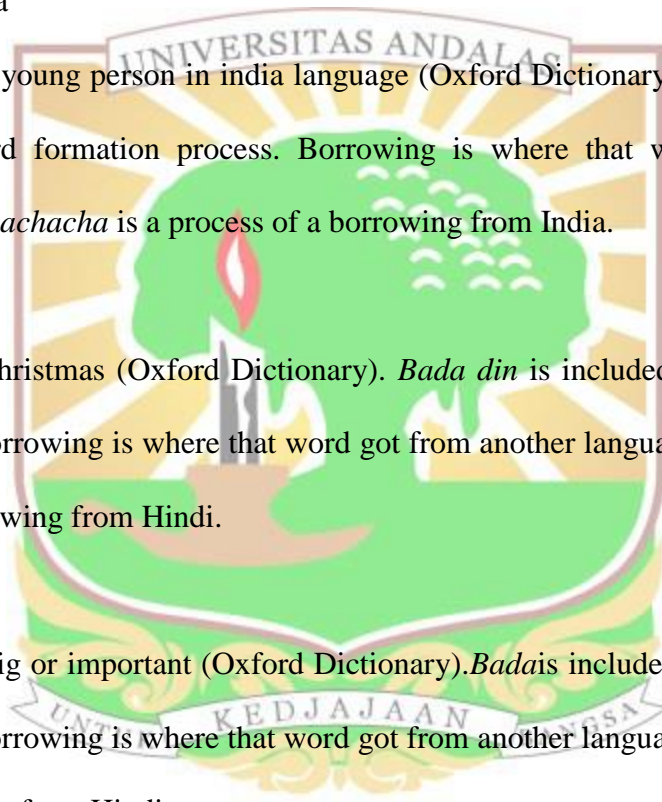
**Datum 30.** Bada

Bada means big or important (Oxford Dictionary).*Bada*is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Bada* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.

**Datum 31.** Bapu

Bapu means a father (often as a form of address) (Oxford Dictionary).*Bapu* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Bapu* is a process of a borrowing from Gujarati.

**Datum 32.** Bareback



Bareback is on an unsaddled horse or other animal (Oxford Dictionary). *Bareback* is included to compounding. Compounding is the word created from two separate words. There are two elements in the word *Bareback*: *Bare* and *Back*. *Bareback* is categorized as compounding in word formation process. The process is described as follows: *Bare* (Adjective) + *Back* (Noun).

**Datum 33.** Barebacker

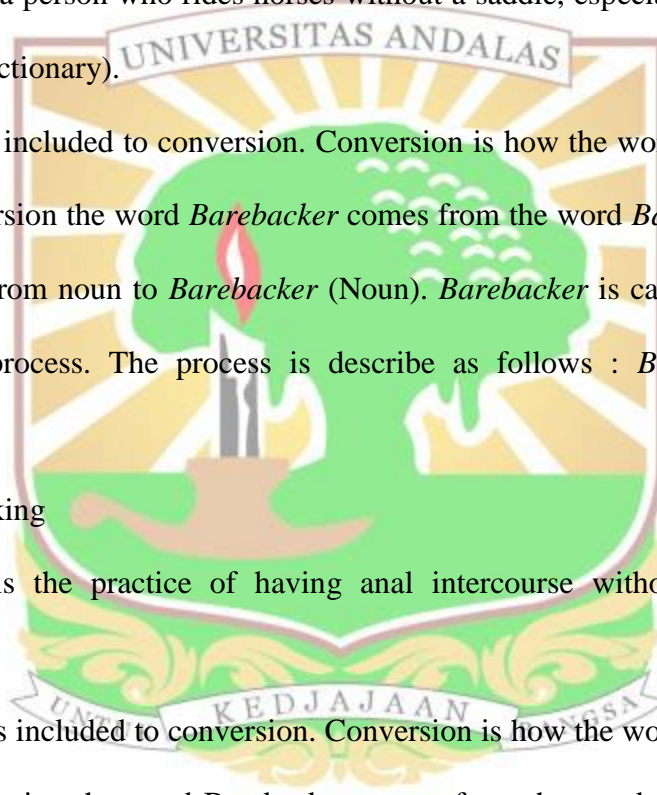
Barebacker is a person who rides horses without a saddle, especially as a circus or rodeo performer (Oxford Dictionary).

*Barebacker* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function. The process of conversion the word *Barebacker* comes from the word *Bareback* (Adjective) that change the function from noun to *Barebacker* (Noun). *Barebacker* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Bareback* (Adjective) to *Barebacker* (Noun).

**Datum 34.** Barebacking

Barebacking is the practice of having anal intercourse without a condom (Oxford Dictionary).

*Barebacking* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function. The process of conversion the word *Barebacker* comes from the word *Bareback* (Adverb) that change the function from noun to *Barebacking*(Noun). *Barebacking* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Bareback* (Adverb) to *Barebacking* (Noun).



**Datum 35. Bas**

Bas means Stop or enough in Persian language (Oxford Dictionary). *Bas* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Bas* is a process of a borrowing from Persian.

**Datum 36. Belarusian**

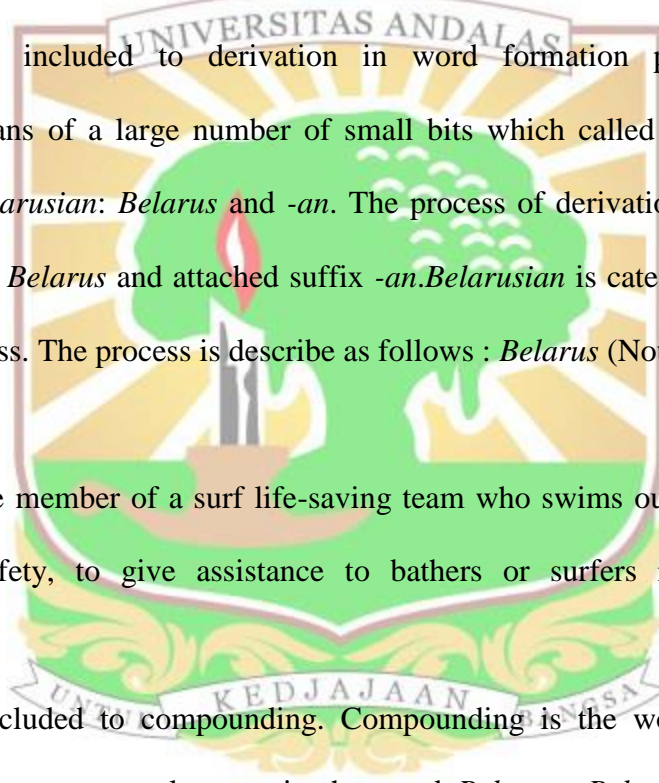
Belarusian as adjective is relating to Belarus, its people, or its language. Belarusian as Noun is a native of Belarus, or a person of Belarusian descent (Oxford Dictionary).

*Belarusian* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Belarusian*: *Belarus* and *-an*. The process of derivation the word *Belarusian* comes from the word *Belarus* and attached suffix *-an*. *Belarusian* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Belarus* (Noun) + Suffix *-an*

**Datum 37. Beltman**

Beltman is the member of a surf life-saving team who swims out, wearing a belt with a line attached for safety, to give assistance to bathers or surfers in difficulties (Oxford Dictionary).

*Beltman* is included to compounding. Compounding is the word created from two separates words. There are two elements in the word *Beltman*: *Belt* and *Man*. *Beltman* is categorized as compounding in word formation process. The process is described as follows: *Belt* (Noun) + *Man* (Noun).



**Datum 38.** Belyando spew

Belyando spew is any illness marked by bouts of vomiting (Oxford Dictionary).

*Belyando spew* is included to coinage in word formation process. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product. The process of the word *Belyando spew* comes from proper name that is taken from disease in Belyando river in central Queensland.

**Datum 39.** Benched

Benched is withdraw (a sports player) from play (Oxford Dictionary). *Benchedis* included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *Benched* comes from the word *Bench* (Noun) that change the function from noun to *Benched* (Verb). *Benchedis* categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Bench* (Noun) + to *Benched* (Verb).

**Datum 40.** Bhavan

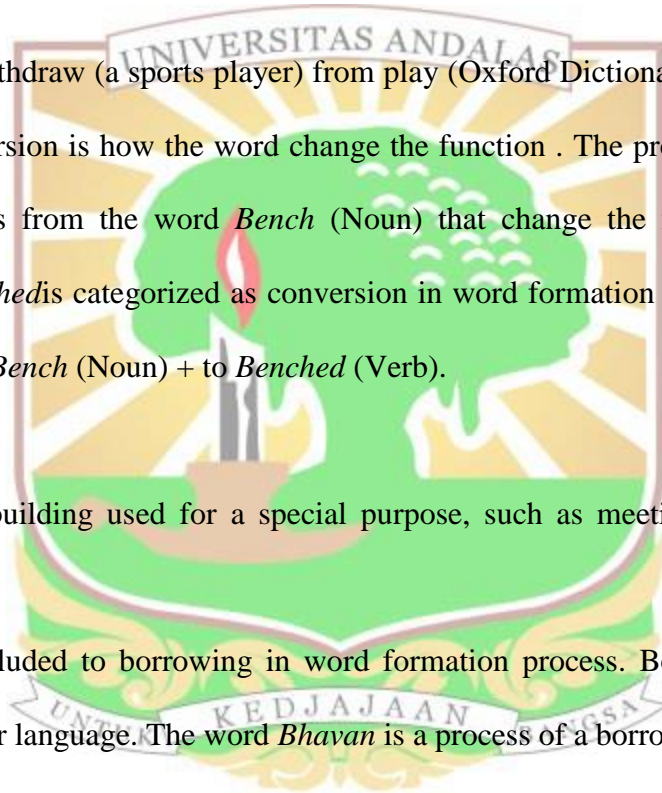
Bhavan is a building used for a special purpose, such as meeting or concert (Oxford Dictionary).

*Bhavan* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Bhavan* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.

**Datum 41.** Bhindi

Bhindi is the basmati rice that came with the bhindi was underwhelming as modifier 'bhindi bhaji' (Oxford Dictionary).

*Bhindi* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Bhindi* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.



#### **Datum 42. Biomanufacturing**

Biomanufacturing is the process of using living systems, particularly microorganisms and cell cultures, to produce biological molecules and materials on a commercial scale. 'biomanufacturing uses living cells to produce medicines'(Oxford Dictionary).

*Biomanufacturing* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Biomanufacturing*: *bio* and *manufacturing*. The process of derivation the word *Biomanufacturing* comes from prefix *-bio* and the word *manufacturing*. *Biomanufacturing* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : Prefix *-bio* + *Manufacturing* (Noun).

#### **Datum 43. Biomining**

Biomining is the process of extracting metals from ores or waste by using microorganisms to oxidize the metals, producing soluble compounds (Oxford Dictionary).

*Biomining* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Biomining*: *bio* and *mining*. The process of derivation the word *Biomining* comes from prefix *-bio* and the word *mining*. *Biomining* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : Prefix *-bio* + *Mining* (Noun).

#### **Datum 44. Bracketologist**

Bracketologist is an expert at making predictions about the participants in and outcomes of the games in a sports tournament, especially the NCAA college basketball tournament (Oxford Dictionary).



*Bracketologist* is included to coinage in word formation process. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product. A process of coinage of *Bracketologist* comes from the proper name of Bracket basketball tournament in NCAA College Basketball Bracket.

**Datum 45.** Bug chaser

There are four definition of *Bug chaser*. First *Bug chaser* is a person who studies or collects insects or other bugs; an entomologist. Often somewhat depreciative. The second *Bug chaser* is a substance or device used to deter, control, or kill insects and other bugs; an insect repellent; an insecticide. The third *Bug chaser* is North American informal (usually depreciative). A person who studies or investigates bacteria, viruses, etc., or the diseases caused by them; a microbiologist or epidemiologist. The fourth *Bug chaser* is a person (especially a homosexual man) who actively seeks infection with the HIV virus through unprotected sex with HIV-positive partners (Oxford Dictionary).

*Bug chaser* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Bug chaser*: *Chase* and *-er*. The process of derivation the word *Bug chaser* comes from the word *Bug chase* and suffix *-er*. *Bug chaser* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : *Chase* (Verb) + Suffix *-er*.

**Datum 46.** Bug chasing

Bug chasing is North American informal (often humorous and depreciative). The action or practice of seeking out or investigating bugs; specifically searching for or collecting insects and other bugs, especially as entomological specimens (Oxford Dictionary).

*Bug chasing* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Bug chasing*: *Chase* and *ing*. The process of derivation the word *Bug chasing* comes from the word *Bug chase* and suffix *-ing*. *Bug chasing* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : *Chase* (Verb) + Suffix *-ing*.

**Datum 47.** Bugeyes

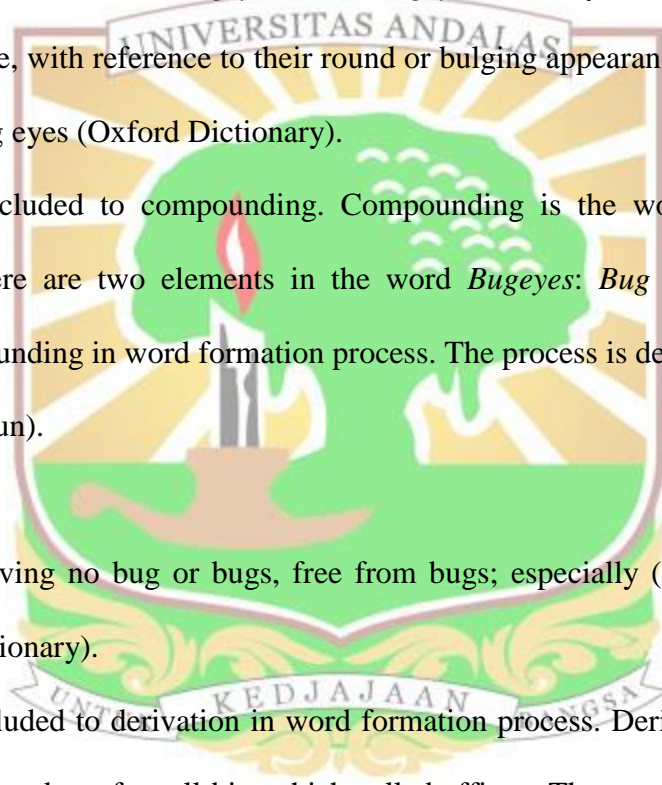
There are two definition of *Bugeyes*. First *bugeyes* is the eyes of an insect or other bug. Often in similitive use, with reference to their round or bulging appearance. The second *bugeyes* is any wide or bulging eyes (Oxford Dictionary).

*Bugeyes* is included to compounding. Compounding is the word created from two separates words. There are two elements in the word *Bugeyes*: *Bug* and *eyes*. *Bugeyes* is categorized as compounding in word formation process. The process is described as follows: *Bug* (Noun) + Eye (s) (Noun).

**Datum 48.** Bugless

*Bugless* is Having no bug or bugs, free from bugs; especially (in early use) free from bedbugs (Oxford Dictionary).

*Bugless* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Bugless*: *Bug* and *less*. The process of derivation the word *Bugless* comes from the word *bug* and suffix *-less*. *Bugless* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : *Bug* (Verb) + Suffix *-less*.



**Datum 49.** Canadianizing

Canadianizing is the action of Canadianize; an instance of this (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canadianizing* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *Canadianizing* comes from the word *canadianize* that change the function from verb to *canadianizing* (Noun). *Canadianizing* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Canadianize* (Verb) to *Canadianizing* (Noun)

**Datum 50.** Canadianness

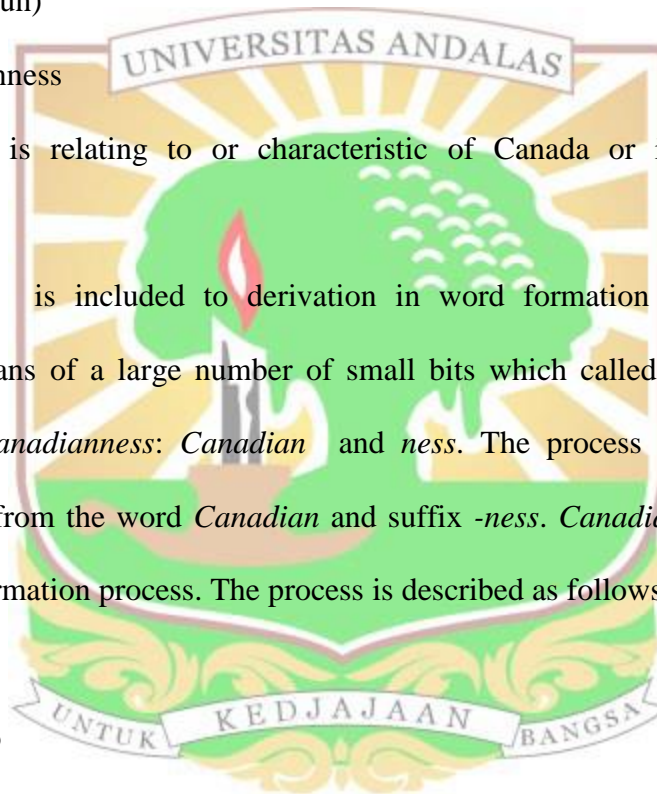
Canadianness is relating to or characteristic of Canada or its inhabitants (Oxford Dictionary)

*Canadianness* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Canadianness*: *Canadian* and *ness*. The process of derivation the word *Canadiannes* comes from the word *Canadian* and suffix *-ness*. *Canadianness* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : *Canadian* (Adjective) + Suffix *-ness*

**Datum 51.** Canaiolo

Canaiolo is a variety of red wine grape which forms a key component of Chianti wine and is associated particularly with the Tuscany region of Italy; a grapevine producing such a grape (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canaiolo* is included to coinage in word formation process. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product. Aprocess of coinage of *Canaiolo* comes from the proper name of wine brand from Italy.



**Datum 52. Canajun**

Canajun is Canadian. Also as noun: a Canadian person (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canajun* is included to coinage in word formation process. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product. A process of coinage of *Canajun* comes from invention by Appleton's journals.

**Datum 53. Canaled**

Canaled have two definition. First, canaled is Zoology and Botany. Long and straight with incurved edges, so as to resemble a gutter or channel; having a longitudinal groove or channel; having minute grooves or tubes. The second Canaled is having or provided with a canal or canals; especially (of land, a river, etc.) that has been canalled (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canaled* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *Canaled* comes from the word *Canal* that change the function from noun to *Canaled* (Adjective). *Canaled* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Canal* (Noun) to *Canaled* (Adjective).

**Datum 54. Canarding**

Canarding is an unfounded rumour or story (Oxford Dictionary). *Canarding* is included to conversion. Conversion is how the word change the function . The process of conversion the word *Canaled* comes from the word *Canard* that change the function from noun to *Canarding* (Adjective). *Canarding* is categorized as conversion in word formation process. The process is describe as follows : *Canard* (Noun) to *Canarding* (Adjective).

**Datum 55. Canaree**

Canaree is any of various types of large earthenware or iron pot used for cooking or preserving food (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canaree* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *canaree* is a process of a borrowing from Carribean French.

**Datum 56.** Canarium

Canarium is any of various large tropical or subtropical evergreen trees of the genus *Canarium* (family Burseraceae), native to Africa, southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands; (in form *Canarium*) the genus itself (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canarium* is included to coinage in word formation process. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product. A process of coinage of *Canarium* comes from the invention by scientific Latin *Canarium*, genus name from Moluccan Malay *kanari*.

**Datum 57.** Canavalia

*Canavalia* is a genus of tropical flowering legumes typically having twining, climbing stems, compound leaves, pink or purple flowers, and seeds which may be used as food for humans or livestock. Also (occasionally as *canavalia*): a plant of this genus; a seed of such a plant (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canavalia* is included to coinage in word formation process. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product. A process of coinage of *Canavalia* comes from the invention by scientific Latin *Canavalia*, name of a genus of leguminous plants, apparently from post-classical Latin *Canavali*, denoting a plant of this genus, itself apparently from a compound in a Dravidian language of the Malabar Coast.

**Datum 58.** Canavalin

Canavalin is a globulin found in the seeds of the jack bean (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canavalia* abbreviated *Canavalin*. Consist of some letter that is pronounced become one word. There is one element in abbreviaation *Canavalin* : *Canavalia*. A process of abbreviation of *Canavalia* becomes word *Canavalin* . *Canavalin* is categorized as clipping in word formation process. The clipping process is described as follows : *Canavalia* (Noun) to *Canavalin* (Noun).

**Datum 59.** Canavanine

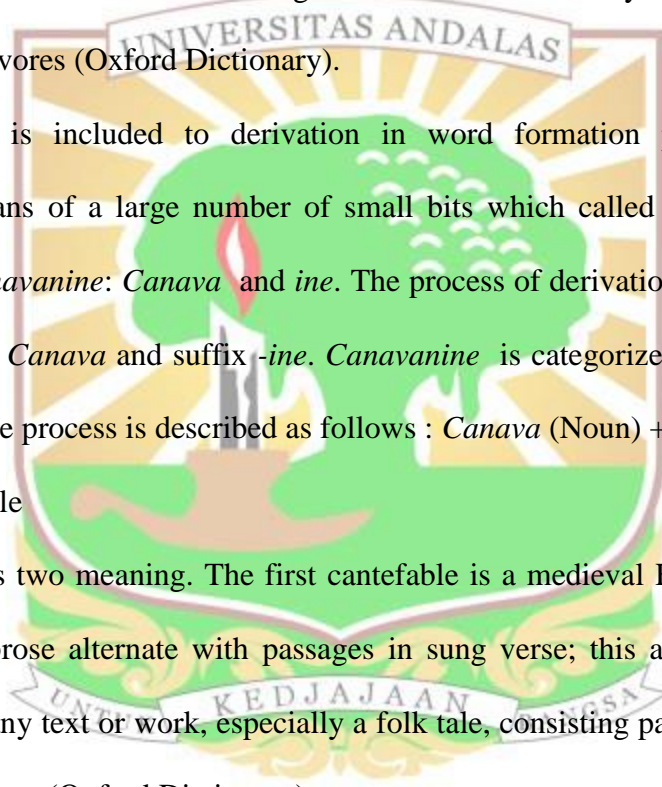
Canavanine is a toxic amino acid which occurs primarily in the seeds of some leguminous plants where it acts as a nitrogen source for the embryo and a defence against consumption by herbivores (Oxford Dictionary).

*Canavanine* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *Canavanine*: *Canava* and *ine*. The process of derivation the word *Canavanine* comes from the word *Canava* and suffix *-ine*. *Canavanine* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : *Canava* (Noun) + Suffix *-ine*.

**Datum 60.** Cantefable

Cantefable has two meaning. The first cantefable is a medieval French ballad, in which passages in spoken prose alternate with passages in sung verse; this as a literary genre. The second cantefable is any text or work, especially a folk tale, consisting partly of prose and partly of (sung or recited) verse (Oxford Dictionary).

*Cantefable* is included to compounding. Compounding is the word created from two seperates words. There are two elements in the word *Cantefable*: *canter* and *fable*. *Cantefable*is categorized as compounding in word formation process. The process is described as follows: *Canter* (Noun)+ *Fable* (Noun).



**Datum 61.** Casita

Casita is A small house or other building, especially a wooden cabin (Oxford Dictionary).

*Casita* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *casita* is a process of a borrowing from Spain.

**Datum 62.** Casus omissus

Casus omissus is a situation or circumstance not provided for by legislation; a gap or omission in the law (Oxford Dictionary).

*Casus omissus* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *casus omissus* is a process of a borrowing from Latin.

**Datum 63.** Chacha

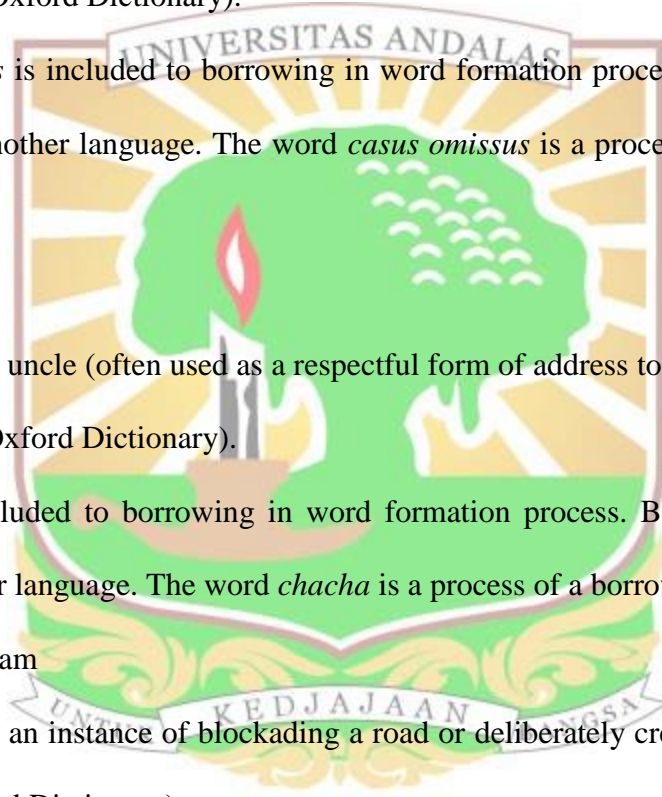
Chacha means uncle (often used as a respectful form of address to a man around the same age as one's father) (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chacha* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chacha* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.

**Datum 64.** Chakka jam

Chakka jam is an instance of blockading a road or deliberately creating a traffic jam as a form of protest (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chakka jam* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chakka jam* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.



**Datum 65.** Chamcha

Chamcha means an obsequious person (Oxford Dictionary). *Chamcha* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Chamcha* is a process of a borrowing from Persian.

**Datum 66.** Chana dal

Chana dal is in Indian cookery: chickpeas (Oxford Dictionary). *Chana dal* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chana dal* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.

**Datum 67.** Chana

Chana is chickpeas, especially when roasted and prepared as a snack (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chana* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chana* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.

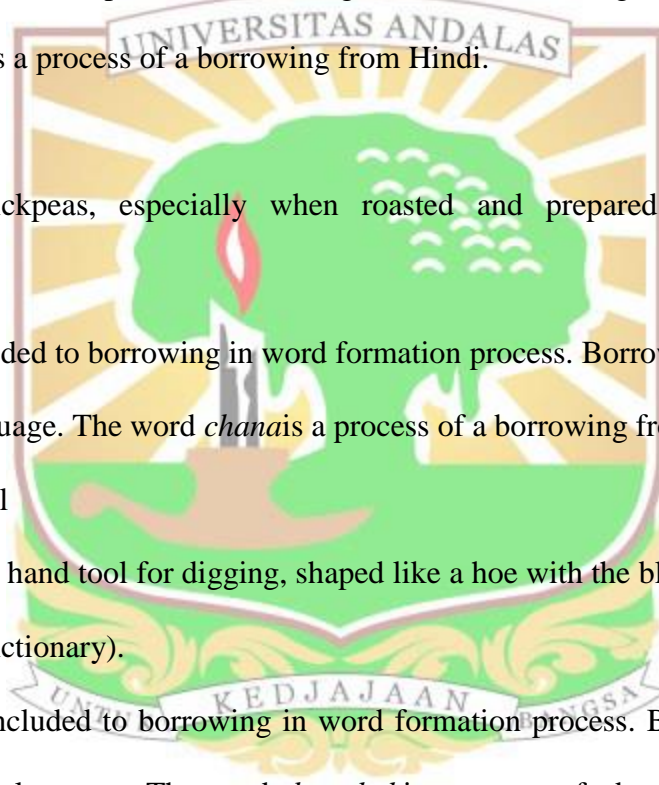
**Datum 68.** Changkol

Changkol is A hand tool for digging, shaped like a hoe with the blade at an acute angle to the handle (Oxford Dictionary).

*Changkol* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *changkol* is a process of a borrowing from Malay.

**Datum 69.** Channelopathy

Channelopathy is any of a diverse class of diseases or disorders caused by the dysfunction or impaired regulation of a particular type of membrane ion channel, especially in nerve or muscle cells (Oxford Dictionary).





*Channelophaty* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *channelophaty*: *channel* and *phaty*. The process of derivation the word *channelophaty* comes from the word *Channel* and suffix *-phaty*. *Channelophaty* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : *Channel* (Noun) + Suffix *-phaty*.

**Datum 70.** Chanoyu

Chanoyu is in Japanese culture: the ceremonial preparation and drinking of the powdered green tea matcha; a gathering devoted to this (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chanoyu* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chanoyu* is a process of a borrowing from Japanese.

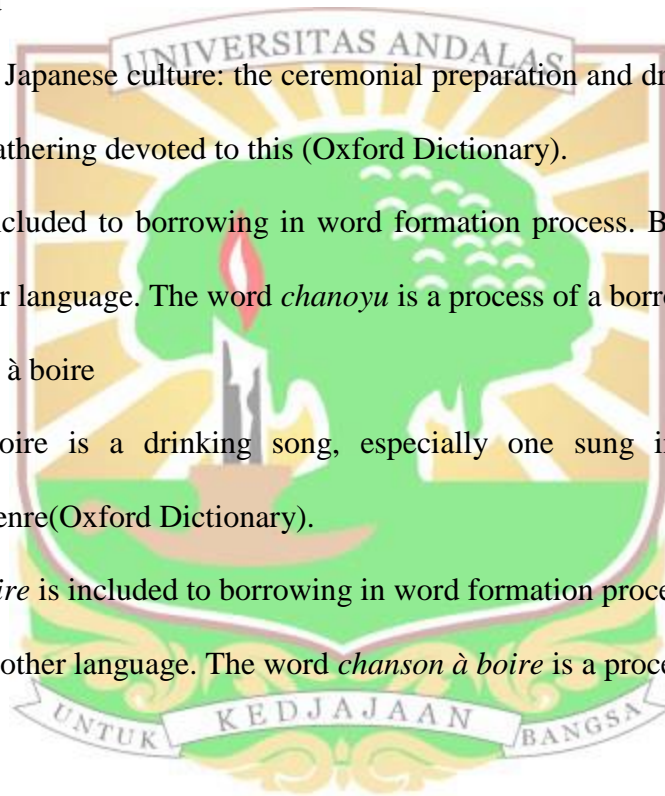
**Datum 71.** Chanson à boire

Chanson à boire is a drinking song, especially one sung in French; such songs collectively, or as a genre(Oxford Dictionary).

*Chanson à boire* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chanson à boire* is a process of a borrowing from French.

**Datum 72.** Chanteur

Chanteur is originally in French contexts: a male singer, especially of popular songs (Oxford Dictionary). *Chateur* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chanteur* is a process of a borrowing from French.



**Datum 73.** Chanticleering

Chanticleering is the loud shrill sound made by a cockerel; crowing; (in extended use) any sound resembling this (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chanticleering* is included to derivation in word formation process. Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits which called affixes. There are two elements in word *chanticleering* : *chanticleer* and *ing*. The process of derivation the word *chanticleering* comes from the word *chanticleer* and suffix *-ing*. *Chanticleer* is categorized as derivation in word formation process. The process is described as follows : *Chanticleer* (Noun) + Suffixes *-ing*.

**Datum 74.** Chantoosie

Chantoosie is a female singer of popular songs; = "chanteuse" (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chantoosie* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chantoosie* is a process of a borrowing from French.

**Datum 75.** Chantwell

Chantwell is in the Caribbean, especially Trinidad and Tobago: a leading singer; specifically (originally) the leading singer in a call-and-response song, such as a work chant or fighting song; (later) the musical leader of a calypso or carnival band (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chantwell* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chantwell* is a process of a borrowing from French.

**Datum 76.** Chao tom

Chao tom is in Vietnamese cookery: an appetizer consisting of pieces of minced shrimp held on sticks of sugar cane, and grilled or fried (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chao tom* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chao tom* is a process of a borrowing from Vietnamese.

**Datum 77.** Chaotropic

Chaotropic is designating a molecule or substance that disrupts hydrogen bonds, especially with the effect of disordering the structure of proteins and membranes (Oxford Dictionary).

*Chaotropic* is included to compounding. Compounding is the word created from two separates words. There are two elements in the word *chaotropic*: *chaos* and *tropic*. *Chaotropic* is categorized as compounding in word formation process. The process is described as follows:  
*Chaos* (Noun) + *Tropic* (Noun).

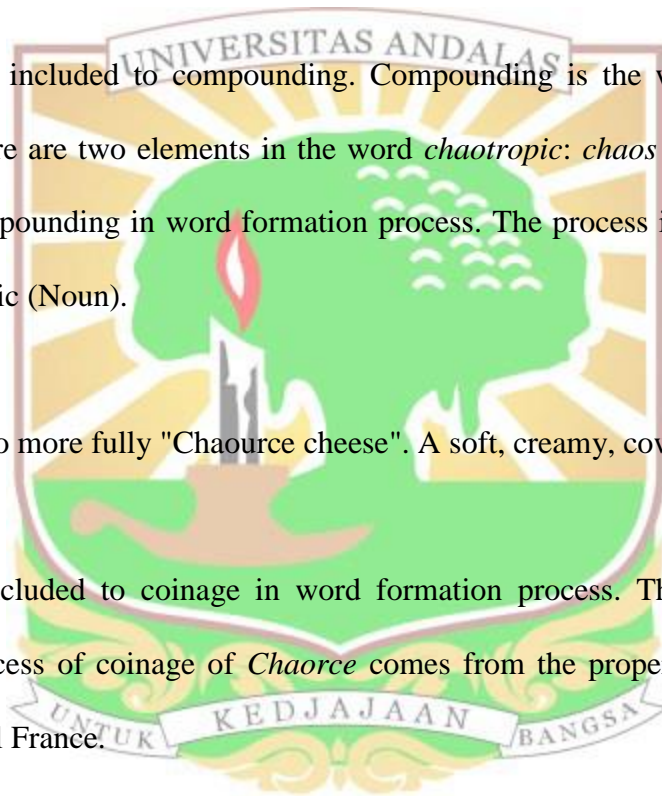
**Datum 78.** Chaorce

Chaorce is also more fully "Chaource cheese". A soft, creamy, cow's milk cheese made in north-central France.

*Chaorce* is included to coinage in word formation process. There is one element in word *Chaorce*. A process of coinage of *Chaorce* comes from the proper name of *Chaorce* the region in north central France.

**Datum 79.** Chaudhuri

Chaudhuri is the headman of a region; a local chief (Oxford Dictionary). *Chauduri* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *chaudhuri* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.



**Datum 80.** Chi-chhi

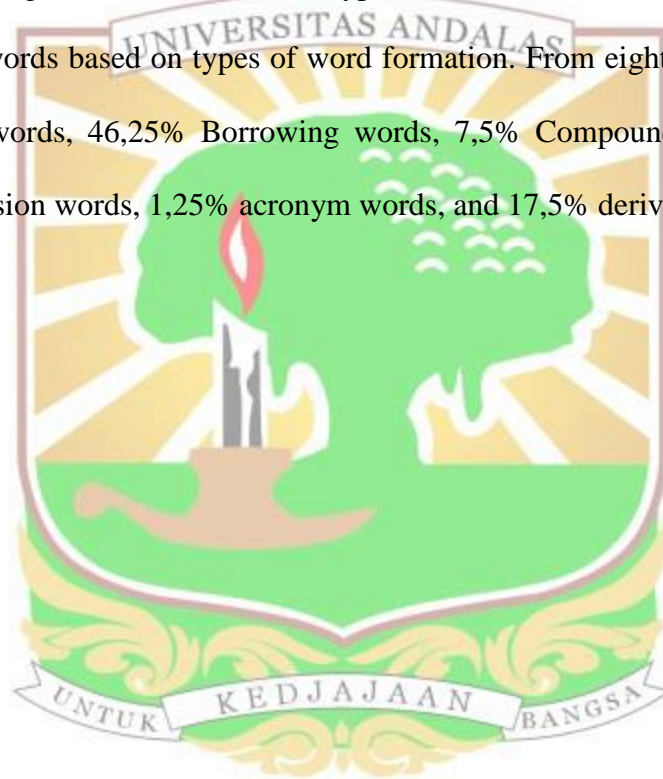
Chi-chhi is used to express disgust(Oxford Dictionary).*Chi-chhi* is included to borrowing in word formation process. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. The word *Chi-chhi* is a process of a borrowing from Hindi.



### 3.2 Findings

After analyze the data, the writer finds seven types of word formation in the new word on Oxford online dictionary. They are Coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, acronyms, derivation. The writer finds out ten coinage words, thirty-seven borrowing words, six compound words, two clipped words, ten conversion words, one acronym word and fourteen derivation words.

After classifying the word based on types of word formation. The writer does the percentage the new words based on types of word formation. From eighty data the writers finds out 12,5% coinage words, 46,25% Borrowing words, 7,5% Compound words, 2,5% clipped words, 12,5% conversion words, 1,25% acronym words, and 17,5% derivation words.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer comes to the conclusion that the new words in Oxford online dictionary have undergone word formation processes. According to George Yule, There are nine types of word formation. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms and using it for any version of that product. Borrowing is where that word got from another language. Compounding is the word created from two separate words. Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Clipping is a word has one more than syllable is reduced to a shorter form. Backformation is a word of one type of (usually a noun) reduced to form another word of a different type. Conversion is how the word changes the function. when a noun comes to be used as verb or verb comes to be used as nouns. Acronyms are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. The derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits.

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From the result. Borrowing process is dominant in the new words on Oxford online dictionary. Many new words in Oxford online dictionary is included the new words was borrowed from Hindi, French, Greek, etc. From eighty data that the writers take of the new words on Oxford online English in 2017. It can happen because of acculturation, and the other factor that influenced why the Oxford online dictionary is included the other language word to the English new words and how the words from the other language can give the development from the English language itself.



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