

**BLENDING PROCESS OF NEW BLEND-WORDS ON BUZZFEED AND  
BOREDPANDA ARTICLES, AND PINTEREST PLATFORM**

**THESIS**

By:

**Niken Latifa**

NIM. 16320107



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2020**

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BOREDPANDA ARTICLES, AND PINTEREST PLATFORM**

**THESIS**

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By:

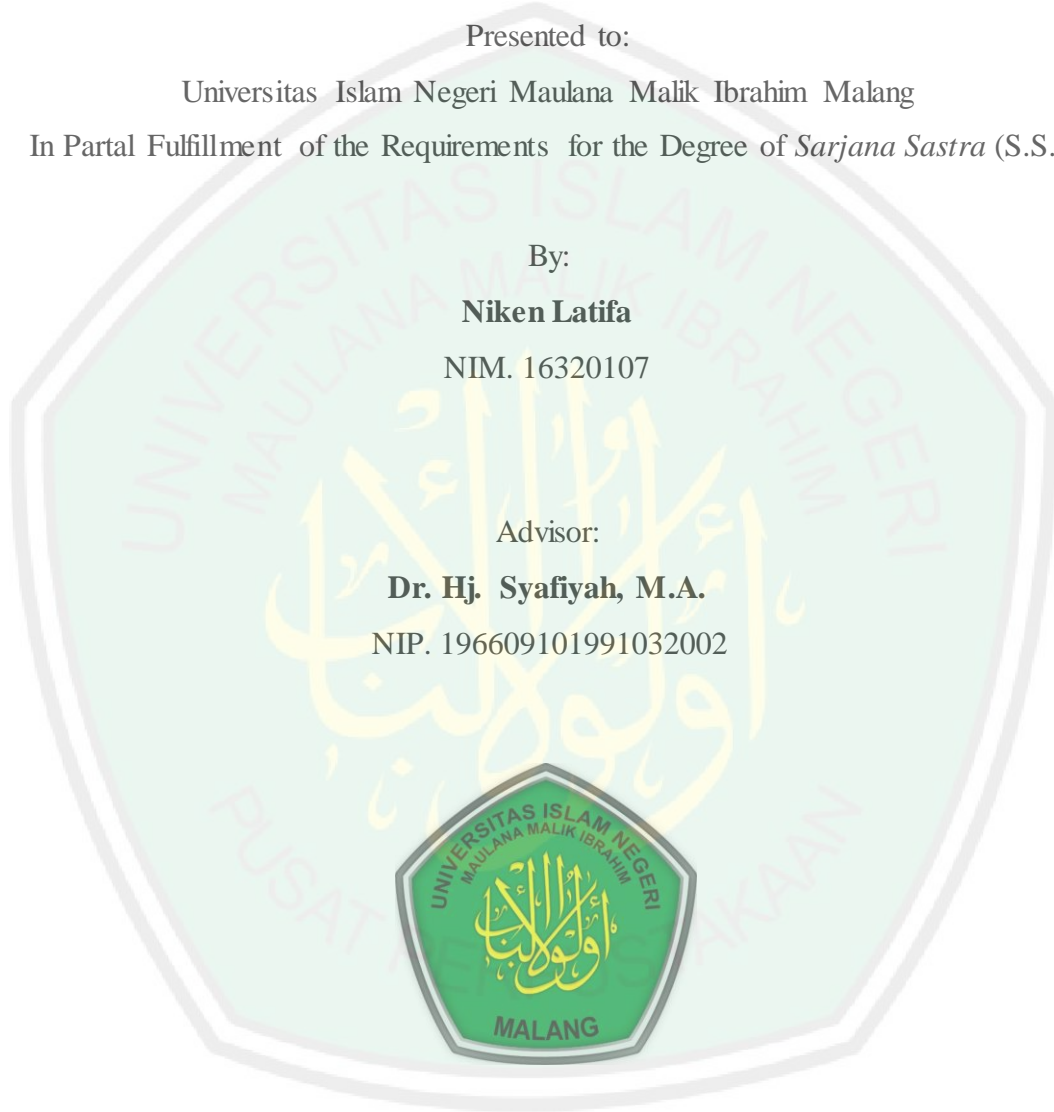
**Niken Latifa**

NIM. 16320107

Advisor:

**Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.**

NIP. 196609101991032002



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2020**

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I state that the thesis entitled **“Blending Process of New Blend-Words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda Articles, and Pinterest Platform”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 19 June, 2020

The Researcher



Niken Latifa


NIM 16320107

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This is to certify that Niken Latifa's thesis entitled **Blending Process of New Blend-Words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda Articles, and Pinterest Platform** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).


Malang, June 26, 2020

Approved by  
Advisor



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609101991032002

Head of Department of English  
Literature



Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by



Dean,  
Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609101991032002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

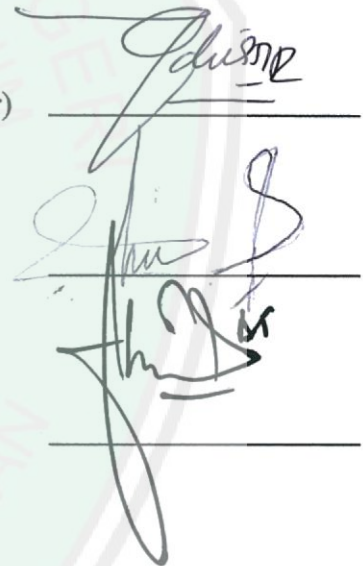
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Malang, June 26, 2020

### The Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed.  
NIP. 19740211998032002 (Main Examiner)
2. Zainur Rofiq, S.S., M.A.  
NIP. 19861018201802011180 (Chair)
3. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609101991032002 (Advisor)

### Signatures



Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Humanities,



Syafiyah, M.A.

NIP. 196609101991032002

## MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

For indeed, with hardship will be ease.

فَإِذْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرْكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ

So, remember me I will remember you and be grateful to Me and do not deny Me.



## DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:  
My beloved parents Mama and Bapak  
My beloved sister and brothers



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises to the Almighty Allah SWT, God of this universe. He gave me strength and health to make this thesis complete. *Sholawat* and *salam* to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the best figure for people in the world and who has brought Islam as *rahmatan lil 'alamin* religion.

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Fourthly, I want to say thank you so much to myself who always keep fighting when I am low, always keep climbing when I fall, and always cheer up when I am down. I cannot be who I am without the hard works, and the prayers.

Finally, I aware of the weaknesses of this research I conducted. Corrections and suggestion are expected to the researchers for the improvement of this thesis and next researches.

Malang, June 19, 2020

Niken Latifa

## ABSTRACT

**Latifa, Niken.** 2020. *Blending Process of New Blend-Words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda Articles, and Pinterest Platform.* Minor Thesis, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

**Advisor** : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

**Keywords** : Word Formation Process, Blending, Blend Word, Lexical Meaning

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This study investigates blending as a new word formation process. This research discusses the blending found on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, and Pinterest platform. Blending is interesting to study due to the process is different from other word formations processes; although there are similarities, blending still has its own characteristics. Blending can be formed into new words provided that one or all of the source words must occur that the fragment shortens. It aims to make the form of new words different from compounding. Compounding is similar to blending in word formation, but compounding does not occur fragments shorten.

Furthermore, researcher investigates the types of blending that found in this research. Besides, researcher also investigates the lexical meanings of source words and the meanings of new blend words. The study also uses descriptive qualitative methods because researchers will analyze and interpret research objects derived from the new blend words. Researcher uses the theory of Gries and Ronneberger-Sibold theory. Researcher examined 23 data how the blending forms new blend words, what are types of blending that appear, and what are meanings of source words and the new blend words that change.

The results of this study illustrate that not all blending processes are the same as what is said in Gries' theory. That occurs due to different types of blending processes. There are four types of blending in this study such as blending with clipping, blending with clipping and overlapping, blending with overlapping, and intercalative blend. Besides, the results of this study are in accordance with what is said in the Ronneberger-Sibold theory, where the meaning of the word new blend is a form of meaning in the source words. It can be concluded that blending has semantic transparency when processing it based on speakers who take the source words.

## ABSTRAK

**Latifa, Niken.** 2020. *Proses Blending dari Kata-Kata Blend pada artikel BuzzFeed dan BoredPanda, dan Platform Pinterest*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Proses Pembentukan Kata, Blending, Kata Blend, Makna Leksikal

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Penelitian ini menginvestigasi blending sebagai sebuah pembentukan kata baru. Penelitian ini mendiskusikan blending yang ditemukan pada artikel BuzzFeed dan BoredPanda, dan platform Pinterest. Blending menarik untuk diteliti karena prosesnya berbeda dari pembentukan kata lainnya, walaupun ada kemiripan, blending masih mempunyai karakteristik tersendiri. Blending bisa dibentuk menjadi kata baru dengan syarat salah satu atau semua kata sumbernya harus ada yang terjadi pemendekkan fragmen. Itu bertujuan untuk menjadikan bentuk kata barunya berbeda dengan compounding. Compounding mirip dengan blending dalam pembentukan kata, tetapi compounding tidak terjadi pemotongan fragmennya.

Lebih lanjut, peneliti menginvestigasi tipe-tipe blending yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini. Selain itu, peneliti juga menginvestigasi makna leksikal dari kata-kata sumber dan makna dari kata-kata blend baru. Penelitian juga memakai metode deskriptif kualitatif karena peneliti akan menganalisis dan menginterpretasikan objek penelitian yang berasal dari kata blend baru. Peneliti menggunakan teori Gries dan teori Ronneberger-Sibold. Peneliti meneliti 23 data tentang bagaimana cara blending tersebut membentuk kata blend baru, apa saja tipe-tipe blending-nya, dan apa makna dari tiap kata sumber dan kata blend barunya yang mengalami perubahan.

Hasil penelitian ini menggambarkan bahwa tidak semua proses blending sama dengan apa yang dikatakan pada teori Gries. Itu dikarenakan adanya tipe-tipe dalam proses blending yang berbeda-beda. Ada empat tipe blending pada penelitian ini seperti blending dengan klipang, blending dengan klipang dan tumpang-tindih, blending dengan tumpang tindih, dan blending interkalatif. Pada hasil penelitian ini sesuai dengan apa yang dikatakan pada teori Ronneberger-Sibold, yang mana makna kata blend baru merupakan bentuk dari makna pada kata-kata sumbernya. Itu bisa disimpulkan bahwa blending terdapat transparansi semantic ketika mengolahnya berdasarkan penutur yang mengambil kata-kata sumbernya.

## الملخص

لطيفة ، نيكين. 2020. عملية مزج كلمات المزج على تغذية الطنين ومقالات الباندا بالملل ومنصة بينتيريست. مقال. الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج.

المستشار: الدكتور. الحاجة. سيفية ، ماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية: عملية تكوين الكلمات ، المزج ، دمج الكلمات ، المعاني المعجمية

تبحث هذه الدراسة في المزج كتكوين كلمة جديدة. يناقش هذا البحث المزج الموجود في مقالات التغذية الطنانية والباندا الملل ومنصة بينتيريست. يعد المزج أمرًا مثيرًا للدراسة لأن العملية تختلف عن تكوين الكلمات الأخرى ، على الرغم من وجود أوجه تشابه ، لا يزال المزج له خصائصه الخاصة. يمكن تشكيل المزج في كلمات جديدة بشرط أن تقصر كلمة أو كل الكلمات المصدر الأجزاء. يهدف إلى جعل الأزمنة الجديدة مختلفة عن طريق التركيب. التركيب المضاعف يشبه المزج في تكوين الكلمات ، لكن التركيب لا يقطع الأجزاء.

علاوة على ذلك ، قام الباحثون بالتحقيق في أنواع المزج الموجودة في هذه الدراسة. بصرف النظر عن ذلك ، يبحث الباحث أيضًا في المعاني المعجمية لكلمات المصدر ومعاني التوليف الجديدة. كما يستخدم البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي لأن الباحث يقوم بتحليل وتفسير موضوع البحث الذي يأتي من كلمة التوليف الجديدة. يستخدم الباحثون نظرية جريس ونظرية رونبيرجر سيبولد. قام الباحثون بفحص 23 بيانات حول كيفية تشكيل المزج لكلمة مزيج جديدة ، وما هي أنواع المزج ، وما معنى كل كلمة مصدر وكلمة المزج الجديدة التي تغيرت.

توضح نتائج هذه الدراسة أنه ليست كل عمليات المزج هي نفسها ما قيل في نظرية جريس. هذا بسبب وجود أنواع في عمليات مزج مختلفة. هناك أربعة أنواع من المزج في هذه الدراسة ، مثل المزج مع القطع ، والمزج مع القص والتداخل ، والمزج مع التداخل ، والمزج التبادلي. نتائج هذه الدراسة تتفق مع ما قيل في نظرية رونبيرجر سيبولد ، حيث أن معنى كلمة المزج الجديدة هو شكل من أشكال معنى كلمات المصدر. يمكن الاستنتاج أن المزج له شفافية دلالية عند معالجته بناءً على المتحدثين الذين يأخذون الكلمات المصدر.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter conveys the introduction of the research, which consists of a background of the study, research questions, objectives, significance, scope of limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research method.

### A. Background of the Study

In morphology, there is a word-formation process that could derive the new word from several methods. In word-formation, there are various such as compounding, borrowing, coinage, initialization, clipping, reduplication, back-formation, conversion, derivation, inflection, onomatopoeia, acronyms, suppletion, and blending according to Barnhart (2006) and Doblhofer (1990). From the theory above, the researcher takes the blending as the topic of this study. Furthermore, word-formation has a definition, according to Yousefi (2009). He presented that the broadest meaning of the word-formation process is when the speakers of language used to create new words in their style consciously or unconsciously. However, the focus of this study is the blending of the terms, which includes the existing concepts that are clipped and combined to produce new words. Furthermore, the blending is interested in studying for several reasons.

This research takes a view from Gries (2004). He argued that blending involves the creation of a new lexeme by combining a portion of at least two other source words where one is shortened in combination and there are several parts of phonemic or graphemic forms overlapping source words. Blending is the

formation of terms used as a combination of two words or more that have new meanings related to the source of names. As explained by Bat-El (1996), he claimed that a blend semantically sends concepts from two essential words and the possibility of their meaning, having a semantic relationship between them. Blending does not have a precise analysis of the morph aspects. The formation takes place for no apparent reason and that is due to the speaker's habits in communicating. As in theory claimed by Baur (1983), he explained that a blend might be defined as a new lexeme formed from parts of two or more other words that do not have transparent analysis into the morph. Nevertheless, in this research, the researcher examines blending, which is not only on the semantic aspects, explicitly examining the lexical meaning from a new blend word, but the researcher attempts to determine in the process of blending in word-formation.

The formation of words from the blending that produces a new name from the speaker has the purpose of abbreviating and gets the modern meaning but still similar to the original word. Dressler (2000) and Ronneberger-Sibold (2006), researchers acknowledged that blending is a subject to a pragmatic constraint worn from the desire of the speaker to form a blend with a certain degree of semantic transparency and depends on the purpose of the communication that varies. If there is a semantic relation between the source word and the blend result, it be easier to identify the meaning, according to Lehrer (2003). Besides, blending also has theory from another researcher, unlike other approaches, Rot (1991) claimed that blending does not operate in a standard language. Still, the blending is intense in the non-standard language (slang). According to Rot's theory, blending is used not for standard or formal languages because it does not

operate in the standard language. Usually, those who use blending are people who live in America or American. Rot (1991) said that the percentage of blended slangisms in British material is around 2-3%, and American slang appears more frequent and fertile.

Hence, the present study analyzes the blending process of BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, also from Pinterest platform. The analysis based on the history and etymology, the type of blending, and the lexical meaning. The reasons are due to the researcher considers blending is essential due to several people who have not noticed that blending is one way to get new blend words, and only a few people use it in their daily lives. Though blending is unique due to the words are combinations of two terms into one word and have a new meaning, which comes from a combination of the two. From the original word, there is a distortion of the whole aspects of the name that results in the new term if people write, read, or speak, and then it produces a beautiful word. Besides, blending is unusual to investigate due to several people still rarely know about blending, and several people are not aware of the meaning of the word and its formation. Many of us know essential terms, but most are still confused about where the blend word appears when it happens, and how it occurs. For these reasons, the researcher examines this matter more deeply.

From previous studies, the researcher finds several previous studies discussed only one aspect; for example, solely focus on the analysis of the blending process or only focus on analyzing the semantic element. However, there are several previous studies have two variables or two aspects, such as morphological combining American Sign Language, or even three variables or

three components such as morphological combining phonological and semantics. The gap of this research can be seen from the subject and the variables which are different from previous studies. From the differences of the earlier studies, researcher initiatives to combine this research with two aspects from the morphological and semantic characters from BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles that contain a collection of new blend words that are examined in this research. Likewise, the researcher appends the kinds of blending to make the analysis more complete.

Besides the gap above, the researcher also gets a difference from several journals if they had not clarified what new words are rarely used in daily lives. In this research, the researcher takes from BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, also from Pinterest which is known by people in general, especially for young people who use social media. Here, the researcher observes and investigates the new blend words from the word-formation of blending. The researcher identifies the process of blending words in the morphological aspect. The process and types are identified by separate of two words and become a new blend word. Then, the researcher analyzes the original words from the semantic aspect, which is about the lexical meaning of the unique blending words. From this study, although this blending is not a formal word like Rot's theory has mentioned, but this study is expected that people will understand and get a new view of blend words with the process of blending itself. However, blending still has an essential role in word formation in linguistics, and knowledge about blending must also be disseminated to the general public.

## **B. Research Questions**

Blending and lexical meaning will be used as the topic of this research. The lexical meaning will be used as an aspect that assists blending as the central aspect of this research. Those are chosen because the researcher discovered this topic unintentionally on the Pinterest application. Besides, the researcher considers that blending is interesting to investigate due to several unusual words were obtained from blending. Lexical meaning will be needed to understand how the results of the blending process to strengthen this study. Nevertheless, researcher chooses this topic due to blend words, in general, tend to be slang words used by young people such as me in social media.

1. How are new blend-words formed on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, and Pinterest platform?
2. What are types of new blend-words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, and Pinterest platform?
3. What are the lexical meanings of new blend-words and the source-words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, and Pinterest platform?

### **C. Objectives**

Based on the research problems or research questions the objectives, of this study are about:

1. To determine the blending process of new blend-words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, and Pinterest platform.
2. To find out the types of new blend-words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, and Pinterest platform.

3. To interpret the lexical meanings of new blend-words and the source-words on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, and Pinterest platform.

#### **D. Significance**

This study will have two significant contributions to theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the study will generate the theory on blending words of Word Formation. The research finding will be expected to be a reference in the scope of Morphological and Semantic areas, especially in blending words and lexical meaning. The theory which will be being the focus of this study is the theory of Gries (2004) and Ronneberger-Sibold (2006). Practically, this will be used by students or other researchers who attempt to search for gaining information about blending words and lexical meaning.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

This study will investigate blending words and the lexical meaning of several new blend words or vocabularies. The data will be taken from the internet, such as Pinterest, several websites, and an online urban dictionary. This study will focus on the blending and the lexical meaning of the words.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

- **Paradigmatic Morphology:** is a part of morphology that has phenomena which generally classified into “word creation” or “extra grammatical morphology” and regular (productive) English word formation as the opposite.

- **Word Formation Process:** the process of the occurrence of new words by doing several ways. These methods are compounding, borrowing, coinage, initialization, clipping, reduplication, back formation, conversion, derivation, inflection, onomatopoeia, acronyms, suppletion, and blending. In various ways, only blending is the focus of this research.
- **Blending:** is one of the processes of forming new words by separating several words with at least two different words. A front part of the first word and the back of the other words are blended to become a unity of words. Nevertheless, the new blend word has a new meaning that still relates to the source words.
- **Blend Word:** is a word formed from parts of two or more other words. A portion of word is sometimes morpheme, but it is not always.
- **Lexical Meaning:** the meaning of the words. It is about the meaning of root or base of the words without concerning any prefix or suffix such as -ed, -s, and others. Lexical meaning is also known as word meaning, semantic meaning, central meaning, and denotative meaning.

#### G. Previous Studies

In the first journal, Zaim (2018) analyzed the productivity of word formation of Indonesian words a study through qualitative descriptive research. The data are taken from several articles in several magazines and newspapers. The data analysis method is a distribution method that uses language itself as a language element as a research object. The researcher used theory from Booij (2007) that derivation and compounding are traditional word-formations. Several variants of the standard system, as stated in standard Indonesian grammar books

and guidelines for the formation of the Indonesian term, found a method of shifting acronyms, blending, and clipping formation. The researcher also revealed a new phenomenon which tends to form abbreviations to make the words easier to understand. The gap from this journal compared to my research is this journal analyzed the most productive word-formation of Indonesian words, and my research will analyze the process and the meaning of new blend words in English.

In the second journal, Giyatmi et al. (2017) investigated a study of English Blends that found in social media through descriptive qualitative. The data are from social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Blackberry Messenger, which described the phenomenon of blending words, kinds of English blends, and the process of English blending. The researchers used theory from Baur (1983) that a blend is a new lexeme formed from two or more words in which there is no transparent analysis into the morph. The researchers found 115 data, which were obtained from Instagram 65 data, Twitter 47 data, Blackberry Messenger 2 data, and Facebook 1 datum. The researchers found two types of blending, such as blending with clipping, there were 108 data, and with overlapping, there were 7 data. The gap of this journal compared to my research is the journal did not reveal the meaning of each blend words, instead of my research will analyze the meaning of each new blend words.

In the third journal, Ratih and Gusdian (2018) investigated word formation processes in English new words of Oxford English Dictionary to discover the process of word formation in English and find out which process of word formation is more productive. Besides, researchers analyzed the process of word formation in the new English words OED online 2012-2016. The researchers used

the theory from Harley (2006) that new words are a result of manipulating existing words. There are several processes found in new words in English from Oxford English Dictionary (OED) online, namely affixation (accretion, etc.), folk etymology (apastron, etc.), compounding (battleground, etc.), abbreviations (CABG, HR diagrams, etc.), acronyms (captcha, FLOP, etc.), borrowing (kinara, emoji, etc.), mixing (dataveillance, femcee, etc. ), cutouts (dom, eff, etc.), and rear formation (gank). The result of the journal is affixation is the most productive process of making new words in English. The gap from this journal compared to my research is the journal analyzed the most productive process of English words.

In the fourth journal, Nurhayati (2016) investigated word formation processes and a technique in understanding transvestite slang. The researcher used instrument & documentation interviews that were developed according to the formation of words and slang words used by Waria (Transvestite). The researcher used a theory from O'Grady and Guzman (1996) that blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are combined into one. This study revealed that Transvestite Tulungagung uses eleven-word formation processes and techniques for understanding slang words i.e., Derivation, Multiple Process, Acronym, Borrowing, Blending, Reduplication, Synonym, Coinage, Irregular Form, Echoism, Changing of Syllable Vowel and the technique of understanding Transvestite sentences by removing some suffixes. The gap from this journal compared to my research is the journal focused on the processes of word-formation on Transvestites in Indonesia. Meanwhile, my research will focus on the blending process of word formation in English.

In the fifth journal, Moreton et al. (2017) investigated emergent positional privilege in novel English blends. The researchers used experiments, and there are pair of nine words that are associated with the blends and their constructed definitions. The researchers used theory from Prince and Smolensky (2004) that in various languages, a positional constraint might appear high enough or might not have an observable effect on surface phonological patterns. Still, in this perspective, all positional constraints are a portion of the phonological grammar for all speakers. As a result, researchers showed that what they hypothesized as morphologically strong positions (heads, proper nouns, and nouns) gave rise to the position privilege effect in English. The results showed that there were phonological privileges between the main lexical categories, N > A > V and N categories could be subdivided into common nouns and nouns: PrN > cN > A > V. The gap from this journal compared to my research is this journal contains the phonological aspect, meanwhile my research will not examine about the phonological aspect.

In the sixth journal, Lepic (2016) investigated lexical blends and lexical patterns in English and American sign-language. The researcher analyzed the American Sign Language produced the lexical blends. The researcher used theory from Sandler (1999); the result of blend sign maintained the overall movement pattern of one of the constituent signs, producing segmented blend signs and prosody cannot be distinguished from simplex symptoms. Sandler (2005), in particular, the morphology of ASL was very non-concatenative; it caused that the morphology of ASL derivational lends supported to the construction-theoretical perspective of the lexicon. In ASL, lexical blends revealed when new patterns in a

language had been systematically arranged in a way that allowed signatories to spread the production of new signs to them. The researcher gave an example that included forming a COMMIT-TO-MEMORY sign by changing the WRITE-DOWN location to match the signs such as THINKING and KNOWING. The gap from this journal compared to my research is this journal contains the American Sign Language in the lexical blends. Meanwhile, my research will not use it as the sub aspect.

## **H. Research Method**

### **a. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative research method. The qualitative method that used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is one of the methods that exists in qualitative research by retrieving data then described and elaborated to find the facts contained in it. It is chosen due to the descriptive qualitative aims to reveal events or facts, circumstances, phenomena that actually occur. It aims to make a description of the factual and accurate events. The researcher interprets and describes the new blend words from blending process concerned with the situation or condition nowadays that young people often use the blending words in social media.

This research also uses constructivism of the philosophical paradigm because the topic of this research is related to the social aspect which describes human nature of the phenomenon based on social life around us. Furthermore, the approaches of this research involve Morphology and Semantics area. The specific aspect of Morphology that

be taken is in the aspect of word formation such as Blending and also the specific aspect of Semantics that be taken is in the aspect of lexical meaning in which they are discussed with the method. Blending and lexical meaning are related in the way of producing a new blend word.

#### **b. Instrument**

The instrument is one of important points that support this research to analyze. The main instrument of this research takes the researcher herself, who use the other instrument that people commonly refer to as an observation instrument. The observation instrument in this research carries out to the platform, such as Pinterest, several articles, and an online urban dictionary. The researcher is taken as the instrument because the researcher cannot find people who made the new blend words to be interviewed, or it is impossible to interview the creator's new blend words.

#### **c. Data Source**

The data are in new blend words, sentences, pictures that have words or sentences. The data consist of two words or more, which blend into one word. The data are taken from a platform called Pinterest that gives the words in the pictures. The researcher chooses Pinterest which contains such linguistic phenomena which relates to blend words. Besides, the blend words found on Pinterest are still random and it makes researcher sorts the data through two articles found on BuzzFeed and BoredPanda. These articles contain full of new blend words and from the online urban dictionary, which provides the interpretation of the historical

semantics. If the data are taken from Pinterest, BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles, the data consist of images that contain new blending words and have a new meaning from the word.

The sources are from the English articles are such as:

<https://www.buzzfeed.com/danieldalton/itinerant-indoorsman>

<https://www.boredpanda.com/modern-word-combinations-urban-dictionary/>

Researcher chooses the two articles above due to other researchers that have not examined the blend words based on the data in the articles yet. That makes the researcher wants to analyze based on a collection of blend words that only a few people know about it. Besides, the subjects of this research are from the users of 'Pinterest', the writers of the articles above, and the writers of the online urban dictionary.

#### **d. Data Collection**

The researcher takes the data in several ways. The first way from Pinterest is the researcher has to receive the data by searching for the keywords that relate to the blend words in this platform. The second way is the researcher takes the data by sorting the new blend words, which are unique and rare to use by people in general. The third way is the other data are also be taken by observing the websites which collect full of new blend words. The fourth way is by searching for the lexical meaning in the urban dictionary.

#### **e. Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes with using a descriptive technique based on a theory of Gries(2004) which contained “blending involves the creation of a new lexeme by combining a portion of at least two other source words where one is shortened in combination, and there are several parts of phonemic or graphemic forms overlapping source words” and theory of Ronneberger-Sibold (2006) which contained “blending is a subject to a pragmatic constraint worn from the desire of the speaker to form a blend with a definite degree of semantic transparency and depends on the purpose of the communication that varies.”

In this data analysis, the researcher analyzes the data by using several steps. Firstly, the researcher provides data on new blend words based on social media, especially from Pinterest pictures, BuzzFeed and BoredPanda articles. Secondly, the researcher identifies the data to be separated to understand the original words. Thirdly, the researcher selects the data which are suitable for this study of the research. Fourthly, the researcher analyzes the process based on history and etymology of the original words into the blending words. Fifthly, the researcher analyzes the types of lexical blending from the data. Sixthly, the researcher interprets the lexical meaning of new words that are blended from the original words.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter conveys about theories which relate to the object of this study and to guide the writer in comprehending the topic and the data. Furthermore, this chapter involves word formation, blending that divides to the definition and the kinds of blending, and the blend word which is included as non-standard language.

#### A. Paradigmatic Morphology

Bauer et al. (2013), English word formation was substantially focused on morphological grammar that has been studied by many scholars. The primary form of grammatical morphology was divided into extra-grammatical morphology and marginal morphology, according to Doleschal and Thornton (2000). For extra-grammatical morphology, it applied to a group of heterogeneous formations which did not concern with morphological grammar, such as an analogical or rule-like nature in the processes, that were not explicitly identifiable and the input did not use a prediction of a regular output according Mattiello (2013).

Moreover, another area of study in morphological research dealt with word creation that referred to all processing of new lexemes production, which was not covered by regular word-formation. It also included creative techniques such as shortening and blending, according to Ronneberger-Sibold (2008). For related creative techniques, Baldi and Dawar (2000) have used to name it “unconventional word formation” in which abbreviation and blending were out of conventional rules and norms. Zwick and Pullum (1987) separated them into “expressive versus plain morphology” of their pragmatic effect.

According to Hohenhaus (1996), called “Ad-hoc-Wortbildung” (ad hoc word formation) referred to blending and acronym as the creation of new word formations that was often using a direct analogy. According to Aronoff (1976), he classified clipping, acronym, and blending under the label “oddities.” Meanwhile, Bauer (1983) classified them into “unpredictable formations,” although he emphasized that in English, they are so familiar, yet it was misleading to concern them out of the ordinary”.

Lepic (2016) stated in the morphological domain, the eternal perception that lexical blends were a novelty, which could not be predicted seemed to have hindered the systematic analysis of lexical blending as a productive morphological process. Some of the linguists viewed lexical bending as a peripheral, marginal, extra-grammatical, or even simultaneously refused the reality, according to Marantz (2013). Nevertheless, the recent research revealed that though blend structure is gradient and probabilistic, rather than categorical and deterministic, it based on the prosodic and semantic considerations, according to Plag (2013).

The lexical blending seemed to lead to the computation among phenomena that adequate human language history should be expected to overcome, according to Lepic (2016). Behind whether or not it was possible to predict the formal structure of individual blends accurately, one aspect of lexical blends that was very attractive to morphology was the fact that several lexical blends could come together to form families of related blend words which was giving rise to patterns new morphology according to Lepic (2015).

## **B. Word Formation Process**

Word formation is a study in morphology that concerns the smallest denotative unit in the language, according to Booij (2007). Word formation is a study of producing new words in particular ways. Some specific ways relate to creating new words with the existing words, according to Plag (2003). Harley (2006) said the new words are created by manipulating the existing words. According to Hacken and Thomas (2013), the word-formation process is defined as the process of how to produce a new word by using some rules.

New words are produced by some processes such as affixation, compounding, and blending, which create the new words more productive than others, according to Harley (2006). Wei and Wenyu (2014) claimed that affixation, acronyms, conversion, old words with new meaning, clipping, compounding, and blending are the most frequent word formation processes of netspeak neologisms. Meanwhile, Bauer (1983) acknowledged if a word-formation process could be productive when it is appropriate in using new material productions. Thus, when it is not relevant to use, it became non-productive in the new material creations.

New words are created every day and always appear every year. Monitor (2017) said it could be around 14.7 words per day, or a new word is produced every 98 minutes. When it was calculated in a year, by the first of January 2017, approximately the estimation of new words in English was 1,041,257.5 numbers of words.

### **C. Blending**

In general, the formation of the blend is about to combine two lexemes or more and mostly accompanied by a derivation of one or some of them, but if there

is no derivation, it will make an overlap of the phonic or the orthograph at the fusion point according to Choroleeva (2015). Based on the morphological perspective, the words are formed using various patterns, and blending has confused a number of linguists who are trying to provide an integrated definition and a comprehensive structural description of this process according to Lehrer (2007). Nevertheless, Bednarova (2014) claimed as a word-formation process in which it is similar to shortening and combining two different words.

Hossenzaadeh (2014) said the term of blending concerns the combination of two words shortened in several words or at least one of them. Giyatmi (2017) added the shortening could happen through the omission in a part of words or through the overlapping of sound or letter in the result. Yule (2006) stated that blending is similar to compounding in which involves two separate words in the combination to create a new term. Giyatmi (2017) said the similarity of blending and compounding is due to those word-formation processes in which encounter the combination of two source words to create a new word, and the difference is in the blending, which has a shortening or clipping process before a new word is formed.

According to Renner et al. (2012), blending is a process of word-formation that combines at least two or several source words into a new blend word. In the process of creating a blend word, there is the removal of some phonological material such as *spoon* + *fork* to become *spork*. Many authors define the term of blending differently to involve a varied range of the process. Still, all definitions, like the example of source word one and source word two discussed above, follow

Bat-El (2017) in narrowly applying 'blend' to this process, according Moreton et al. (2017).

### a. Blending Types

Blending has several types or kinds that classified based on the process of the formation.

According to Enarsson (2006), blending classified as:

#### 1) Blending with overlapping

From this type of blending, the common process from this kind of blending is when the last part of the first word splinters and overlaps the beginning of the second word. The overlapping can occur in one or several phonemes. For instance, (**cartoon** + **tune**) become cartune, (**slang** + **language**) become slanguage, (**cell** + **celebrity**) become ccelebrity.

#### 2) Blending with clipping

This type of blending uses several different patterns to form blending with clipping such as bellow:

- This pattern keeps the whole parts of the first source word, but the second source word is separated and it only takes the last part. Then, the first word and the last second word are combined to make a new one. For instance, (**fan** + **magazine**) become fanzine, and (**food** + **alcoholic**) become foodholic.
- This pattern is the opposite from the previous pattern in which it keeps the second source word, but the first source word is separated and it

only takes the first part of the word. For instance, (**E**urope + **A**sia) become Eurasia.

- This pattern is commonly used that keeps the first part of the first word and the last part of the second word. For instance, (**br**eakfast + **lun**ch) become brunch.
- The last pattern is a combination of the first part of two or several words. For instance, (**ag**itation + **prop**aganda) become agiprop.

### 3) Clipping at morpheme boundaries

This type of blending is only created by a simple clipping or shortening at the morpheme boundaries. For instance, (**Ox**ford + **Cambr**idge) become Oxbridge.

### 4) Blending with clipping and overlapping

In this type of blending, there is a blend in which the process can be using both clipping and overlapping to create a new word. It can occur by clipping at first process and then there are same units that can overlap together.

According Kremmer (2006), he classified blending such as:

#### 1) Intercalative Blends

This type of blending is created when in the blending process there are two very integrated words which in the sound of one lexeme interspersed with the other sound. Between two words, there is one word whose middle part is omitted and replaced by the (mostly middle) part of the other word. For instance, (**ch**uckle + **snort**) become chortle, (**slim**y + **lit**he) become slithy.

#### 2) Overlap Blends

This type of blending is created when at least two source words or two lexemes share their phonological material. For instance, (**imagine** + **engineer**) become *imagineer*, (**glitter** + **literati**) become *glitterati*.

### 3) Substitution Blends

This type of blending is created by doing substitution or replacement of a part of a lexeme or a source word with the other whole word. For instance, (**stool** + **stargazing**) become *stoolgazing*, (**car** + **hijacking**) become *carjacking*.

## D. Blend Word

As the writer just explained above, blending is one of the processes of producing word creation. Many people have tried to define the lexical blends, but as a matter of fact, it only stands the preliminary that existed according to Beliaeva (2014) and Kemmer (2003) argued that lexical blends are so varied in which there is no neat in the form of taxonomy that can do justice to various phenomena. Nevertheless, according to Lepic (2016) stated lexical blend is word that is created through a combination of parts of other words and lexical blending is the creative process to make a lexical blend itself.

Furthermore, blend word or a lexical blend is a lexeme which formed by two or some source words in which one or sometimes all of source words are truncated in blended lexical construction, if there are two source words or more are truncated, the truncation will be the last part of first source word and the initial part of the second source word according to Kjellander (2019). Probably if blend word is compared to other neologisms, blend word belongs in new word that is very prominent in English according to Metcalf (2002).

Arndt-Lappe and Plag (2013) defined lexical blends as two constituent elements or compounds in which there is at least one constituent should lose some phonological material, where the beginning or the left part of word 1, and the final or the right part of word 2 survives. Beliaeva (2014) added the definition of lexical blends as lexical items that are formed by combining two or more forms of source words, so that only a portion of their orthographic and/or phonological material is retained and they have not been formed by a combination of morphs.

In the term of conceptual blending, Kremmer (2006) characterized the blend as a word that is cognitively related to the pre-existing words which activated together when using the blend. Jurado (2019) said this definition is closely related to the cognitive nature that underlies this word formation mechanism, and it is sufficiently precise to understand lexical blending as a sub-type of the overall main category, namely conceptual blending. Jurado (2019) also added the iconic nature is the important characteristic of blends. As Fandrych (2008) pointed out the name of blending is metaphorical due to the blend when it structurally and semantically mixes a random part of existing lexemes or splinters and it additionally mixes the semantic component mixture/blending, its form reflects its referent.

#### **E. Non-Standard Language (Slang)**

The exact dividing line between standard and nonstandard language variations is likely never to be agreed upon because language continues to change, but the standardized version of language is conceptually used by the education system, members of higher classes of society, and / or models for written systems according to Cheshire (2005). Snowden (2016) said it is corrected when

someone's grammar or pronunciation is corrected based on this standard language idea. Snowden (2016) also stated non-standard language variation is any language version that is different from the standard, from slight changes such as slang and regional dialects to very different varieties so that they are functionally separate of a language.

According to Bezuidenhout (2006) stated the use of non-standard language is something that undermines a linguistic agreement or it is an unusual or novel use. While in standard language, Rosen (2016) stated there is a conventional use based on the implicit or explicit agreement among members of linguistics about the form of language that is appropriate, given a certain situation. Actually blending is used not for standard or formal languages because it does not operate in the standard language according to Rot (1991), he claimed that blending does not operate in a standard language, but the blending is strong in non-standard language (slang).

#### **F. Lexical Meaning**

Lexical meaning is the actual meaning of the smallest unit in the language system. According to Chaer (1990) stated that lexical meaning can also interpreted as meaning in accordance with the reference, meaning in accordance with the result of the observation of the senses, or meaning that is really real in our lives. According to O'Grady (1996) defined lexical meaning as the meaning of a word that relevant to the interpretation of a sentence. Meanwhile, Butler (2005) said that lexical meaning concerns to the standard meaning list of a simple lexical meaning.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

This chapter conveys about findings and discussion of the study. The researcher analyzes the two aspects such as morphology and semantics that are more specified into blending process, the kinds of blending, and the lexical meaning of new blending words. Furthermore, this chapter has two sections. Firstly, the findings analyze the data based on the research questions. Secondly, the discussion analyzes the data deeper than the findings based on the theories of this study.

#### A. Findings

The data of new blend words based on Pinterest, BoredPanda article such as “30 Brilliant New Words We Should Add To A Dictionary”, and BuzzFeed article such as “18 Perfect Words You Need To Start Using Right Now”. Nevertheless, the researcher does not examine all the new blend words due to several reasons such as the inappropriate words, incomplete words, and any other words that hard to find the meanings. After the researcher sorts the new blend words from several sources, there are 23 new blend words as the data for the research. Thus, the researcher classifies and examines based on the blending process, the types of new blend words, and also the meaning of each lexical in accordance with the research questions in the first chapter.

##### a. Blending Process Based on History and Etymology

###### 1. *Boregasm*

The first new blend word is 'boregasm'. 'Boregasm' comes from the source words 'boredom' and 'orgasm'. Before that, the source word 'boredom' comes from the words 'bore' and 'dom'. According to Merriam Webster, the word 'bore' as a noun(3) was first used in 1766 and its origin is unknown. However, this word was popular among political and cultural figures in London in the 1760s, apparently ahead of the verb. Besides, 'dom' is an abbreviation of domestic, dominant, or dominion. Furthermore, the source word 'orgasm' as a nominal was first used around 1763 and in the verb was first used in 1972. The source word 'orgasm' comes from New Latin *orgasmus*, from Greek *orgasmos*, from *organ* means "to grow ripe and be lustful"; perhaps akin to Sanskrit *ūrjā* means "sap and strength".

## 2. *Mondaze*

The second new blend word is 'mondaze'. Behind this word, there is a history from Michael B. Blatz in the past which created a short song that mostly used the phrase 'Mondays s\*ck', and then it was concluded as 'Mondaze'. Furthermore, there was a meme of 'mondaze' from LOLcat contained a cat which is exhausted of working. Nevertheless, this blend word 'mondaze' comes from the source words 'Monday' and 'daze'. The source word 'Monday' as noun and verb were first used before the 12<sup>th</sup> century. This source word comes from Middle English, from Old English *mōnandæg*; akin to Old High German *mānatag* means "Monday"; akin to Old English *mōna* means "moon" and to Old English *dæg* means "day". Furthermore, the source word 'daze' as noun and verb were first

used in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. This source word comes from Middle English *dasen*, from Old Norse *\*dasa*; akin to Old Norse *dasask* means “to become exhausted”.

### 3. *Fauxpology*

The third new blend word is ‘fauxpology’. ‘Fauxpology’ comes from the source words ‘faux’ and ‘apology’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘faux’ is an adjective that was first used in 1682. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the word source was borrowed from the French which in English literacy means “false”. Furthermore, the source word ‘apology’ as noun was first used around 1533. The source word ‘apology’ comes from Middle French or Late Latin; Middle French *apologie*, from Late Latin *apologia*, from Greek, from *apo-* + *logos* means “speech”. According to Oxford Dictionary, the source word ‘apology’ was found in the middle 16<sup>th</sup> century. Its origin is from French *apologie*, or Late Latin from Greek *apologia* means “a speech in one’s own defence”, from *apo* means “away” + *-logia*.

### 4. *Nexterday*

The fourth new blend word is ‘nexterday’. ‘Nexterday’ comes from the source words ‘next’ and ‘yesterday’. According to Merriam Webster, the word ‘next’ as the preposition was first used before 12<sup>th</sup> century, as adverb, it was first used in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and as noun, it was first used in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In this source word comes from Middle English, from Old English *nēhst*, superlative of *nēah* means “nigh”. Furthermore, the source word ‘yesterday’ as adverb and noun were first used around the year before the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The source word ‘apology’

comes from Middle English *yesterday*, from Old English *giestran dæg*, from *giestran* means “yesterday” + *dæg* means “day”; akin to Old High German *gestaron* means “yesterday”, Latin *heri*, and Greek *chthes*.

#### 5. *Harassenger*

The fifth new blend word is ‘harassenger’. ‘Harassenger’ comes from the source words ‘harassment’ and ‘passenger’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘harassment’ is derived by the word ‘harass’. The word ‘harass’ is a noun that was first used in 1617. The origin of word ‘harass’ is from French *harasser*, from Middle French, from *harer* means “to set a dog on”, from Old French *hare* means “interjection used to incite dogs”, of Germanic origin; akin to Old High German *hier* “here”. In addition, according to Oxford Dictionary, another origin of ‘harass’ is from Germanic *hare* means “a cry urging a dog to attack. Furthermore, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, the source word ‘passenger’ as noun was first used around the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It comes from Middle English *passager*, from Anglo-French, from *passage* means “path, way, and passage”, from *passer*.

#### 6. *Textrovert*

The sixth new blend word is ‘textrovert’. ‘Textrovert’ is derived from two sources words ‘text’ and ‘extrovert’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘text’ as a noun was first used in 14<sup>th</sup> century and as a verb was first used in 1998. The source word is from Middle English, from Anglo-French *tiste*, *texte*, from Medieval Latin *textus*, from Latin, texture, context,

from *texere* means “to weave”. Furthermore, the source word ‘extrovert’ as a noun was first used in 1918. It is from modification of German *extravertiert*, from Latin *extra-* + *vertere*. In addition, the source word of ‘extrovert’ was found in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The origin is from *extro-* means variant of *extra-*, on the pattern of *intro-*) + Latin *vertere* means “to turn”.

### 7. Labourhood

The seventh new blend word is ‘labourhood’. ‘Labourhood’ comes from the source words ‘labour’ or ‘labor’ and ‘neighbourhood’ or ‘neighborhood’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘labour’ or ‘labor’ as noun and verb were first used in 14<sup>th</sup> century and as an adjective was first used in 1526. It is from Middle English, from Anglo-French *labur*, from Latin *labor*; perhaps akin to Latin *labare* means “to totter”, *labi* means “to slip”. Furthermore, the source word ‘labour’ or ‘labor’ as noun and verb were first used in 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was formed by neighbor+hood. Neighbor is from Middle English, from Old English *nēahgebūr* (akin to Old High German *nāhgibūr*); akin to Old English *nēah* means “near” and Old English *gebūr* means “dweller”. Hood as a noun suffix was from Middle English *-hod*, from Old English *-hād*; akin to Old High German *-heit* means “state”, Goth *haidus* means “way and manner”.

### 8. Mantrum

The eighth new blend word is ‘mantrum’. ‘Mantrum’ is derived from two source words ‘man’ and ‘tantrum’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘man’ as noun and verb were first used before 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is from

Middle English, from Old English *man* and *mon* mean “human being and male human”; akin to Old High German *man* means “human being”, Sanskrit *manu*. Furthermore, the source word ‘tantrum’ as a noun was first used in 1714 or in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of ‘tantrum’ is unknown. Besides, according to Oxford Dictionary, the origin of ‘man’ is from Old English *man* as a noun, *menn* as a noun in plural, *mannian* as a verb, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *man*, German *Mann*, and Sanskrit *manu* mean “mankind”.

#### 9. *Nonversation*

The ninth new blend word is ‘nonversation’. ‘Nonversation’ comes from the source words ‘non-’ and ‘conversation’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘non-’ as a prefix when it was first used is unknown. The origin of ‘non-’ is from Middle English, from Anglo-French, from Latin *non* means “not”, from Old Latin *noenum*, from *ne-* means “not” + *oinom*, neuter of *oinos* means “one”. Furthermore, the source word ‘conversation’ as a noun was first used in 14<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of source word ‘conversation’ is from Middle English *conversacioun*, from Anglo-French *conversacion*, from Latin *conversation-*, *conversatio*, from *conversari* means “to associate with”, and frequentative of *convertere* means “to turn around”.

#### 10. *Cellfish*

The tenth new blend word is ‘cellfish’. ‘Cellfish’ comes from the source words ‘cell-phone’ or ‘cellular’ and ‘selfish’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘cell-phone’ as a noun was first used in 1983 or in the 20<sup>th</sup> century,

the source word 'cellular' as an adjective was first used in 1716 or in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the source word 'cellular' as a noun was first used in 1985 or in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of 'cellular' is from New Latin *cellularis*, from *cellula* means "living cell", from Latin, diminutive of *cella* means "small room". Besides, from French *cellulaire*, from modern Latin *cellularis*, from *cellula* means "little chamber". Furthermore, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, the source word 'selfish' as an adjective was first used in 1628. The origin of 'selfish' is uncertain.

#### 11. *Askhole*

The eleventh new blend word is 'askhole'. 'Askhole' comes from the source words 'ask' and 'asshole'. According to Merriam Webster, the source word 'ask' as a verb was first used before the 12<sup>th</sup> century and as a noun was first used in 13<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of word 'ask' is from Middle English, from Old English *āscian*; akin to Old High German *eiscōn* means "to ask", Lithuanian *ieškoti* means "to seek", and Sanskrit *icchatī* means "he seeks". In addition, according to Oxford Dictionary, the origin of word 'ask' is from Old English *āscian*, *āhsian*, *āxian*, of West Germanic origin. Besides, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, 'asshole' in noun was first used 14<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of 'asshole' was uncertain.

#### 12. *Bedgasm*

The twelfth new blend word is 'bedgasm'. 'Bedgasm' comes from the source words 'bed' and 'orgasm'. According to Merriam Webster, the source

word ‘bed’ as noun and verb were first used before 12<sup>th</sup> century. The origin is from Middle English, going back to Old English *bedd* means “sleeping place and plot of ground prepared for plants,” going back to Germanic *\*badja-* (whence Old Frisian *bed* means “sleeping place,” Old High German *betti*, Old Norse *beðr* means “bolster and bedding,” Gothic *badi* means “sleeping place”), of uncertain origin. Furthermore, the source word ‘orgasm’ as a nominal was first used around 1763 and in the verb was first used in 1972. The source word ‘orgasm’ comes from New Latin *orgasmus*, from Greek *orgasmos*, from *organ* means “to grow ripe and be lustful”; perhaps akin to Sanskrit *ūrjā* means “sap and strength”.

### 13. *Internest*

The thirteenth new blend word is ‘internest’. ‘Internest’ comes from the source words ‘internet’ and ‘nest’. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, the source word ‘internet’ as a noun was first used in 1974. According to Oxford Dictionary, the source word ‘internet’ comes from *inter-* means “reciprocal or mutual” + *network*. The origin of ‘internet’ was uncertain. Furthermore, the source word ‘nest’ as a noun was first used before 12<sup>th</sup> century and as a verb was first used in 13<sup>th</sup> century based on Merriam Webster Dictionary. The original is Middle English, from Old English; akin to Old High German *nest* means “nest”, Latin *nidus*. In addition, according to Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘nest’ is from Old English, of Germanic origin; related to Latin *nidus*, from the Indo-European bases of *nether* means “down” and *sit*.

#### 14. *Chairdrobe*

The fourteenth new blend word is 'chairdrobe'. 'Chairdrobe' comes from the source words 'chair' and 'wardrobe'. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, the source word 'chair' as noun was first used in 13th century and verb first used in 1552 or in the middle 16<sup>th</sup> century. The origin is from Middle English *chaiere*, from Anglo-French, from Latin *cathedra*, from Greek *kathedra*, from *kata-* means "cata-" + *hedra* means "seat". Furthermore, the source word 'chair' as a noun was first used in 14<sup>th</sup> century. The origin is from Middle English *warderobe*, from Anglo-French \**warderobe*, *garderobe*, from *warder*, *garder* means "to guard" + *robe* means "robe". In addition, according to Oxford Dictionary, the word 'wardrobe' is from Old Northern French *warderobe*, variant of Old French *garderobe*, from *garder* "to keep" + *robe* "robe or dress".

#### 15. *Hiberdating*

The fifteenth new blend word is 'hiberdating'. 'Hiberdating' comes from the source words 'hibernate' and 'dating' or 'date'. According to Merriam Webster, the source word 'hibernate' as a verb was first used in 1816. The original is from Latin *hibernatus*, past participle of *hibernare* to pass the winter, from *hibernus* of winter; akin to Latin *hiems* winter, Greek *cheimōn*. Furthermore, the source word 'dating' or 'date' as a noun was first used 14th century and as a verb was first used in 15<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of 'date' (noun1) was from Middle English, from Anglo-French, ultimately from Latin *dactylus*. Another origin of 'date' (noun2, verb) was from Middle English, from Anglo-

French, from Late Latin *data*, from *data* (as in *data Romae* means “given at Rome”), feminine of Latin *datus*, past participle of *dare* means “to give”; akin to Latin *dos* means “gift and dowry”, Greek *didonai* means “to give”.

#### 16. *Destinesia*

The sixteenth new blend word is ‘destinesia’. ‘Destinesia’ comes from the source words ‘destination’ and ‘amnesia’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘destination’ as noun was first used in 14th century. The origin of ‘destination’ is formed by ‘destine’ which comes from Middle English, from Anglo-French *destiner*, from Latin *destinare*, from *de-* + *-stinare* (akin to Latin *stare* means “to stand”). In addition, according to Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘destination’ is from late Middle English: from Latin *destinatio(n-)*, from *destinare* means “make firm or establish”. The original sense was ‘the action of intending someone or something for a purpose’ and later ‘being destined for a place’, hence from the early 19th century it referred to the place itself. Furthermore, the source word ‘destination’ as noun was first used in 1772. The origin is from New Latin, from Greek *amnēsia* means “forgetfulness”, alteration of *amnēstia*.

#### 17. *Texpectation*

The seventeenth new blend word is ‘texpectation’. ‘Texpectation’ comes from the source words ‘text’ and ‘expectation’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘text’ as a noun was first used in 14<sup>th</sup> century and as a verb was first used in 1998. The source word is from Middle English, from Anglo-

French *tiste*, *texte*, from Medieval Latin *textus*, from Latin, texture, context, from *texere* means “to weave”. Furthermore, according to Oxford Dictionary, the source word ‘expectation’ as noun was first used in 1540 or in the middle 16<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, the origin of word ‘expectation’ is from Latin *expectatio* as a noun and from the verb *expectare*.

#### 18. *Youniverse*

The eighteenth new blend word is ‘youniverse’. ‘Youniverse’ comes from the source words ‘you’ and ‘universe’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘you’ as pronoun was first used before 12<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of ‘you’ is from Middle English, from Old English *ēow*, dative & accusative of *gē* means you; akin to Old High German *iu*, dative of *ir* means you, Sanskrit *yūyam* means you. Furthermore, the source word ‘universe’ as noun was first used in 1589. The origin of ‘universe’ is from Middle English, from Latin *universum*, from neuter of *universus* means “entire and whole”, from *uni-* + *versus* means “turned toward”, from past participle of *vertere* means “to turn”.

#### 19. *Nomonym*

The nineteenth new blend word is ‘nomonym’. ‘Nomonym’ comes from the source words ‘nom’ and ‘homonym’. The source word ‘nom’ is onomatopoeia and the origin of this word is unknown. Furthermore, according to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘homonym’ as a noun was first used in 1697. The origin of ‘homonym’ is from Latin *homonymum*, from Greek *homōnymon*, from neuter

of *homonymos*. In addition, according to Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘homonym’ was found in late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, the origin of word ‘homonym’ is from Latin from Greek *homōnumon*, neuter of *homōnumos* means “having the same name”, from *homos* means “same” + *onoma* means “name”.

#### 20. *Juggersnot*

The twentieth new blend word is ‘juggersnot’. ‘Juggersnot’ comes from the source words ‘juggernaut’ and ‘snot’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘juggernaut’ as noun was first used in 1841. The origin of ‘juggernaut’ is from Hindi *Jagannāth*, literally in their beliefs; lord of the world is title of Vishnu. In addition, according to Oxford Dictionary, the extension of Juggernaut is the form of Krishna worshipped in Puri Orissa, where his image is dragged through the streets in an annual festival. Furthermore, according to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘snot’ as a noun was first used in 15<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of ‘snot’ is from Middle English, from Old English *gesnot*; akin to Old High German *snuzza* means “nasal mucus”.

#### 21. *Carcolepsy*

The twenty-first new blend word is ‘carcolepsy’. ‘Carcolepsy’ comes from the source words ‘car’ and ‘narcolepsy’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘car’ as noun was first used in 14<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of ‘car’ is from Middle English *carre* means “cart, wagon, and small cartload,” borrowed from Anglo-French *carre* or *charre*, then it was going back to Latin *carra*, plural of *carrum*, neuter variant of *carrus* “a kind of Gaulish

wagon,” borrowed from the Gaulish outcome of Celtic *kʷs-o-*, whence also Old Irish *carr* means “cart and wagon,” Welsh *car* means “vehicle”. Furthermore, according to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘narcolepsy’ as a noun was first used in 1880. It was borrowed from French *narcolepsie*, from *narco-* means *narco* + *lepsie* means *lepsy*.

### 22. *Nerdjacking*

The twenty-second new blend word is ‘nerdjacking’. ‘Nerdjacking’ comes from the source words ‘nerd’ and ‘hijacking’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘man’ as noun was first used in 1951. The origin of word ‘nerd’ is unknown. Nevertheless, the word ‘nerd’ is predicted from *nerd*, in which it is a creature in the children's book *If I Ran the Zoo* (1950) by Dr. Seuss (Theodor Geisel). Furthermore, the source word ‘hijacking’ as a verb was first used in 1923 originally US, but the source word ‘hijacking’ as a noun is unknown since when it was used. Also, the origin of ‘hijacking’ is unknown.

### 23. *Irrightional*

The twenty-third new blend word is ‘irrightional’. ‘Irrightional’ comes from the source words ‘irrational’ and ‘right’. According to Merriam Webster, the source word ‘irrational’ as an adjective was first used in 14<sup>th</sup> century and a noun was first used in 1646. The origin of ‘irrational’ is from Middle English, from Latin *irrationalis*, from *in-* + *rationalis* means “rational”. Furthermore, the source word ‘right’ as an adjective, noun, adverb, and verb was first used before 12<sup>th</sup> century. The origin of ‘right’ in adjective is from Middle English, from Old

English *riht*; akin to Old High German *reht* means “right”, Latin *rectus* means “straight and right”, *regere* means “to lead straight, direct, and rule”, *rogare* means “to ask”, Greek *oregein* means “to stretch out”. The origin of ‘right’ in noun is from Middle English, from Old English *riht*, from *riht* in adjective.

## b. Blending Types

### 1. *Boregasm*

The blending type of ‘boregasm’ is a blending with clipping or substitution blend. The reason is when the blend word ‘boregasm’ comes from two parts of the source words ‘boredom’ and ‘orgasm’, which cuts in one or both of them. The type of blending with clipping or substitution blend here is when the part of the source word ‘boredom’ is cut in the splinters ‘bore’ and ‘dom’, also in the source word ‘orgasm’ it cuts in the splinters ‘or’ and ‘gasm’. The part of the first source word takes the splinter ‘bore’ and the part of the second source word takes the splinter ‘gasm’. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the splinters ‘bore’ and ‘gasm’ are paired together to form a new blend word ‘boregasm’. Thus, this type of blending with clipping or substitution blend occurs due to the both source words that only have a deduction of the splinter of source words before they are blended.

### 2. *Mondaze*

The blending type of ‘mondaze’ is a blending with overlapping or overlap blend. The reason is when the blend word ‘mondaze’ comes from two parts of the

source words 'Monday' and 'daze' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the part of the source word 'Monday' has no fragment truncation and the source word 'daze' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation in words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source word. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the source words 'Monday' and 'daze' are combined and overlap occurs in the source word 'day' with the splinter 'daze' to form the new blend word 'mondaze'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words in which have overlapping when they are blended.

### 3. *Fauxpology*

The blending type of 'fauxpology' is a blending with clipping or substitution blend. The reason is when the source word 'fauxpology' comes from two parts of the source words 'faux' and 'apology' which has a cut in one or both. The type of blending with clipping or substitution blend here is when the part of the source word 'apology' is cut in the splinter 'a' and 'pology'. In the source word 'faux', there is no deduction or shortening in the splinter. In the first part of the source word, it only takes the splinter 'faux', while the second part of the source word only takes the splinter 'pology'. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the words 'faux' and splinter 'pology' are paired together to form the new blend word 'fauxpology'. Thus, blending with clipping or substitution blend occurs due to only one source word which has a cut of the word before the two source words are blended.

#### 4. *Nexterday*

The blending type of 'nexterday' is a blending with clipping and overlapping. The reason is when the source word 'nexterday' comes from two parts of the source words 'next' and 'yesterday' are cut in one or both of them. The type of blending with clipping and overlapping blend here is when the part of the source word 'yesterday' is cut off in the splinter 'yes' and 'terday'. In the source word 'next', there is no deduction or shortening in the splinter. The part of the first source word, it takes the splinter 'next', while the part of the second source word only takes the splinter 'terday'. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the words 'next' and splinter 'terday' are paired together to form the new blend word 'nexterday'. Furthermore, there is an overlapping in the fragment 't' from the two source words. Thus, this type of blending with clipping and overlapping occurs due to one of the two source words in which has a splinter cut and then overlapping occurs when the source words are blended.

#### 5. *Harassenger*

The blending type of 'harassenger' is a blending with clipping and overlapping. The reason is when the blend word 'harassenger' comes from two parts of the source words 'harassment' and 'passenger' which have a cut or shortened splinter of one or both of the source words. The type of blending with clipping and overlapping here is when the source part of the word 'harassment' cuts in the splinters 'harass' and 'ment' and also in the source word 'passenger' cuts on the fragments 'p' and 'assenger'. The first part of the source word takes 'harass' and the second part of the source word takes 'assenger'. Furthermore, the

blending occurs when parts of the words 'harass' and 'assenger' are combined and overlap occurs in two splinters 'ass' to form a new blend word 'harassenger'. Thus, this type of blending with clipping and overlapping occurs due to both source words have a partial cut of words and then overlapping occurs when the source words are blending.

#### 6. *Textrovert*

The blending type of 'textrovert' is a blending with overlapping or overlap blend. The reason is when the word blend 'textrovert' comes from two parts of the source words 'text' and 'extrovert' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the part of the source word 'text' has no fragment truncation and the source word 'extrovert' also has no fragment truncation, but changes in words when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the words 'text' and 'extrovert' are combined and overlap occurs in two splinters 'ext' to form a new blend word 'textrovert'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words in which have overlapping when they are blended.

#### 7. *Labourhood*

The blending type of 'labourhood' is a blending with clipping and overlapping. The reason is when the word blend 'labourhood' comes from two parts of the source word 'labour' and 'neighbourhood' which have a cut or shortened splinter of one or both of the source words. The type of blending with

clipping and overlapping here is when the part of the source word 'labour' does not have a splinter cut, but in the source word 'neighbourhood', it cuts the fragments 'neigh' and 'bourhood'. The first part of the source word taken is 'labour' and the second part of the source word taken is 'bourhood'. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'labour' and 'bourhood' are combined and overlap occurs in splinters 'bour' to form a new blend word 'labourhood'. Thus, this type of blending with clipping and overlapping occurs due to one of the two source words in which has a splinter cut and then overlapping occurs when the source words are blended.

#### 8. *Mantrum*

The blending type of 'mantrum' is a blending with overlapping or overlapping blend. The reason is when the blend word 'mantrum' comes from two parts of the source words 'man' and 'tantrum' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the source part of the word 'man' has no fragment truncation and the source word 'tantrum' also does not have fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the source words 'man' and 'tantrum' are combined and overlap occurs in the source word 'man' to the splinter 'tan' to create a new blend word 'tantrum'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words in which have overlapping when they are blended.

### 9. *Nonversation*

The blending type of 'nonversation' is a blending with overlapping or overlap blend. The reason is when the blend word 'nonversation' comes from two parts of the source words 'non' and 'conversation' that have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the part of the source word 'non' has no fragment truncation and the source word 'conversation' also has no fragment, but transformation of words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the words 'non' and 'conversation' are combined together and overlap occurs in the source word 'non' to the splinter 'con' to create a new blend word 'nonversation'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words in which have overlapping when they are blended.

### 10. *Cellfish*

The blending type of 'cellfish' is a blending with overlapping or overlap blend. The reason is when the blend word 'cellfish' comes from two parts of the source words 'cell' and 'selfish' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the source word 'cell' has no fragment truncation and the source word 'selfish' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'cell' and 'selfish' are joined together and overlap occurs in the source word 'cell' to the splinter 'sel' which forms the

new blend word 'cellfish'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to one of the two source words which has overlapping when they are blended.

#### 11. *Askhole*

The blending type of 'askhole' is a blending with overlapping or overlapping blend. The reason is when the blend word 'askhole' comes from two parts of the source words 'ask' and 'asshole' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the source word 'ask' has no fragment truncation and the source word 'asshole' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'ask' and 'asshole' are combined together and overlap occurs in the source word 'ask' and splinter 'ass' which form the new blend word 'askhole'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words which have overlapping when they are blended.

#### 12. *Bedgasm*

The blending type of 'bedgasm' is a blending with clipping or substitution blend. The reason is that when the blend word 'bedgasm' comes from two parts the source words 'bed' and 'orgasm' that have a cut in one or both. The type of blending with clipping or substitution blend here is when the part of the source word 'orgasm' is cut in the splinter parts 'or' and 'gasm'. In the word source 'bed'

there is no deduction or shortening in the splinter. The part of the first source word only takes 'bed', while the part of the second source word only takes the splinter 'gasm'. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the word 'bed' and splinter 'gasm' are paired together to form the new blend word 'bedgasm'. Thus, blending with clipping or substitution blend occurs due to only one source word which has a cut of the word before the two source words are blended.

### 13. *Internest*

The blending type of 'internest' is a blending with overlapping or overlapping blend. The reason is when the blend word 'internest' comes from two parts of the source words 'internet' and 'nest' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the part of the source word 'internet' has no fragment truncation, and the source word 'nest' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'internet' and 'nest' are combined together and overlap occurs in the splinter 'net' with the source word 'nest' to form the new blend word 'internest'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words in which have overlapping when they are blended.

### 14. *Chairdrobe*

The blending type of 'chairdrobe' is a blending with clipping or substitution blend. The reason is when the blend word 'Chairdrobe' comes from

two parts, the source words 'chair' and 'wardrobe' which have a cut in one or both of them. The type of blending with clipping or substitution blend here is when the source word 'wardrobe' has a cut in the splinters 'war' and 'drobe'. In the word source 'chair', there is no deduction or shortening in the splinter. The part of the first source word only uses 'chair', while the part of the second source word only uses the splinter 'drobe'. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the words 'chair' and splinter 'drobe' are paired together to form the new blend word 'chairdrobe'. Thus, blending with clipping or substitution blend occurs due to only one source word which has a cut of the word before the two source words are blended.

#### 15. *Hiberdating*

The blending type of 'hiberdating' is a blending with clipping or substitution blend. The reason is when the blend word 'hiberdating' comes from two parts, the source words 'hibernate' and 'dating' which have a cut in one or both of them. The type of blending with clipping or substitution blend here is when the part of the source word 'hibernate' has a cut in the splinter parts 'hiber' and 'nate'. In the word source 'dating', there is no deduction or shortening in the splinter. The part of the first source word only uses 'hiber', while the part of the second source word keeps the whole source word 'dating'. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the splinter 'hiber' and the word 'dating' are paired together and form a new blend word 'hiberdating'. Thus, blending with clipping or substitution blend occurs due to only one source word which has a cut of the word before the two source words are blended.

### 16. *Destinesia*

The blending type of 'destinesia' is a blending with clipping and overlapping. The reason is when the blend word 'destinesia' comes from two parts of the source words 'destination' and 'amnesia' which have a cut or shortened splinter of one or both of the source words. The type of blending with clipping or substitution blend here is when the source word 'destination' truncates in the 'destin' and 'ation' sections and also in the source word 'amnesia' cuts in the splinters 'am' and 'nesia'. The part of the first source word only takes 'destin' and the part of the second source word only takes 'nation'. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the word 'destin' and 'nation' are combined together and overlap occurs in the fragment 'n' to form the new blend word 'destinesia'. Thus, this type of blending with clipping and overlapping occurs due to both source words which have a partial cut of words and then overlapping occurs when they are blended.

### 17. *Texpectation*

The blending type of 'texpectation' is a blending with overlapping or overlap blend. The reason is when the blend word 'textpectation' comes from two parts of the source words 'text' and 'expectation' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the part of the source word 'text' has no fragment truncation, and the source word 'expectation' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'text'

and 'expectation' are combined together and both overlap in the two fragments 'ex' to form a new blend word 'textpectation'. Although there is the letter 't' between 'x' and 'p', the letter 't' is not read. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words which have fragments that overlap when they are blended.

#### 18. *Youniverse*

The blending type of 'youniverse' is a blending with overlapping or overlap blend. The reason is when the word blend 'youniverse' comes from two parts of the source words 'you' and 'universe' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the part of the source word 'you' has no fragment truncation, and the source word 'universe' also does not have fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'you' and 'universe' are combined together and both overlap in the source word 'you' to the splinter 'u' that form the new blend word 'youniverse'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words which have fragments that overlap when they are blended.

#### 19. *Nomonym*

The blending type of 'nomonym' is a blending with overlapping or overlapping blend. The reason is when the blend word 'nomonym' comes from two parts of the source words 'nom' and 'homonym' which have overlapping

fragment or splinter between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the source word 'nom' has no fragment truncation, and the source word 'homonym' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is an overlap between the two parts of the source word. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'nom' and 'homonym' are combined together and overlap occurs in the source word 'nom' and splinter 'hom' which form the new blend word 'nomonym'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words which have splinters that overlap when they are blended.

#### 20. *Juggersnot*

The blending type of 'juggersnot' is a blending with overlapping or overlapping blend. The reason is when the blend word 'juggersnot' comes from two parts of the source words 'juggernaut' and 'snot' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the part of the source word 'juggernaut' has no fragment truncation, and the source word 'snot' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is overlap between the two halves of the source words. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'juggernaut' and 'snot' are combined together and overlap occurs in the splinter 'naut' changes the source word 'snot' in the last part of the word into the blend word 'juggersnot'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words in which have overlapping when they are blended.

### 21. *Carcolepsy*

The blending type of 'carcolepsy' is a blending with overlapping or overlapping blend. The reason is when the blend word 'carcolepsy' comes from two parts of the source words 'car' and 'narcolepsy' which have overlapping fragments between the two source words. The type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend here is when the source word 'car' has no fragment truncation, and the source word 'narcolepsy' also has no fragment truncation, but transformation of words occurs when there is overlap between the two parts of the source word. Furthermore, the blending occurs when parts of the words 'car' and 'narcolepsy' are combined together and overlap occurs in the source words 'car' to the splinter 'nar' which form the new blend word 'carcolepsy'. Thus, this type of blending with overlapping or overlap blend occurs due to the two source words in which have overlapping when they are blended.

### 22. *Nerdjacking*

The blending type of 'nerdjacking' is a blending with clipping or substitution blend. The reason is when the blend word 'nerdjacking' comes from two parts, the source words 'nerd' and 'hijacking' which have cuts in one or both of them. The type of blending with clipping or substitution blend here is when the part of the source word 'hijacking' has cuts in the splinter parts 'hi' and 'jacking'. In the source word 'nerd' there is no deduction or shortening in the splinter. The first part of the source word used remains 'nerd', while the second part of the source word taken is just the 'jacking' splinter. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the words 'nerd' and splinter 'jacking' are paired together and form the new

blend word ‘nerdjacking’. Thus, blending with clipping or substitution blend occurs due to only one source word which has a cut of the word before the two source words are blended.

### 23. Irrightional

The blending type of ‘irrightional’ is an intercalative blend. The reason is when the word ‘irrightional’ blend comes from two parts of the source word ‘irrational’ and ‘right’ which have a splinter fused in the middle between the two source words or there are interlaced splinter of the two source words. Intercalative blend type here is when the source word ‘irrational’ has no fragment truncation and the source word ‘snot’ also has no fragment truncation, but the transformation of words occurs when there is a splinter fusion between the two parts of the source word. Furthermore, the blending occurs when the words ‘irrational’ and ‘right’ are combined together and there is a union of the source word ‘right’ into the ‘rat’ splinter which converts the middle of the word into the word ‘irrightional’. Thus, this type of intercalative blend occurs because in the blending process there is a fusing interval between the two source words.

#### c. The Meaning of New Blend Words

##### 1. *Boregasm*

The word blend ‘boregasm’ is a noun and a verb based on two source words which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the meaning of the blend word ‘boregasm’ is the result or action that culminates in a sense of boredom. The blend word ‘boregasm’ also means

referring to meaning such as filling one's capacity for boredom to the extreme extent of that person. For instance, 'this quarantine is so boring that I just boregasm,' and 'yeah, I feel the same way and I have a difficult homework every day, double boregasm.' From the definition and these two examples, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend 'boregasm' is a combination of the meanings of the two source words namely 'boredom' (which means boredom) and 'orgasm' (which means excited, but if seen from the first source word the source word 'orgasm' can interpreted with the peak of the feeling).

### 2. *Mondaze*

The blend word 'mondaze' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Dictionary.com, the blend word 'mondaze' can be interpreted as a funny term for a fool found at the beginning of the work week. However, according to the Urban Dictionary, the meaning of the word 'mondaze' blend is a very displeased feeling towards the end of the weekend and no choice but to face reality again. Another meaning can also means dazed due to facing Monday and usually occurs when going to work after having fun on the previous weekend. For instance, 'I wish it was Friday, but I have a mondaze at work.' From the definition and the example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend 'Mondaze' is a combination of the source words 'Monday' (which means one day in a week before Tuesday and after Sunday) and 'daze' (which means confused and unconscious).

### 3. *Fauxpology*

The word blend 'fauxpology' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. The word blend 'fauxpology' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word 'fauxpology' is like someone who apologizes by shifting logic that aims to act as if responsible for the actions that have been carried out. According to Slangit.com, the word blend 'fauxpology' is a false or insincere apology, usually done by people who do not think too much about their mistakes, but are forced to apologize to others. People who used to do this are like artists, politicians, and others. An example of this blend, 'people know that the artist is only doing fauxpology for his mistakes.' From the definition and the example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend 'fauxpology' is a combination of the source words 'faux' (which means false or fake) and 'apology' (which means an expression of regret for something wrong).

#### 4. *Nexterday*

The word blend 'nexterday' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the blend word 'nexterday' is the day after tomorrow or two days after today. For instance, a woman says 'I think I will go to the mall nexterday because there are lots of discounts and promos at the groceries,' then a man says 'no, I think nexterday you are better not going to anywhere because government policies prohibit crowding.' From the definition and two examples, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word 'nexterday' blend is a blend of the source words 'next' (which means

forward, upcoming or afterward) and ‘yesterday’ (which means the day before today).

#### 5. *Harassenger*

The word blend ‘harassenger’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘harassenger’ is a passenger who is constantly concerned about the driver’s skills, warns about the safe distance from the front of the car, and warns against speed limits and indicates driver navigation errors. For instance, a passenger says, ‘can you slow down? It is dangerous if we approach a reasonable speed limit,’ then the driver replies, ‘stop being a harassenger!’ From the definition and the example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘harassenger’ is a combination of the source words ‘harassment’ (which means temptation or annoyance) and ‘passenger’ (which means people sit on public or private vehicles other than the driver).

#### 6. *Textrovert*

The word blend ‘textrovert’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the word blend ‘textrovert’ is someone who feels a sense of increased courage towards texting, rather than direct communication with others. Another meaning is someone who more often and prefers to say what he feels through the message. For example, a woman asks about her friend's date, ‘How was your date yesterday?’ His friend replies, ‘During a date he didn’t talk too much, but when he

was at home, he said everything he felt while dating. He is such a textrovert.’ From the understanding and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘textrovert’ is a combination of the source words ‘text’ (which means words in written form or print) and ‘extrovert’ (which means someone who has character the dominant outside self).

### 7. *Labourhood*

The word blend ‘labourhood’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘labourhood’ is the neighborhood where you work or you do intensive work which is different from the neighbor where you live. For instance, a sister asks ‘how's your labourhood? Is it comfortable there?’ I answer ‘I don't feel comfortable in my labourhood, I want to immediately resign from my current job.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word ‘labourhood’ is a combination of the source words ‘labour’ (which means work, especially hard work) and ‘neighbourhood’ (which means the area around the place or person).

### 8. *Mantrum*

The word blend ‘mantrum’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘mantrum’ is when an adult male who throws a tantrum, becomes irrational and uncontrollably angry for no apparent reason. For instance, I said ‘do you know that the boss has a tantrum?’ My colleague said ‘I know he has a tantrum when he

doesn't get what he wants.' I said, 'yeah, exactly, you are right.' From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend 'mantrum' is a combination of the source words 'man' (which means an adult male) and 'tantrum' (which means someone who is in a state of uncontrolled anger, usually in children).

#### 9. *Nonversation*

The word blend 'nonversation' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the blend word 'nonversation' is a conversation between two people who either one or both of them have no interest in chatting and nothing important is discussed. Usually 'nonversation' is short and the answer to the point makes the conversation difficult to develop. For instance, the 'nonversation' of the following two people, X said 'how are you today?' Y said, 'well,' X continued 'what have you done today?' Y answered 'not much.' From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend 'nonversation' is a combination of the source words 'non' (which means to express denial) and 'conversation' (which means a conversation, usually informal between two or more people where ideas or news are exchanged).

#### 10. *Cellfish*

The word blend 'cellfish' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the blend word 'cellfish' is someone who is cool to talk alone with others via cell phone and

ignores or does not take into account the people around him. For instance, ‘you are always noisy with your cell phone when we are sleeping, you are too cellfish!’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘cellfish’ is a combination of the source words ‘cell’ (which refers to the phrase ‘cell phone’ which means a telephone that has access to a cellular radio system that is used in a large area and without a physical connection to a network) and ‘selfish’ (which means cared less about others and tended to be selfish).

#### 11. *Askhole*

The word blend ‘askhole’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the word blend ‘askhole’ is when someone asks an opinion or suggestion to someone else, but the person ignores the suggestion instead and does the opposite of what is suggested. For instance, a woman asks, ‘Should I go on a diet today or not?’ and a friend replies, ‘yes, you have to live healthy,’ then the woman eats a lot of food that day, and her friend says ‘you are an askhole!’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘askhole’ is a combination of the source words ‘ask’ (which means to say something to look for information or answers) and ‘asshole’ (which means something stupid or a despicable person).

#### 12. *Bedgasm*

The word blend ‘bedgasm’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the word blend ‘bedgasm’ is someone who is passionate or eager to reach the top of the mattress

after being tired and stressed working for 18 hours on an active day to rest and release the burden of mind and physical. For instance, ‘when I work, I can stay awake and work hard, but when I get home, I will climb on the bed and have fifteen minutes of bedgasm.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘bedgasm’ is a combination of the source words ‘bed’ (which means furniture usually in the form of a mattress and cover for resting or sleeping) and ‘orgasm’ (which means excited).

### 13. *Internest*

The word blend ‘internest’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the word blend ‘internest’ is a place that forms a cocoon or nest where lots of pillows, bolsters, blankets and comfortable items are around and spend time by playing the internet. For instance, I ask, ‘where is your sister?’ I answered, ‘he is at his internest and does not want to leave.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘internest’ is a combination of the source words ‘internet’ (which means a global network that provides a variety of information and communication) and ‘nest’ (which means the place chosen by birds laying their eggs and accommodating their children).

### 14. *Chairdrobe*

The word blend ‘chairdrobe’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘chairdrobe’ is the art of stacking clothes on a chair that is usually used to be

a place containing clothes or dresses and when there are no chairs that can be used, people will bend down to the floor as a floordrobe. For instance, ‘I didn’t find my pants in the closet, and then I found it in my chairdrobe.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘chairdrobe’ is a combination of the source words ‘chair’ (which means a place to sit usually has four legs) and ‘wardrobe’ (which means a large place such as a tall cabinet for hanging clothes).

#### 15. *Hiberdating*

The word blend ‘hiberdating’ is a verb based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘hiberdating’ is that someone ignores or does not care about other people especially his/her friends when that person is dating his girlfriend/her boyfriend. For instance, ‘I haven’t seen him since a week ago, he was hiberdating with his girlfriend.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘hiberdating’ is a combination of the source words ‘hibernate’ (which means an animal that spends winter in an inactive state or it could be someone who is inactive or indoors for a long time) and ‘dating’ (which means going out with someone who has a relationship with him or someone he likes).

#### 16. *Destinesia*

The word blend ‘destinesia’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘destinesia’ is a condition when someone walks or goes to a place with a

purpose, but when you arrive at that place, then you realize that you forget what you originally intended to go there. For instance, 'I walk into the living room, then I get destinesia, I forget why I want to come here.' From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend 'destinesia' is a combination of the source words 'destination' (which means where people make special trips to visit or go to) and 'amnesia' (which means losing some memory or in total memory).

#### 17. *Textpectation*

The word blend 'textpection' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word 'textpection' is a feeling of anticipation or a feeling of impatience when sending a message in waiting for someone else's response via text message. For instance, I ask my bestfriend, 'why do I feel restless when I'm texting with my boyfriend?' she says, 'when you wait and expect a response from your boyfriend, it means that textpection is affecting your mind.' From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the blend word 'textpection' is a combination of the source words 'text' (which means words in written form) and 'expectation' (which means a strong belief in something will happen).

#### 18. *Youniverse*

The word blend 'youniverse' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word 'youniverse' is a world of yourself or a world that you create with a spiritual

concept or with the power to choose your own choices, organize, and control yourself, your own thoughts, and your own circumstances. For instance, my friend asks me for a quote, and then I say ‘you can live in your youniverse when you believe in yourself.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘youniverse’ is a combination of the source words ‘you’ (which means to refer to someone faced or in general) and ‘universe’ (which means everything that is important and the space that reviews as a whole).

#### 19. *Nomonym*

The word blend ‘nomonym’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘nomonym’ is when eating a food, but what is felt is the taste of other foods. For instance, when I was at the cafe, I chose the vegetarian menu, and then when I ate the tempe burger, I felt it was like a ham burger because it had been processed similar to its original taste and shape. From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘nomonym’ is a combination of the source words ‘nom’ (which means an expression of pleasure when eating food) and ‘homonym’ (which means every two or more words that have the same spelling or pronunciation but has a different meaning).

#### 20. *Juggersnot*

The word blend ‘juggersnot’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘juggersnot’ is an unbearably hard sneeze and that possibility makes the snot

that participates out of the nose. For instance, my friend told me, ‘can’t you see that boy looks very sick because he feels juggersnot coming out many times?’ I answered, ‘yes, he must be immediately taken to the doctor.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘juggersnot’ is a combination of the source words ‘juggernaut’ (which means giant, massive, or extraordinary power) and ‘snot’ (which means the mucus that comes from inside the nose).

#### 21. *Carcolepsy*

The word blend ‘carcolepsy’ is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to Urban Dictionary, the blend word ‘carcolepsy’ is the condition of someone who immediately falls asleep when just sitting and the car starts to move. People who have ‘carcolepsy’, they cannot stay awake because during the trip can only sleep in the car. For instance, ‘last holiday, you only slept all the way, I thought you had carcolepsy.’ From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend ‘carcolepsy’ is a combination of the source words ‘car’ (which means a four-wheeled vehicle that uses an engine and can contain several passengers) and ‘narcolepsy’ (which means a condition marked by a tendency high to fall asleep anytime in a relaxed environment).

#### 22. *Nerdjacking*

The word blend ‘nerdjacking’ is a noun or a verb based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. According to the Urban Dictionary,

the blend word 'nerdjacking' is to fill the conversation with things that are not important about someone's interest to the lay person who does not know about that interest, without realizing that the lay person is less interested about it. For instance, 'the conversation was exciting at first, but the conversation became less interesting when he started nerdjacking about his favorite hero films.' From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word blend 'nerdjacking' is a combination of the source words 'nerd' (which means someone who is considered despicable for having a low social status or someone who is boringly studious of learning) and 'hijacking' (which means an action that is not in accordance with the law is fighting over vehicles, airplanes or ships when in transit).

### 23. Irrightional

The word blend 'irrightional' is a noun based on two verbs which are formed from the blending process. The blend word 'irrightional' is someone who irrationally believes that he is always right, without any sense of error in him, even though he is rationally wrong. For instance, my sister asks me about my boss, thus I tell her the fact about my boss in the office which never feels guilty, even though the problem at the office comes from him, and it is really irrightional.' From the definition and example, it can be concluded that the meaning of the words 'irrightional' blend is a combination of the source words 'irrational' (which means illogical or not based on reasoning) and 'right' (which means morally good, correct, or accepted).

## B. Discussion

In the blending process, researcher describes the history and etymology of the source words. Actually, in analyzing of blending, there is no transparency of how the process occurs. Nevertheless, in accordance with the first research question, researcher discovers how the blend words are formed based on the history and the etymology to describe the origin of source words before they become blend words. Many etymologies have existed since a few centuries ago. It occurs due to the origin of words which are taken from the old language. The origin of the words that found in this research are borrowed from many other languages such as New Latin, Latin Medieval, Late Latin, Greek, Old High German, Middle French, Old French or Anglo-French, Sanskrit, and Hindi. Besides, there are also source words from Old English and Middle English.

Furthermore, in the types of blending of this research are found four types. First there is 'blending with clipping or substitution blend'. In this type, the data that found in this research from the type of blending with clipping or substitution blends are 'hiberdating', 'fauxpology', 'boregasm', 'nerdjacking', 'chairdrobe', and 'bedgasm'. From those new blend words, they only cut some fragments, and then the parts of the two sources are paired together to form a new blend word. In combining the two source words, the two splinters are only connected and absence of the same fragment or same splinter between the two source words which causes overlapping that cannot be done in this type of blending.

Second, there is 'blending with clipping and overlapping'. In this type, there are some data from this research such as the blend words 'nexterday', 'harassenger', 'labourhood', and 'destinesia'. From those blend words, they are

combined by a portion of at least two words and one of them contains fragment cuts. Furthermore, a combination of two source words that creates an overlapping in the blend word. Hence, it is not only cutting the part of the word, but afterwards there is an overlap between two fragments from the two source words. This type belongs to theory of Gries due to the type contained the creation of a new lexeme by combining a portion of at least two other source words where one is shortened in combination, and there are several parts of phonemic or graphemic forms overlapping source words.

Third, there is 'blending with overlapping or overlap blend'. According to my perspective, despite other types have different types of blending, such as the type of blending with overlapping in which a source word only overlaps a part of another source word as in 'mondaze', 'carcolepsy', 'textpectation', 'mantrum', 'nonversation', 'cellfish', 'askhole', 'internest', 'nomomym', and 'juggersnot', but if it has to change the blending process to the type of blending with clipping and overlapping, it can occur by cutting a fragment or some fragments on one of the source words, and then overlap on the same fragment between the two source words. However, there are exceptions to blending with overlapping types such as data 'textrovert' and 'youniverse' where there is absolutely no truncation, but only overlap between the two splinters from the source words.

The last, type of this research is 'intercalative blend'. This type is only one datum that found in this research such as 'irrightional'. In the datum 'irrightional', there is first source word which blends in the middle of second source word. However, this type of blending belongs to the Gries theory in which it can occur by changing the process as in the type of blending with clipping and

overlapping, thus it is not directly overlapped, but it must cut one of the splinters before they are overlapping.

In fact, the four types of blending mentioned above are a combination of two theories. The first theory is according to Enarsson (2006). Blending types of his theory contained in the data of this study are blending with clipping, blending with clipping and overlapping, and blending clipping and overlapping. Meanwhile, the second theory is according to Kremmer (2006). The blending types of his theory contained in the data of this study are substitution blend, overlap blend, and intercalative blend. From that classification of two theories, there are several differences from both theories above.

In the first difference, there is a type of blending according to Enarsson (2006) which he did not include to his theory. In the types of blending according to his theory, he did not have a blending type 'intercalative blend' as in the theory of Kremmer (2006). In which this type of blending is classified as rarely studied by previous studies. The reason is due to the blending type which commonly only discusses the cutting of the splinter at the beginning or the end of a word. Thus, this is not often discussed in detail such as cutting a splinter in the middle of a word before the blending occurs.

In the second difference, there is also a type of blending according to Kremmer (2006) which he did not include to his theory. In Kremmer's theory (2006), there is no 'blending with clipping and overlapping' type as in the theory of Enarsson (2006). This type of blending is in line with Gries' theory (2004) which says that blending is a shortening of words and then there is overlap when

the blending occurs. From that statement, a difference emerges between the theory of Kremmer (2006) and the theory of Gries (2004). When examined further, this type of 'blending with clipping and overlapping' is quite often obtained in data of this study which means that this type is not uncommon besides other types of blending.

Besides, in making a meaning of blend word is related to the source words. As in the data in this research, all source words form new blend words that have a definite meaning still related to the source words. The reason is due to the new blend word is a combination of at least two source words where they have two different meanings, when they combine, the two meanings will automatically merge as a new meaning similar to the meanings of the two source words. I emphasize that the formation of blending is seen from the pragmatic subjects that form the blend word by semantic transparency in accordance to Ronneberger-Sibold theory. It is due to the blending which is a subject that leads to pragmatic constraint used by speakers to form the word blend with a number of levels of semantic transparency and depending on their varied communication goals. Furthermore, the speakers have different communication goals.

The process or method forms semantic transparency is also correct due to it clearly results meaning which obtained from the source words, in contrast to the process of forming other words such as 'coinage' which totally found as a new word invention. Furthermore, new blend words are made for the purpose of communicating according to what the speaker wants. This is considered as it is very free in making new blend words due to the essence, they are informal words. Thus, the speaker is very easy in making new blend words, provided there are two

words that can be merged into one word based on the blending process and has the necessary meaning with the source words. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that if the Ronnerberger-Sibold theory be linked into the analysis in this study makes evidence that this theory is valid and in accordance with the analysis of new blend words in the findings section.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher will present a conclusion based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. In addition, the researchers will provide suggestion for further researchers who interests in blending analysis.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on findings and discussion, the researcher analyzes and classifies data into three categories. First, there is the blending process based on the history and etymology of blending in forming new blend-words. Second, there are types of blending. Third, there are meanings of the new blend words. In collecting data, there are twenty-three data which taken from two articles and from the Pinterest platform as a support data. In the blending process, the researcher analyzes by looking for the source words on the 'Urban Dictionary' website and additions through other websites.

In the types of blending, researchers can divide data into several types based on how to analyze the blending process of the new blend words. In the last part which is an analysis of the meaning of each new blend word is obtained from the 'Urban Dictionary' website and some from other websites due to all meanings are not found in official dictionaries such as Oxford, Merriam Webster, or others. This can occur due to the blend words are informal or involve into slang words. In addition, the new blend word is also a word that is still rarely used by many people. However, Oxford and Merriam Webster Dictionary is needed to find the history and etymology of source words before they become blend word.

In addition, researcher analyzes the types of blending based on Gries' theory. In his theory, researcher concludes that blending is a process of forming a new blend of words that originated from at least two words that have separated. Then, they put the splinters together and overlapping occurs in the two fragments. Gries' theory is not entirely valid with the blending process in this analysis because the types of blending vary depending on the blending process of each blend word. Therefore, the Gries' theory is only found in some data based on the types of blending such as 'blending with clipping and overlapping' and 'intercalative blend', therefore the theory does not match with all data.

In addition, researcher also analyzes the Ronneberger-Sibold theory based on the meaning of the new blend words. This theory explains the formation of the word blend which is based on pragmatic constraint with semantic transparency makes the results of the word blend have a clear meaning. This theory is valid due to the meaning is transparently generated from the combination of the source words based on the analysis in the previous chapter.

## **B. Suggestion**

In this study, it only relies on limited objects which are two websites and Pinterest platform as a support. In addition, this research only focuses on the formation process, the types of blending, and their meanings. Researcher hopes that further research can be more detailed and deeper on this topic. There are several things that can be improved from this study for further research. The researcher suggests that in future studies will be able to develop the topic of blending in other objects such as on social media, novels, films, and so on. In addition, the further theory of the research will different based on what will be

sought and researched. Some studies can be sought in terms of the blending process that can be combined with other variables such as the phonetic aspect, its use or function, and so forth. Additionally, blending which is included in the slang word can also be examined based on its sociolinguistic aspects.

Researcher hopes this research can be useful as a reference material for people who want to investigate, especially young researchers from the English Literature department in the field of Linguistics. This research is certainly still very basic and far from perfect. Hence, further research is needed to enrich and broaden insights in which it is not only on aspects of morphology and semantics, but also on other aspects. Researcher will be glad if this research can contribute to every researcher who wants to continue this research in better way and make this topic more interesting for every reader in the future.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



Niken Latifa was born in Amuntai on February 18, 1998. She graduated from SMAN 1 Amuntai in 2016. She started her Higher Education in 2016 at English Literature Department in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study in 2020. She had been a Community Organizer (CO) of business funds at Ikatan Pelajar Mahasiswa Malang Amuntai (IPMA). Besides, she had been an intern and had been a volunteer in MNC Pictures in making '99 Nama Cinta' Movie in Kediri. Meanwhile, along her undergraduate degree, she had also worked as a freelancer in transcribing video to document in 'bahasa Indonesia'.

## APPENDIX

