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ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE LATEST *OED* ENTRIES (2018 – 2022)

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ABSTRACT AND KEY WORDS

This master's dissertation aims at examining English neologisms that were introduced into the *Oxford English Dictionary* between 2018 and 2022. The research seeks to provide information about the most productive word formation mechanism during that period, as well as to discover the most prolific semantic field during those years.

The compilation of the data required the creation of a corpus with all those new words to fulfil those objectives. Due to the great volume of data, proportional samples were selected to ensure the representativeness of the data for each of the years. The findings were analysed quantitatively and qualitatively to obtain a comprehensive discussion of the results.

The conclusions drawn from this study highlight a shift in the most productive word formation process from affixation to compounding. Furthermore, it is revealed that the most fruitful subject category for the language during that period is gastronomy, followed by medicine.

Key words: neology, neologisms in English, word formation, *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, lexicographical criterion, compounding, affixation, productivity.

RESUMEN

Este trabajo de fin de máster aborda el estudio de los neologismos en inglés introducidos en el *Oxford English Dictionary Online* entre los años 2018 y 2022. La investigación busca dar información sobre el mecanismo de formación de palabras más productivo durante ese período, a la par que descubrir cuál es el campo semántico más prolífico durante esos años.

La recopilación de los datos requirió de la creación de un corpus con estas nuevas palabras para lograr la consecución de los objetivos. Debido al volumen de los datos, se realizaron muestras proporcionales que asegurasen la representatividad de los datos para cada año. Los datos obtenidos se analizaron de forma cuantitativa y cualitativa para tener una visión más completa de los resultados.

Las conclusiones extraídas de este estudio destacan un cambio de tendencia en el mecanismo de formación de palabras más productivo, ya que cambia de ser la afijación a ser la composición. Además, se revela que el campo semántico más prolífico para la lengua inglesa es la gastronomía seguida de la medicina.

Palabras clave: neología, neologismos en inglés, formación de palabras, *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, criterio lexicográfico, composición, afijación, productividad.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Aim of the study

Languages are living entities shaped by different forces like their speakers, human innovations or culture. Hence, this derives into a dynamic linguistic scenario which is both attractive and challenging for linguists and lexicographers due to the difficulty of following all the recent trends and changes within the language. This master's degree dissertation aims at providing insights within the field of neology by presenting a descriptive analysis of the neologisms that were included in the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* from the year 2018 to 2022.

The study of neologisms does not only allow us to describe linguistic novelties, but also understand the imprint of society through its speakers. For that reason, this study considers word formation processes to uncover current trends behind their use and the one that is the most productive for the language, as well as the various fields of knowledge they belong to, to see which one is the most fruitful during the specified time span.

To enhance the understanding of this study, this dissertation is structured as follows. Firstly, there is a section devoted to describing a review of relevant literature focusing on neology, word formation and a lexicographical approach to the matter. Then, there is a detailed account of the methodology employed for the data collection and analysis. Following this, we detail the quantitative and qualitative analysis accompanied by the corresponding graphs and tables to illustrate the results. Finally, the concluding remarks of the research synthesize the findings of the study within the context of neology and language change.

1.2. Research questions

To fulfil the aims described above, there are two research questions that allows us to provide an insight of the dynamics of lexical change within the English language. Particularly, regarding the most recent additions to the *Oxford English Dictionary Online*.

1. What is the most productive word formation process in the neologisms added to the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* from 2018 to 2022?

This first research question explores the processes responsible for the creation of the latest additions to the dictionary during the specified period. The time span chosen is sufficient to gather relevant and significant data to discover current word formation trends within the English lexicon.

2. What is the most prolific subject category of the neologisms from that period?

The second research question targets the subject areas of the analysed neologisms. The information collected will allow us to understand the influence of fields of knowledge on the linguistic landscape of the English language.

These questions are the basis for the following sections of this study, which deals with the evolution of the English language by examining neologisms, word formation processes and the lexicographical approach of neology. The focus of analysis goes beyond the mere linguistic perspective to include the mark of society on language.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Neologisms

2.1.1. Definition

Firstly, it is important to state the conceptualization of the term “neologism”. This terminology originates from the Greek etymology, comprising the components “neo” meaning ‘new’ and “logos”, meaning ‘word’. Indeed, the *Oxford English Dictionary* provides the following definition for “neologism”: “a word or phrase which is new to the language; one which is newly coined” (n.d.e). Evidently, the coinage, appearance and emergence of new words in any language results from the need of speakers “to provide new names for new things and processes” (Lehrer, 2003: 369). To illustrate this phenomenon, it is estimated that every 98 minutes a novel word is created, amounting to approximately 5400 words a year (Monitor, 2017 as cited in Ratih & Gusdian, 2018: 24).

Although the term “neologism” may appear to be self-explanatory, its study has encountered certain challenges. The main factors that contribute to this situation include the intricate nature of the term, the absence of a general theory of neology, the positioning of the study of neologisms within the field of Applied Linguistics, the linguistic and social biases

surrounding the term, the predominance of grammar-focused theories in linguistic research, as well as terminological and conceptual complexities associated with the term (Cabr , 2015: 80). Luckily, a shift has been observed in recent years because of the increase of scholarly investigation into the discipline and the recognition that neology has garnered within the field of Linguistics (Cabr , 2015: 85).

As previously mentioned, the definition of the term “neologism” remains one of the main problems within the study of neology. However, for the purposes of this study, we will consider the definition provided by Rey (2005), who defined the term as

a unit of the lexicon, a word, a word element or a phrase, whose meaning, or whose signifier-signified relationship, (. . .), was not previously materialised as a linguistic form in the immediately preceding stage of the lexicon of the language. This novelty, which is observed in relation to a precise and empirical definition of the lexicon, corresponds normally to a specific feeling in speakers. According to the model of the lexicon chosen, the neologism will be perceived as belonging to the language in general or only to one of its special usages; or as belonging to a subject-specific usage which may be specialised or general. (2005: 324).

Hence, based on this definition, several factors can be highlighted in the examination of what is understood as a neologism: novelty, integration within the lexicon (whether general or specific), and the acceptance and recognition from the side of the speakers. In fact, the established use of the new word by speakers is what distinguishes a neologism from “nonce words” or “occasionalisms” (Bueno-Ruiz, 2021: 334).

It is important to differentiate between the conceptual understanding of a “neologism” and that of a “nonce word” because, even though, these terms are often used interchangeably, there exists a distinction between them (Hohenhaus, 2005: 376). The difference in meaning between both terms lies in the novelty attributed to the lexical units labelled as nonce words versus those labelled as neologisms. However, the emphasis on their newness differs among some scholars. According to Hohenhaus (2005; 2007) nonce words are entirely new lexical creations by the speaker, and so there is a total lack of familiarity with the new term, while neologisms are new but from a diachronic perspective within the lexicon. For Crystal, the novelty of the word is seen in their purpose to fulfil a communicative need, and so, he defines nonce words as “a lexeme created for temporary use, to solve an immediate problem of communication” (2003:132). Crystal further asserts that nonce words “are made on the spur of

the moment, and are not the product of careful planning, and (b) there is no intention on the user's part that they should enter the lexicon as a whole" (2000: 219). Scholars generally agree that once a nonce word is assimilated by the speakers naturally, even to the extent that it is included in dictionaries, therefore, it becomes institutionalized, it loses its nonce properties and evolves into a neologism (Crystal, 2003; Hohenhaus, 2005; Bueno Ruiz, 2021).

Similarly, neologisms can be confused as being a synonym for language change. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish between both terms. Language change, on the one hand, is durative and it is only perceivable over an extended period of time. It is linked to sociolinguistic factors and the economy principle of language, and once it happens, it endures, often supplanting pre-existing situations. Conversely, neologisms emerge promptly, primarily driven by communicative or sociolinguistic causes or as required by referential necessities. Besides, the incorporation of neologisms into the lexicon may be contingent upon usage and context, allowing them to coexist alongside other coincident terms (Rey, 1976, as cited in Cabré, 2015: 95).

2.1.2. Classification

After discussing the definition of the term "neologism", let us describe the classification of neologisms. For the purpose of the study, we are following the proposal by Rey (2005). He stated that "it is necessary to distinguish between types of neology which can be (a) formal, (b) semantic, or (c) pragmatic" (2005: 316).

Formal neology entails the application of grammatical rules to lexical units employing different word formation processes, both closely related to grammar (e.g., suffixation, prefixation or composition) or more distantly related (e.g., abbreviation or borrowing) to construct new words that adhere to the structural regularities of the language. This type of neology includes linguistic creativity and innovation, often stemming from discourse and active language use, making it impossible for formal neology to exist in isolation, but in relation to the linguistic system from which it emerges. Undoubtedly, the linguistic processes mentioned above contribute to the evolution and enrichment of the lexicon and structure of a language (Rey, 2005: 316-317).

According to Rey (2005), semantic neology is an intrinsic characteristic present in all neologisms, involving the creation of new meanings based on changes in the semantic content

of existing words. The extent of semantic novelty associated with formal neologism varies across different categories. Total novelty is seen in cases in which the inclusion of a linguistic term is entirely new to the language system (e.g., borrowings). Partial semantic novelty is seen in neologisms built upon existing linguist elements but combining them in novel ways to convey new or modified meanings (e.g., composition or affixation). Finally, weak novelty as seen in those cases in which changes in connotations and associations are introduced by shortening the original expressions (e.g., abbreviations and acronyms) (Rey, 2005: 317-318).

Pragmatic neology involves the creation of new words based on contextual factors such as social or cultural changes since it cannot be examined in isolation. Neologisms must be understood within the context of language processes and usage. In this context, any linguistic term belonging to a subsystem of language, such as a dialect or sociolect, can be identified as a neologism if it transitions to another subsystem. Therefore, the introduction of any formal or semantic novelty within language triggers corresponding pragmatic changes (Rey, 2005: 318).

2.1.3. Acceptance and longevity

Determining the longevity of neologisms within the lexicon of a community of speakers is a difficult task as “there is never any way of telling which neologisms will stay and which will go.” (Crystal, 2003: 132). Nevertheless, some scholars have proposed a set of factors that can increase the likelihood of a neologism enduring over time.

McMahon (1994) states that, despite facing a conservative predisposition when it comes to incorporating neologisms, these linguistic innovations “often stand more chance of acceptance if they are introduced first by some prominent person or in a more prestigious publication (. . .) [and] are most likely to survive, and indeed to be created in the first place, if they are felt to be necessary in the society concerned.” (1994: 192).

A similar approach is endorsed by Sandyha *et al* (2022) as they agree that neologisms originate when there is a necessity to designate a new reality. They further add that the viability of these neologisms is generally granted when the general society can access them, and if the new term resembles other existing words, enhancing its chances for long term-usage (2022: 129).

In contrast, Metcalf (2002) dissents from the notion that the survival of a word is predicated on the necessity of naming a new reality. He affirms that “a word that fills a gap in

vocabulary seems to have no particular advantage over one that doesn't. A language isn't a brick wall; it seems comfortable with gaps." (2002: 149). He proffers a framework describing five key elements for predicting the success of new words in persisting within the lexicon. These factors encompass frequency of use, unobtrusiveness, diversity of users and situations, generation of other forms and meanings, and endurance of the concept. Notably, the acronym derived from the initial letters of these factors forms "FUDGE" and they are thus referred as the FUDGE factors (2002: 152). Let us consider each one separately in the following lines.

The concept of "frequency of use" involves the recognition of a neologism, taking into account the frequency with which the term is employed. Neologisms experience distinct stages of recognition, with level 0 denoting the word's initial obscurity, level 1 signifying spreading usage, and level 2 indicating a high degree of familiarity. Words can change levels depending on usage, but the transition from level 0 to level 1 represents a crucial stage in a neologism's evolution, and this transition is achieved by word coiners employing various strategies to promote its dissemination (Metcalf, 2002: 152-155).

"Unobtrusiveness" refers to the quality of a neologism to remain inconspicuous and to integrate into the existing lexicon, often avoiding undue attention. This is a crucial factor influencing the acceptance and success of neologisms, especially when competing with other linguistic innovations. Unobtrusiveness can be categorized into three levels: level 0 concerns words that are notably conspicuous, often due to their foreign or unfamiliar sound; level 1 relates to words that are noticeable, but not excessively conspicuous; and level 2 refers to words so subtle that they may elude even the discerning eye of linguistic experts (Metcalf, 2002: 155-157). Indeed, Metcalf (2002) claims that "[o]f the five factors, Unobtrusiveness seems especially important. If a word seems familiar rather than new, it will insinuate itself into our vocabulary" (2002: 169).

The term "Diversity of Users and Situations" applies to the utilization of a new word across diverse individuals and contexts. As in previous factors, there exist three levels which indicate the degree to which a neologism has permeated and diversified its usage. At level 0, new words are confined to specialized publications showing limited relevance beyond their specific domain. Level 1 signifies the transition of words from specialized jargon to broader recognition among the general public, while still retaining their technical connotations or being accompanied by brief clarifications. Lastly, level 2 words are perfectly integrated into everyday language and are embraced by individuals from various backgrounds and contexts, having

become commonplace in general publications and informal conversations (Metcalf, 2002: 157-159).

“Generation of other forms and meanings” relates to the ability of a new word not only to establish its success, but also to give rise to additional linguistic forms and connotations. The three levels of progression of the term indicate the extent to which a neologism diversifies its usage. At level 0, new terms remain constrained to a singular technical sense within a specific context being unlikely to generate other forms or terms. Level 1 words experience initial stages of diversification as seen with new related terms and categories. At level 2, words achieve their maximal versatility and productivity as the term becomes a prolific source of linguistic creativity (Metcalf, 2002: 159-162)

Finally, “endurance of the concept” refers to the lasting power or durability not of the word itself, but of the concept it represents. As seen above, there is a three-tier classification which assesses the long-term viability of words in relation to the endurance of their associated ideas. Level 0 words denote ephemeral phenomena that lack the needed permanence to leave enduring memories or a lasting impression on the community of speakers. At level 1, terms maintain their existence due to historical references or accounts, memories, or revivals despite the obsolescence of the entities they represented. Level 2 is attributed to words that convey enduring qualities or attitudes that are not subject to temporal constraints (Metcalf, 2002: 162-164).

Aside from the factors described in the lines above, Metcalf (2002) considers a series of qualities that might be expected to matter for a word to succeed, but which do not appear to significantly influence its survival. These include whether a word is entirely new or has existed in the language for an extended period, whether a word serves for another purpose, the linguistic elements used in its construction, the novelty or obviousness of the meaning, or whether the word has been included in a dictionary (2002: 164-166).

2.2. Word formation processes

Neologisms prove that languages are dynamic, living entities subject to continuous change and evolution. As described by Al-Salman and Haider (2021),

[l]anguage change is a universal property of living languages. This change is typically influenced by multiple factors ranging from formal linguistic aspects of phonology,

morphology, syntax, and semantics to non-linguistic factors of social and pragmatic aspects of language use and cultural interaction. (2021: 25)

Accordingly, the growth and development of languages is facilitated through the introduction of neologisms, which serve to address the evolving linguistic requirements of speakers. To achieve this, word formation processes play a key role. Now, let us focus on providing a brief examination of the diverse mechanisms employed in creating neologisms in the English language.

Word formation processes can be defined as “the way to construct new words from the existing words based on some rules” (Ratih & Gusdian, 2018: 24). In the following lines we shall include a compilation of the different word formation processes used in the English language. The most common and widely recognised ones include abbreviations and acronyms, affixation, back formation, blending, coinage, clipping, compounding and conversion (Bauer, 1983; Bauer & Huddleston, 2002; Crystal, 2003; Meyer, 2009; Murphy, 2010; Yule, 2010). Other recognised word formation processes include borrowing (Crystal, 2003; Meyer, 2009; Murphy, 2010; Yule 2010), folk etymology (Crystal, 2003; Meyer 2009), phonological modification (Bauer & Huddleston, 2002), reduplication (Crystal, 2003) and meaning extension (Meyer, 2009).

2.2.1. Abbreviation and acronyms

According to Bauer and Huddleston these two processes are minor word formation processes considered to be types of initialisms, which are defined as the result of “combining the initial letters of a sequence of words (or of the parts of a complex word)” (Bauer and Huddleston, 2002: 1632). The difference between an abbreviation and an acronym is seen in the way they are pronounced since abbreviations are spelled out while acronyms are read as a single word. This is perfectly exemplified by Meyer with the following comparison: “*AIDS* is an acronym because it can be pronounced as a single word, while *CIA* is an abbreviation because the individual letters have to be pronounced” (Meyer, 2009: 181). As a matter of terminology, Crystal (2003: 120) uses the term *abbreviation* as an umbrella term under which he identifies acronyms and initialisms, the latter being what we have just defined as abbreviations in the lines above.

2.2.2. *Affixation*

Affixation, which is also known as derivation, is a word formation process of “forming a new base by the addition of an affix” (Bauer & Huddleston, 2002: 1667). The words formed by this process are “always a derivative” (Bauer & Huddleston, 2002: 1640), hence this word formation mechanism is also known as derivation (Murphy, 2010; Yule, 2010). As for affixes, we shall distinguish between “those [affixes] which occur before the root or stem of a word (prefixes), [from] those which occur after (suffixes), and those which occur within (infixes)” (Crystal, 2003: 128). According to Yule (2010: 58), affixation “is by far the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words”.

2.2.3. *Back formation*

Back formation is “a very specialized type of reduction process (. . .) [in which] a word of one type (usually noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)” (Yule, 2010: 56). This reduction process is done because “a rule of word formation is reversed” (Bauer, 1983: 231). A good example to understand back formation is used by Meyer (2009) as the linguist explains that “the noun *television* is not a nominalization derived from the verb *televise*. Instead, the reverse process occurred: *televise* resulted from removing the *-ion* from *television*.” (2009: 182).

2.2.4. *Blending*

Murphy (2010) describes blends as words resulting from “parts of two words [which] are combined in a way that combines their meanings” (2010:17). Each of the recognisable parts that constitutes a blend is called a “splinter” (Lehrer 1996: 361). There are some restrictions on how they behave. Therefore,

[i]f a splinter precedes a full word or another splinter, it must constitute the first part of a word. If a splinter follows a full word or another splinter, it may be either the final part of a word (infomercial < information + commercial) or the initial part of a word (fedex). But the beginning of a blend cannot be the end of a word, e.g. *glyson for ‘ugly person’ (Lehrer, 1996: 364).

Despite the combination, it seems that “in most cases, the second element is the one which controls the meaning of the whole. So, *brunch* is a kind of lunch, not a kind of breakfast” (Crystal, 2003: 130).

Additionally, it should be commented that while it is argued to what extent blends are long-lasting (Crystal, 2003: 130), and some linguists even argue that this word formation process is losing its marginal status due to the popularity of novel blends (Lehrer, 2007: 132).

2.2.5. Clipping

As previously seen with blending, clipping is another process involving the reduction of words as it “occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*), usually beginning in casual speech” (Yule, 2010: 56). If we analyse this mechanism, we shall say that “the source of the clipping [is called] the original; the phonological material that is cut away will be called the surplus, and the remaining material that forms the new base [is] the residue” (Bauer & Huddleston, 2002: 1634).

It is worth mentioning that Crystal (2003) considers this word formation process as a type of abbreviation (2003: 120). Besides, Yule (2010) includes a special type of reduction, especially seen in Australian and British English, as part of this word formation process: hypocorisms. They refer to the reduction of words to a single syllable and then adding *-y* or *-ie* to the end (e.g., *television* > *telly*), especially in Australian and British English (2010: 56).

2.2.6. Coinage

Coinage is a word formation process which consists of creating new linguistic items (Murphy, 2010; Yule, 2010). Other names to refer to coinage are root creations (Meyer, 2009) or word manufacture (Bauer, 1983; Bauer and Huddleston, 2002).

The invention of words can be “from previously meaningless sounds . . . [or] more rarely, words are just created out of thin air, though this happens for proper names” (Murphy, 2010: 16). The former words are known as onomatopoeia (Murphy, 2010:16), while when proper names or trade names are used to create new words, they are referred as eponyms (Crystal, 2003; Yule, 2010). Examples of coinage words include: “aspirin”, “nylon” (Yule, 2010: 53) while some eponyms are “sandwich” or “hoover” (Yule, 2010: 54).

2.2.7. Compounding

Following Murphy (2010), compound words involve “two existing words [which] are joined to make a new word that combines their meanings as in *backlash* or *bluebell* (2010: 17). Nevertheless, Meyer (2009) partially disagrees by stating that the meaning of compound words “is not necessarily a sum of the meaning of the individual words (. . .) [as for example] a *hothouse* is a certainly a building kept at a high temperature. But it is not simply any kind of ‘overheated’ building” (2009: 179).

Alongside with affixation and conversion, compounding is considered a major word formation process (Crystal, 2003: 130). It is even stated by some linguists like Plag that compounding is “the most productive type of word formation process in English” (Plag, 2003 as cited in Meyer, 2009: 179).

Within the scope of compound words, we shall mention the existence of words resulting from the combination of bases with an element of Latin and Greek origin. They receive the name of neo-classical compounds (Bauer, 1983; Bauer & Huddleston, 2002). It is important to highlight that these compounds are “used in English: the ancient Greeks never needed the word *telephone* although it is made up of Greek elements . . . Hence it is that such words are termed not ‘classical compounds’ but neo-classical compounds” (Bauer, 1983: 216).

2.2.8. Conversion

According to Yule (2010), conversion is a process which requires “a change in the function of a word” (2010: 57). This shift does not involve “any concomitant change of form, as in the creation of the verb *humble* from the adjective *humble*” (Bauer & Huddleston, 2002: 1640). Indeed, this word formation process can also be called functional shift (Meyer, 2009: 180).

The productivity of conversion as a word formation process is such that “there do not appear to be morphological restrictions on the forms that can undergo conversion, so that compounds, derivatives, acronyms, blends, clipped forms and simplex words are all acceptable inputs to the conversion process” (Bauer, 1983: 226).

2.2.9. Borrowing

Crystal (2003) states that “when one language takes lexemes from another, the new items are usually called loan words or borrowings”. In fact, “English, perhaps more than any other language, is an insatiable borrower. (. . .) Over 350 languages are on record as sources of its present-day vocabulary, and the locations of contact are found all over the world” (Crystal, 2003: 126). Despite the previous, linguists Bauer and Huddleston (2002) do not include borrowing within their word formation processes classification because “although this enlarges the vocabulary, it does not involve *forming* a new word” (2002: 1631).

Yule (2010) includes as a kind of borrowing the term *calque* or *loan translation*, which is seen when “there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language” (2010: 54-55). As an example, Murphy (2010) explains that the term *flea market* comes from the translation of the French expression *marché aux puces* (2010: 17).

2.2.10. Folk etymology

Folk or popular etymology occurs when speakers relate foreign or unfamiliar words to English ones. The erroneous guess is normalised by the community and so, the new lexical unit becomes part of the lexicon (Crystal, 2003: 139). For Meyer (2009) folk etymology “typically occurs with borrowings into English that have forms that are reinterpreted in terms of English vocabulary or grammar” (Meyer, 2009: 182). Some examples of folk etymologies are “sparrow-grass” and “cockroach” (Crystal, 2003: 139).

2.2.11. Phonological modification

Following Bauer and Huddleston (2002), phonological modification is described as the “phonological changes that accompany the shift of a word from one syntactic category to another” (2002: 1638). Some of the changes described by the linguists include stress shift (e.g., *insert*: verb /ɪn'sɜ:t/, noun /'ɪnsɜ:t/), vowel change (e.g., *document*: verb /'dɒkjument/, noun /'dɒkjumənt/), and base-final voicing contrasts (e.g., *believe* vs *belief*) (Bauer & Huddleston, 2002: 1638-1639).

2.2.12. Reduplication

Crystal (2003) includes another type of word formation mechanism called reduplication by which the resulting word “contains two or very similar constituents. (. . .) What is normal is for a single vowel or consonant to change between the first constituent and the second such as *see-saw* and *walkie-talkie*” (Crystal, 2003: 130)

2.2.13. Meaning extension

Focusing on semantic neology, Meyer (2009) describes meaning extension as the process by which a new word acquires a new meaning to name a new reality or phenomenon. It is very common for the new word to have a metaphorical use, and thus, the resemblance between the two items (Meyer, 2009: 177).

2.2.14. Double word formation processes

It is worth mentioning that some neologisms are created after the combination of many of the word formation processes described above. A great example is provided by Yule (2010): “If someone says that *problems with the project have snowballed*, the final word can be analysed as an example of compounding in which *snow* and *ball* were combined to form the noun *snowball*, which was then turned into a verb through conversion.” (Yule, 2010: 60).

2.3. Lexicography and neology

2.3.1. The lexicographical approach towards neologisms

Following our exploration of word formation mechanisms in the preceding section, we now direct our focus toward the lexicographical treatment of neologisms. Neologisms, which represent innovative linguistic expressions, present a dynamic facet of language since “they are a true expression of how language reflects the way we interact with the world” (Al-Salman & Haider, 2021: 26). In this section, we delve into the relationship between neology and lexicography. Their relationship is so intertwined that it can be said that “[t]he history of English lexicography begins with the study of neology” (Algeo, 1993: 281). Subsequently, we explore how neologisms are identified, evaluated and ultimately incorporated into dictionaries, with specific focus on the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

Before examining the inclusion of terms in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, let us acknowledge the manner in which lexicography influences neology. According to Bueno Ruiz (2021),

[t]he lexicographical criterion proposed by Rey (1976) and systematically applied in the work of detecting neologisms has allowed research to advance considerably in the description of neology in the different languages of the world, given that the lexicographical criterion makes it possible to detect neologisms in an objective and largely automated process (2021: 333).

As a consequence, neologisms can be readily identified within the array of words existing in language that have not yet been included in dictionaries (Bueno Ruiz, 2021: 334). It is also pertinent to note that lexical items new to dictionaries do not necessarily have to be novel for speakers or within the lexicon of a language (Martin, 2019: para. 3). Moreover, as discussed in preceding sections, the inclusion of new words in dictionaries or its “lexicalization” (Hohenhaus, 2007 as cited in Bueno Ruiz, 2021: 334) signifies not only the transition of new coinages from nonce-words to neologisms, but also their fulfilment of the editorial requirements for dictionary inclusion. This topic is further explored in the following section, with special attention to the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

2.3.2. Inclusion of neologisms in the Oxford English Dictionary

The *Oxford English Dictionary* is characterized as “a historical dictionary, aiming more than any other at comprehensiveness of inclusion, rather than at a reportage of current use” (Algeo, 1993: 283). Consequently, “once a word enters the OED, it is never removed” (Creese, 2018: 548). In an ideal scenario, lexicographers would aspire to incorporate every lexical item ever employed by any English speaker or writer, accompanied by all recoverable information pertaining to each item, provided they had time and resources as required by such task (Algeo, 1994: 39). Those limitations were usually accompanied by the pressure of having to fit new incorporations within the space available in print editions, a constraint no longer seen in online dictionaries (Creese, 2018: 548), but one which has been replaced by “limited editorial capacity” (Martin, 2019: para.1).

Despite the constraints at hand, lexicographers’ task still consists of selecting among the words that are liable to be part of the dictionary. For this to happen, neologisms must be first included as part of the watch list database of the *OED*, gathering contributions from different

sources such as *OED* programmes, the general public or massive databases of language (OED, n.d.d). Thus, the prioritization of lexical terms is paramount in order to optimize the utility of dictionary users and maintain balance among diverse categories of potential entries, including general terms, specialized or technical jargon, colloquialisms and dialectal expressions (Martin, 2019: para. 3). The selection of items hinges primarily on distinguishing between idiosyncratic expressions from linguistic items characterized by typicality, which is underpinned by the recognition that these linguistic elements are frequently used and feature a widely disseminated presence, thereby establishing their position as constituents of the language's stable core (Atkins & Rundell, 2008: 48). In the case of the *Oxford English Dictionary* there are two main criteria considered: general currency and sufficient time span (Chen and Cheng, 2016, 21).

General currency encompasses both textual and generic aspects. Textually, a neologism achieves general currency when it is employed naturally and without hesitation, assuming that it will be understood by its audience. This is discerned by the absence of immediate explanations of the term's meaning for the reader because the inclusion of such explanations suggests that the term has not gained widespread acceptance among its expected readership. Generically, the concept extends beyond individual authors and needs to be employed across a multitude of independent sources, spanning various genres and fields (e.g., arts, humanities, social sciences, sciences, etc.) and it is spread through diverse media such as newspapers, magazines, books, television, films, and online resources. Once, there is substantial evidence showcasing a term's recurrent usage from diverse sources, the term becomes a viable candidate for inclusion in an upcoming dictionary edition or online update. If there is not sufficient evidence, lexical items are archived for potential future reconsideration (Chen & Cheng, 2016: 21).

Sufficient time span refers to the demonstration of usage "for about 10 years" (McPherson, 2012). However, the specific time frame and the quantity of examples may show variability due to the constant and quick change of the digital world meaning that a term can grow in importance at a great pace in a shorter period of time (Pleming, 2014). Lexicographers exercise discretion in selecting terms deemed sufficiently significant and enduring to withstand the test of time. Inclusion in the dictionary only occurs when there is ample evidence, derived from print or online sources, to substantiate a term's usage. Nevertheless, not all new terms need to undergo such waiting periods before earning a place in the OED (Chen & Cheng, 2016: 22).

In short, Martin (2019) succinctly abridges these criteria by stating that

dictionaries tend not to add words until they have become reasonably well established in terms of both time and frequency, rendering the hapax legomenon of lesser practical interest than the myriakis legomenon (myriakis = myriad, or literally, 10,000 times) that isn't yet covered in their particular dictionary (2019: para. 5).

Finally, it must be acknowledged that the *OED* is presently undergoing a comprehensive revision for the first time in its history, aiming at revising linguistic gaps spanning 1000 years and adding contemporary neologisms. Consequently, its new entries do not only include neologisms originating during this century, but also words dating back to the Middle English (Martin, 2019: para. 13).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data selection

This section of the study focuses on describing the research methodology employed to analyse the list of neologisms encompassed within the online edition of the *OED* during the period spanning from 2018 to 2022. The primary source material of the analysis was taken from the database of new entries published by the *OED*, which “is updated on a quarterly basis” (*OED*, n.d.g.). In particular, our focus was directed towards the new entries spanning the years 2018 through 2022. This specific time lapse was selected to scrutinize the most recent developments in English word formation and, therefore, describe the contemporary linguistic scenario.

In order to compile the inventory of neologisms, we extracted the new words from the specific section of the *OED* online dealing with the updates of the dictionary. It is important to note that our selection criteria included only those lexical elements explicitly categorized as new entries. This selection process aimed to delimit the scope of our investigation by excluding newly introduced sub-entries, new word senses or unrevised entries. After having all linguistic items, the first step was to sort them depending on the year they were included within the dictionary. The subcategorization of words depending on their quarterly updates was not considered as it was irrelevant for the purpose of the study. Next, all the words were sorted alphabetically to ease the examination of the lexical items and the gathering of the sample. Subsequently, due to the great volume of lexical data available, totalling over 500 words on average for each year, it was essential to establish a manageable and representative sample.

Instead of calculating a sample size for the finite population of the words per year, we opted for doing it for each of the letters of the alphabet. This way it was guaranteed that the frequency of appearance of words belonging to each letter was maintained, and so the data analysed remained proportional to the original frequency per letter. This was useful to eliminate possible bias considering that some prefixes and combinatory forms are more frequent than others and affect the number of words containing them. It should be highlighted that this method affected the number of words analysed since the addition of all the samples per letter exceeded the expected sample size number if the total population per update was considered. To achieve this, we employed the formula to calculate the sample size for a finite population:

$$n = \frac{N \cdot Z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{E^2 \cdot (N - 1) + Z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}$$

Where:

- n is the required sample size.
- N stands for the size of the finite population.
- Z signifies the desired level of confidence.
- p denotes the proportion of success.
- q represents the complement of p , referring to the proportion of failures.
- E is the desired margin of error.

In the case of our study, we established that the level of confidence corresponded to 95 percent, which is one of the most common values, and so the equivalent for Z was 1.96. As for E , it was established at 5 percent as it is the most common value used, too. Then, as the values of p and q were unknown, we estimated that the chances of success and failure were the same resulting in a 50 percent probability for both cases (QuestionPro, n.d.). The tables containing the figures for each year are included in APPENDIX 1. The resulting formula is the following:

$$n = \frac{N \cdot 1.96^2 \cdot 50 \cdot 50}{5^2 \cdot (N - 1) + 1.96^2 \cdot 50 \cdot 50}$$

After determining the sample size for each letter in each year, the next step carried out was to select the words. In order to eliminate potential bias in our analysis and to ensure the inclusion of both common and uncommon words within the sample, all words were numbered. Then a random number was drawn from the range of assigned values for each letter. For

example, if the words starting with the letter “A” went from 1 to 64, and we needed to select a sample of 55 words, we generated 55 random numbers within that range by using the Excel formula for generating random numbers: =RANDBETWEEN(lowest number, highest number).

3.2. Word categorization

Finally, the last stage implied the systematic analysis and categorization of the word formation process of the sampled words selected. For this purpose, each word was individually examined in order to identify its specific word formation mechanism. This analysis was done by checking each word entry in the *OED*, specifically the section devoted to etymology. The word formation process described by the dictionary was considered. In some cases, the name or description was changed to match the names used in the processes described in the section devoted to Literature Review of this paper. Whenever the *OED* did not include clear information about the etymology of the word, the term was labelled as having an unknown origin.

Simultaneously, words were categorized as belonging to a specific field of knowledge. This was done considering the labels supplied by the *OED* as well as the definitions presented in the dictionary. Nonetheless, to avoid having a vast list of fields, on many occasions the term used was an umbrella word including various fields. The category “anthropology” was used to refer to words related to “cultural anthropology”, “social status”, “sociology” or “social relationships”; “biology” was the term for words dealing with “life sciences”, “biochemistry” or “cell biology”; in the case of words linked to “plants”, “fungi”, “plant physiology” or “plant pathology” the label used was “botany”; “economics” was selected as the umbrella term for words related to “finance”, “commerce”, “banking” or “accounting”; “fashion” was used to comprising “textiles”, “shoes” or “costumes”; the word “gastronomy” circumscribes terms related to “food and cooking”, “baking” or “drinks”; the label “linguistics” includes categories such as “phonology” or “languages”; the term “medicine” was used to refer to all words labelled as belonging to “pathology”, “nutrition”, “viruses”, “anatomy”, “pharmacology” “surgery”, or “physiology”; “sports” includes all sports mentioned like “baseball”, “basketball”, “rugby football”, “lacrosse”, “softball”, “wrestling”, “climbing” or “football”; “theology” was the label chosen to encompass all terms dealing with religions like “Christianity”, “Judaism” “Church history”, “Hinduism”, “Sikhism” or “Islam”; “transportation” was the category for the all neologisms dealing with “aeronautics”, “aviation”, “railways” or “motoring”; and finally “zoology” was the choice for all the words related to “animals”, “birds”, “fish” or “invertebrates”.

The complete list of all the subject categories found throughout the entire study is included in APPENDIX 2. In most of instances, words could be easily labelled, but in other cases, the nature of the word or its multifaceted senses challenged the assignment to a singular field, so they remained unlabelled. Some examples of these neologisms include “gads”, from the 2018 update, whose definition is “1. Used to affirm the truth of a statement, or to express indignation, disbelief, amazement, etc., now esp. in a consciously archaic or grandiose manner, or for comic effect. 2. Chiefly *Scottish*. Expressing strong distaste or disgust.” (OED, n.d.c); “deletable”, included in the 2020 update, meaning “That may be omitted; that it is possible to remove or eradicate; deserving of deletion.” (OED, n.d.b); and “unsurvivable”, belonging to the 2021 update, whose definition is “That cannot be survived; impossible to live through; fatal.” (OED, n.d.f). Nonetheless, the number of labelled words represent a significant sample within the overall sample size for each year.

Finally, to ease the analysis of the findings for each year, bar graphs were generated to provide a visual representation of the word formation processes and the categorization of neologisms for each respective year. From them we aim to derive conclusions for this study to determine which word formation process is the most prolific in the last years and which field of knowledge has included more lexical innovations during that time lapse.

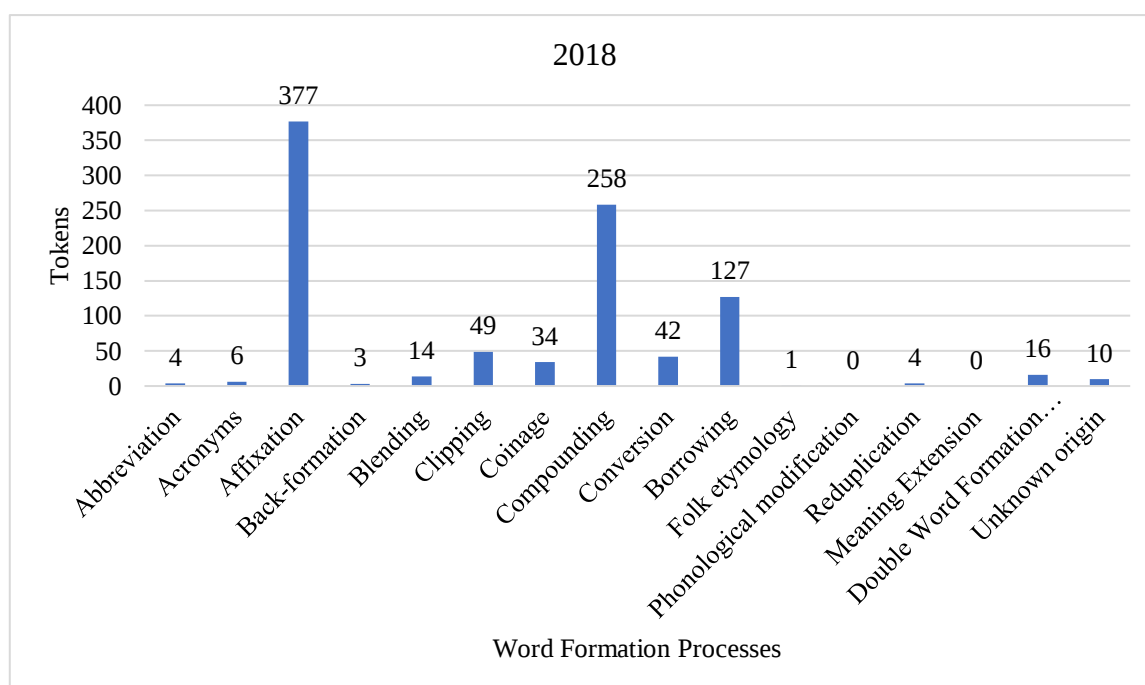
4. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

The following sections of this part of the study focus on analysing the data gathered by means of the methods described above. The complete list of neologisms analysed per year can be found in APPENDIX 3.

4.1. Quantitative analysis

4.1.1. 2018 update

The *Oxford English Dictionary Online* 2018 update included 1174 new words to the dictionary throughout the January, March, June, September, and December updates. However, after calculating the sample size for each of the letters, the data analysed accounted for 945 words. The distribution of these words among the different word formation mechanisms is illustrated in the following bar chart and table.



Graph 1. Word formation processes for the year 2018

Word Formation Processes	Tokens	%
Abbreviation	4	0,42
Acronyms	6	0,63
Affixation	377	39,89
Back-formation	3	0,32
Blending	14	1,48
Clipping	49	5,19
Coinage	34	3,60
Compounding	258	27,30
Conversion	42	4,44
Borrowing	127	13,44
Folk etymology	1	0,11
Phonological modification	0	0
Reduplication	3	0,42
Meaning Extension	0	0
Double Word Formation Processes	16	1,69
Unknown origin	11	1,16
Total	945	100%

Table 1. Frequency of appearance of word formation processes in 2018.

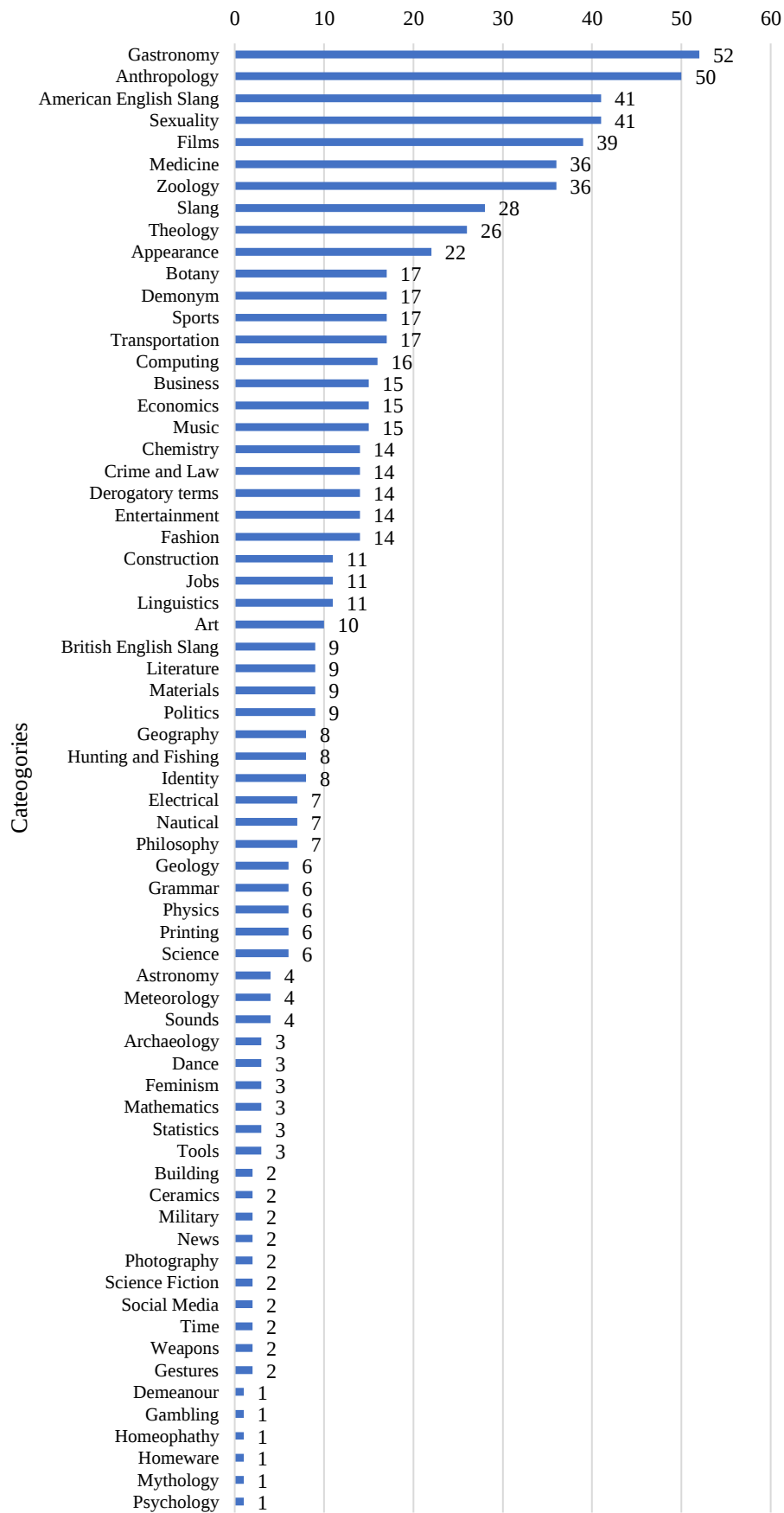
The previous shows that affixation is the most productive word formation mechanism with a total of 377 words. Some examples include “assless” or “destigmatization”.

Compounding is the second most productive with 258 words, including “sausage fest” or “mansplain”; followed by 127 borrowed terms such as “sorbetes” or “gabbai”. Other processes that are notably fruitful are clipping (49 terms) with words like “poly” from “polyamory” or “gadge” from “gadgie”; conversion (42 words) as seen in the verb “stan” or the noun “stan” or “kickaround” from the verb “to kick around”; and coinage (34 items) in words like “Facebook” or “Mrs Robinson”. Finally, double word formation processes (16) and blending words (14) like “idiocracy” or “lactivist” are among the least prolific followed by acronyms (6 tokens) like “ESOP” or “EUV”, abbreviations (4 tokens) such as “EVOO” or “TGIF”, reduplication (4 words), as seen in “eensey-weensy”, “yam-yam”, 3 examples of back-formation, which are “lese”, “immiserate” and “mard”, and the example of the word “bishy Barnabee” formed by means of folk-etymology. Moreover, there are 10 words of unknown origin such as “monk” or “tash” and there are no examples of words formed through of phonological modification and meaning extension. Finally, it is worth saying that within words formed by means of double word formation mechanisms, we can find the following combinations: clipping and compounding (8) like in “alt-right” as it is the combination of shortening the words “alternative” and “right”; borrowing and affixation (6) as in “corvid” from the Latin word “Corvus” and the suffix “-id”; abbreviation and compounding (1) like “GTI” from the abbreviation “GT” and the word “injection”; and clipping and affixation (1) as case of “tarzy” from the proper name “Tarzan” and the suffix “-y”.

Out of the 1174 new words that were added in 2018, a total amount of 780 were categorized among 67 fields of knowledge. As mentioned before, only those that were already labelled by the *OED* or whose definition stated a clear category were included in this list of categories leaving the rest uncategorized. Considering the population for this update, which is 1174, the representative sample size for this number of tokens is 294. In this case the number of labelled words, 778, exceeds this number so the data is representative enough.

In the graph below it can be seen that the top 10 most productive fields of knowledge are “gastronomy” with 52 new additions to the dictionary (e.g., “boniato” or “hash cake”); “anthropology” with 50 (e.g., “ingcibi” or “microaggression”); both “American English slang” (e.g., “butt-face” or “swag”) and “sexuality” (e.g., “heteromantic” or “pansexual”) with 41 words each; “films” (e.g., “Buñuelian” or “Kubrickian”) with 39; “medicine” (e.g., “Kegel” or “labiaplasty”) and “zoology” (e.g., “dunnart” or “Osedax”) with 36 words each; “slang” (e.g., “arseways” or “jack”) with 28; “theology” (e.g., “Christogram” or “Mazdakite”) with 26;

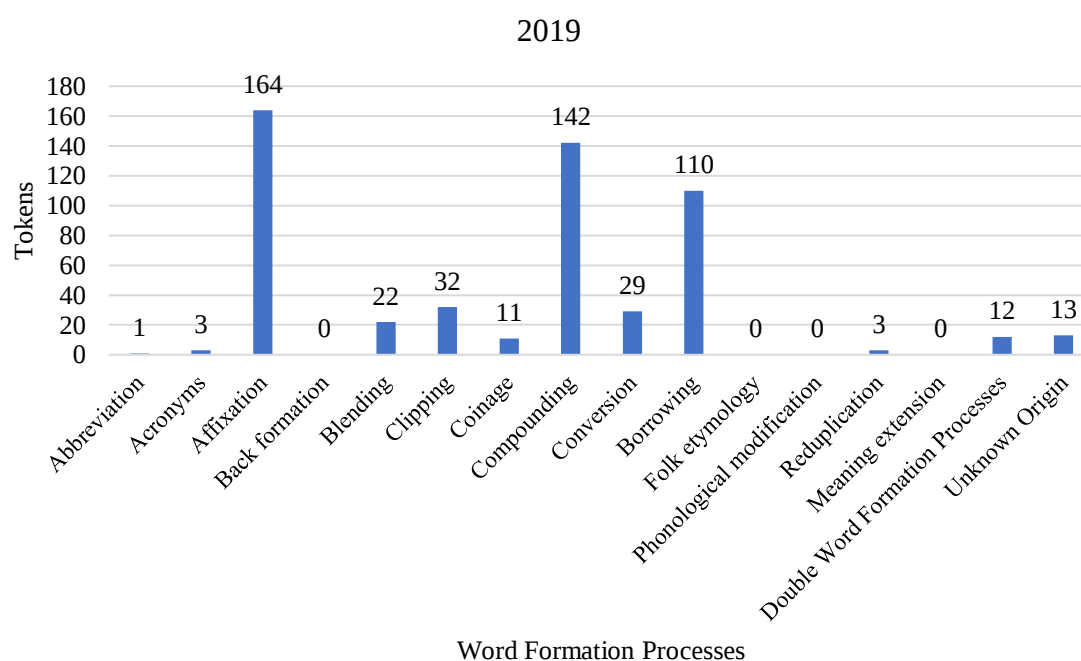
“appearance” (e.g., “gold-plated” or “sun-blushed”) with 22; “botany” (e.g., “bumbleberry” or “seed ball”); “demonym” (e.g., “Arizonian” or “Zealander”); “sports” (e.g., “apartado” or “Crossfit”), “and “transportation” (e.g., “bumpee” or “self-driving”) with 17 each; and “computing” (e.g., “e-ink” or “hashtag”) with 16 new additions to the dictionary. On the contrary, the least fruitful categories with only one addition for each one includes “demeanour” (e.g., “monk”), “gambling” (e.g., “Labouchere”), “homeopathy” (e.g., “dynamized”), “homeware” (e.g., “wesley-bob”), “mythology” (e.g., “Zeus-like”) and “psychology” (e.g., “pareidolia”).



Graph 2. Categorization of the words added in 2018.

4.1.2. 2019 update

In 2019, the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* included 621 words along its three updates in March, June and October. From that year the sample size of terms analysed was of 542. The bar chart and table below illustrate the distribution of words depending on the word formation processes that created them.



Graph 3. Word formation processes for the year 2019.

Word Formation Processes	Tokens	%
Abbreviation	1	0,18
Acronyms	3	0,55
Affixation	164	30,26
Back formation	0	0
Blending	22	4,06
Clipping	32	5,90
Coinage	11	2,03
Compounding	142	26,20
Conversion	29	5,35
Borrowing	110	20,30
Folk etymology	0	0
Phonological modification	0	0
Reduplication	3	0,55
Meaning extension	0	0

Double Word Formation Processes	12	2,21
Unknown Origin	13	2,40
Total	542	100%

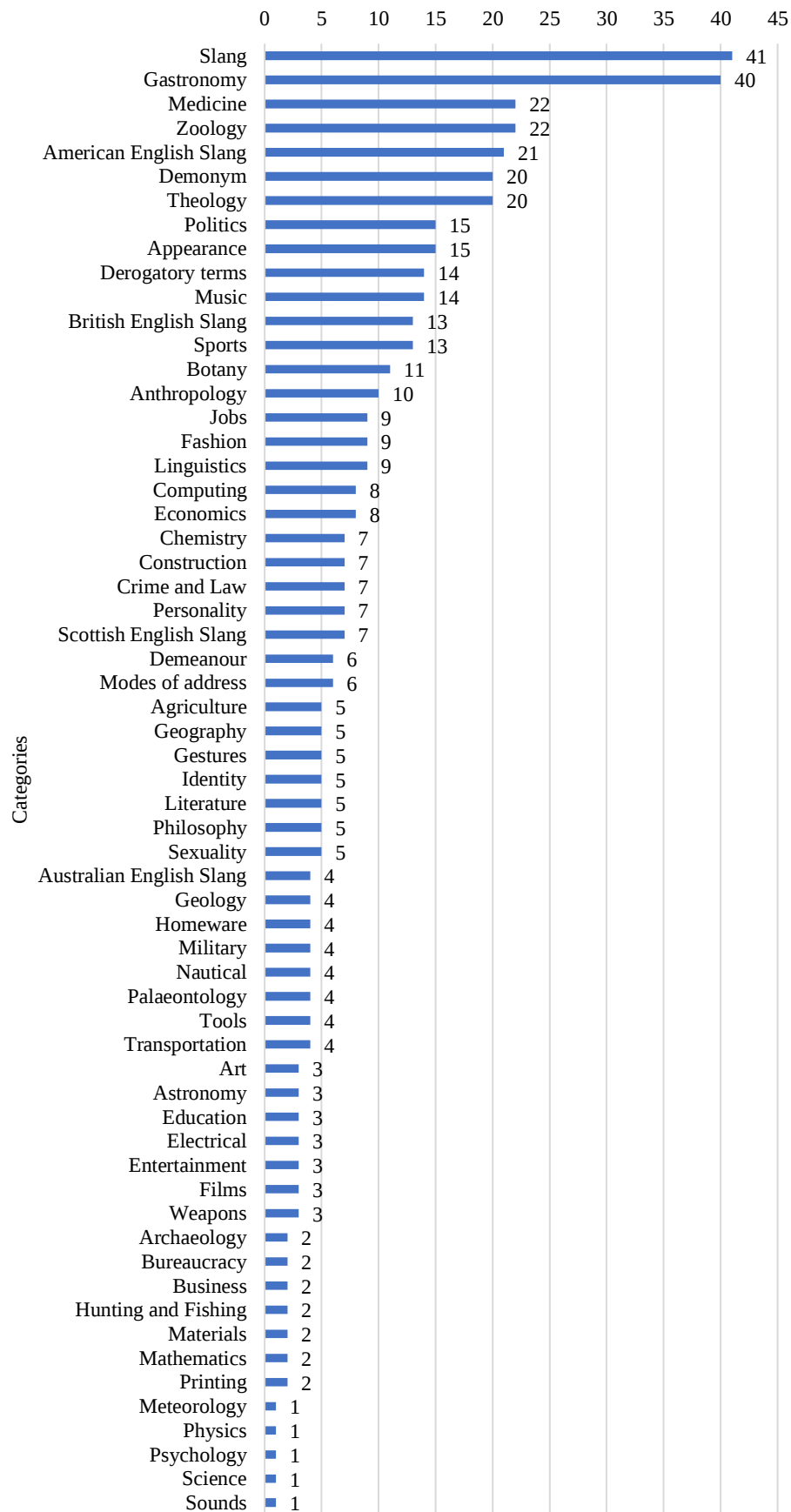
Table 2. Frequency of appearance of word formation processes in 2019.

The most productive word formation process is affixation with a total amount of 164 new words including “brickery” or “impersonating”. The second most prolific word formation process is compounding with 142 instances of neologisms such as “back-pat” or “fever swamp”, closely followed by borrowing with 110 terms like “grullo” or “poke”. Then, 32 words formed by clipping, including “barb” from “barbiturate” or “vag”, which is a short form for “vagina”; conversion with 29 terms like the verb “dork” from the noun “dork” or the adjective “fussy cut” from the verb “to fussy cut” and blending with 22 words like “quillow” from “quilt” and “pillow” or the pronoun “zir” formed from “ze” and “hir” are fruitful, too; but the three of them combined only amount the 15% of the neologisms from that year. Finally, the least productive processes include double word formation processes (12), coinage words (11) like “MacGyver” or “twitter”, acronyms (3) such as “BRIC” or “CRUD”, words like “herky-jerky” formed by reduplication (3) and the term “BPA” as the only example of abbreviation. For the words belonging to this update, there are 13 with an unknown origin, including “Padawan” or “yassum” and there are no instances of neologisms formed by means of back formation, folk etymology, phonological modification and meaning extension. Lastly, it should be noted that the double word formation processes found consist of instances of borrowing and affixation (4) as in “Amorean”; borrowing and clipping (2) like “bok”; coinage and compounding (2) as in the case of “Schmallenberg virus”, affixation and compounding (1) like “ben-feker”, borrowing and compounding (1) as in “febrous”, clipping and affixation (1) as the case of “presser” and the word “dickite” as the only example of coinage and affixation.

In the 2019 update there were 621 out of which 489 were labelled among 62 different categories. Taking into account, the population for this update, which is 621, the representative sample size for this quantity is 240. In this case the number of labelled words, 489, exceeds this number so the data is representative enough.

The most productive category this year is “slang” with 41 new additions to the dictionary. The second most productive is “gastronomy” with 40 new linguistics terms such as “angel pie” or “dragon fruit”; followed by both “medicine” (e.g., “angiogenin” or

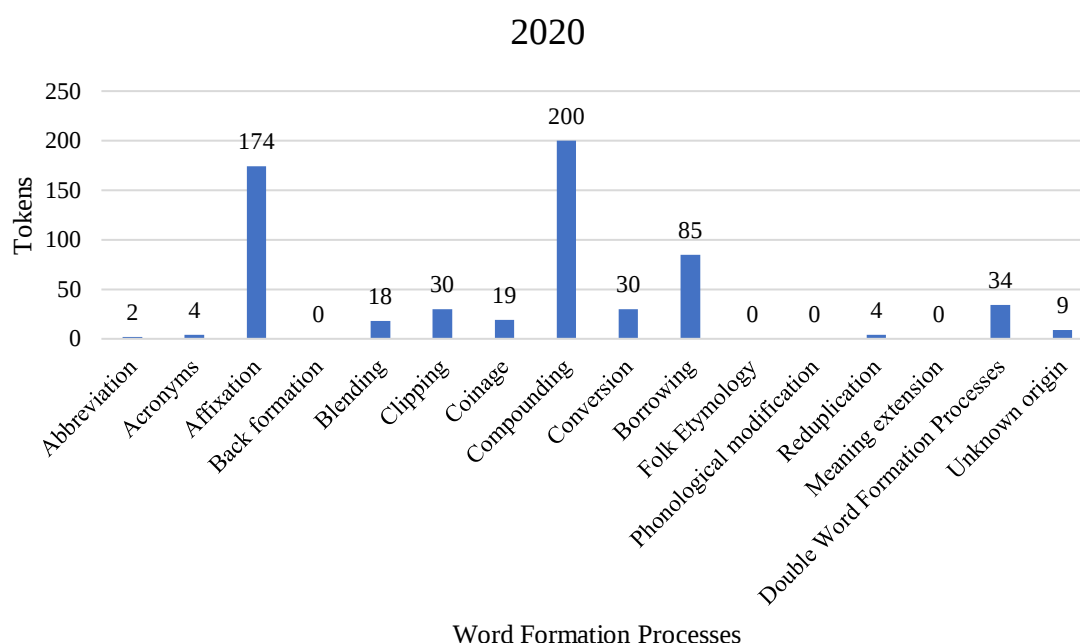
“nomophobia”) and “zoology” (e.g., “anchoveta” or “grullo”) with 22 additions each one. Closely behind, “American English slang” with 21 words like “comp” or “pucky”; and “demonym” (e.g., “Aucklander” or “Yankton”) and “theology” (e.g., “Angelus Domini” or “Simeonite”) add 20 neologisms to the dictionary. The remaining categories among the most prolific ones include “politics” with 15 terms as the case of “ancap” or “suffrage” and “appearance” (e.g., “cocked-up” or “swellegant”); “derogatory terms” (e.g., “candy-assed” or “jerko”); and “music” (e.g., “inversus” or “Sitzprobe”) with 14 each one; “British English slang” (e.g., “fanny fart” or “twat”) and “sports” (e.g., “gamify” or “wallyball”) with 13; “botany” with 11 neologisms like “anchusa” or “farro”; and “anthropology” (e.g., “amor patriae” or “Johnny Appleseed”) with 10 new linguistic terms. Oppositely, the least fruitful categories include “meteorology” (e.g., “brick-cold”); “physics” (e.g., “inverse square law”); “psychology” (e.g., “amotivation”); “science” (e.g., “inversely proportional”); “South African slang” (e.g., “dof”); and “sounds” (e.g., “sproing”) with one new word each of them. The bar graph below depicts the whole recollection of data gathered for that year.



Graph 4. Categorization of the words added in 2019.

4.1.3. 2020 update

During 2020 the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* was updated in seven different months: January, March, April, June, July, September and December. Both the April and July update were done to consider the advance of the Covid-19 pandemic and all the linguistic changes happening at that moment (OED, n.d.a.). The total number of words added throughout this year rises to 710 out of which 609 studied. The bar graph and table below show the distribution of the sample size among the different word formation processes.



Graph 5. Word formation processes for the year 2020.

Word Formation Processes	Tokens	%
Abbreviation	2	0,33
Acronyms	4	0,66
Affixation	174	28,57
Back formation	0	0
Blending	18	2,96
Clipping	30	4,93
Coinage	19	3,12
Compounding	200	32,84
Conversion	30	4,93
Borrowing	85	13,96
Folk Etymology	0	0
Phonological modification	0	0

Reduplication	4	0,66
Meaning extension	0	0
Double Word Formation Processes	34	5,58
Unknown origin	9	1,48
Total	609	100%

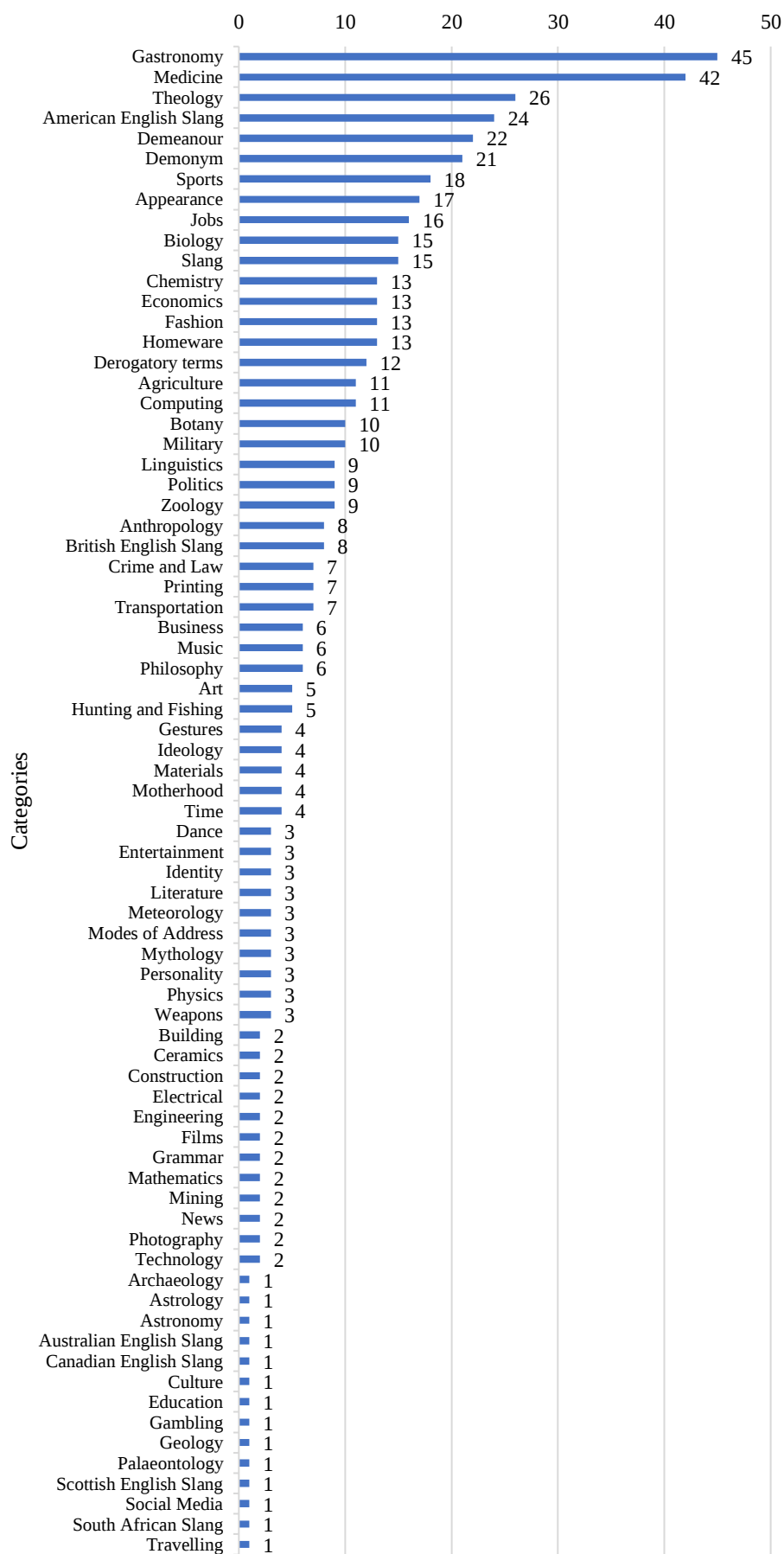
Table 3. Frequency of appearance of word formation processes in 2020.

In 2020 the most prolific word formation process is compounding with 200 neologisms created such as “bear dancing” or “chatbot”. The second most productive process is affixation with 174 new words as the case of “comorbidity” or “pronoid”, followed by borrowing with 85 terms including “farmacia” or “megalodon”. Then, there are 34 words created as a result of two word-formation processes, while clipping (e.g., “Covid-19” for “coronavirus disease 2019” or “tat” as the short form for “tattoo”) and conversion (e.g., “LOL” as a verb from “LOL” or the verb “tea-bag” from the noun “teabag”) have 30 instances of new linguistic terms. Coinage added 19 words to the online dictionary including “Born-Haber” or “Zoom”, closely followed by blending with 18 (e.g., “craftivist” or “schlockey”). There are 9 words with an unknown origin like “noonie” or “oobleck”, 4 acronyms such as “BOLO” or “MERS”, 4 words created by means of reduplication (e.g., “chop-chop” or “foo-foo”) and 2 abbreviations: “R0” and “UFO”. Back formation, folk etymology, phonological modification and meaning extensions are not found among the sampled words. As for the words created by double word-formation processes the instances found included the following combinations: coinage and affixation (12) as in “Japhetan”, coinage and compounding (11) as the case of “Dobson unit”, borrowing and affixation (10) like in the term “fumfer”, and the word “metallous” which is the only example of borrowing and compounding.

The 2020 update had 710 new words out of which 547 were labelled among 74 different categories. The population for this update consists of 710 terms, so a representative sample size for this number is 252. In this case the representative of the data is granted because the number of labelled words, 547, is higher.

“Gastronomy” is the category to which most of the new words added to the dictionary belong as it amounts a total of 45 terms, for example, “bread bowl” or “vinarterta”. The second most numerous category is “medicine” with 42 new words like “Covid” or “self-quarantine”. “Theology” is the next one with 26 new words such as “Chrissie” or “hanukkiah”, followed by “American English slang” with 24 new terms (e.g., “gypster” or “shero”); “demeanour” with

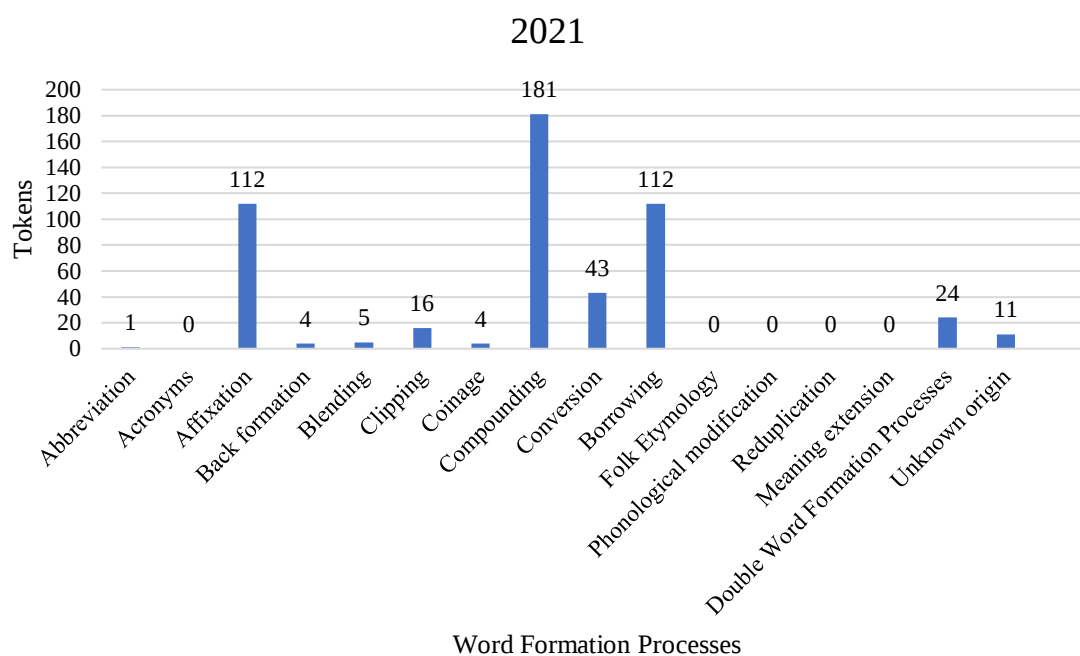
22 neologisms, as the case of “love-bomb” or “passive aggression”; and “demonym” with 21 words (e.g., “Bakwena” or “Jewish American”). The last categories within the 10 most fruitful categories include “sports” (e.g., “game day” or “tag rugby”) with 18 additions, “appearance” (e.g., “cartoonish” or “eyelessness”) with 17, “jobs” (e.g., “craftivist” or “janny”) with 16, and “biology” (e.g., “amelanotic” or “carnitine”) and “slang” (e.g., “Jewdar” or “chutzpadik”) with 15. All these categories entail the 47,80% of the neologisms added in the 2020 update. Considering the least productive categories we find 14: “archaeology” (e.g., “garbageology”); “astrology” (e.g., “septile”); “astronomy” (e.g., “antitail”); “Australian English slang” (e.g., “franger”); “Canadian English slang” (e.g., “booze can”); “culture” (e.g., “April Fool’s”); “education” (e.g., “Vo-tech”); “gambling” (e.g., “suiter”); “geology” (e.g., “brinicle”); “palaeontology” (e.g., “megalodon”); “Scottish English slang” (e.g., “pass-remarkable”); “social media” (e.g., “followee”); “South African slang” (e.g., “bakgat”); and “travelling” (e.g., “travel guide”). These categories only added 1 neologism each. The bar graph below these lines shows the complete list of categories for this year and the number of words for each one.



Graph 6. Categorization of the words added in 2020.

4.1.4. 2021 update

The 2021 update included 576 new linguistic items added along its March, June, September, October and December updates. The sample size for this year included 513 words, whose distribution according to the word formation process that created them is graphically represented as follows.



Graph 7. Word formation processes for the year 2021.

Word Formation Processes	Tokens	%
Abbreviation	1	0,19
Acronyms	0	0
Affixation	112	21,83
Back formation	4	0,78
Blending	5	0,97
Clipping	16	3,12
Coinage	4	0,78
Compounding	181	35,28
Conversion	43	8,38
Borrowing	112	21,83
Folk Etymology	0	0
Phonological modification	0	0
Reduplication	0	0
Meaning extension	0	0

Double Word Formation Processes	24	4,68
Unknown origin	11	2,14
Total	513	100%

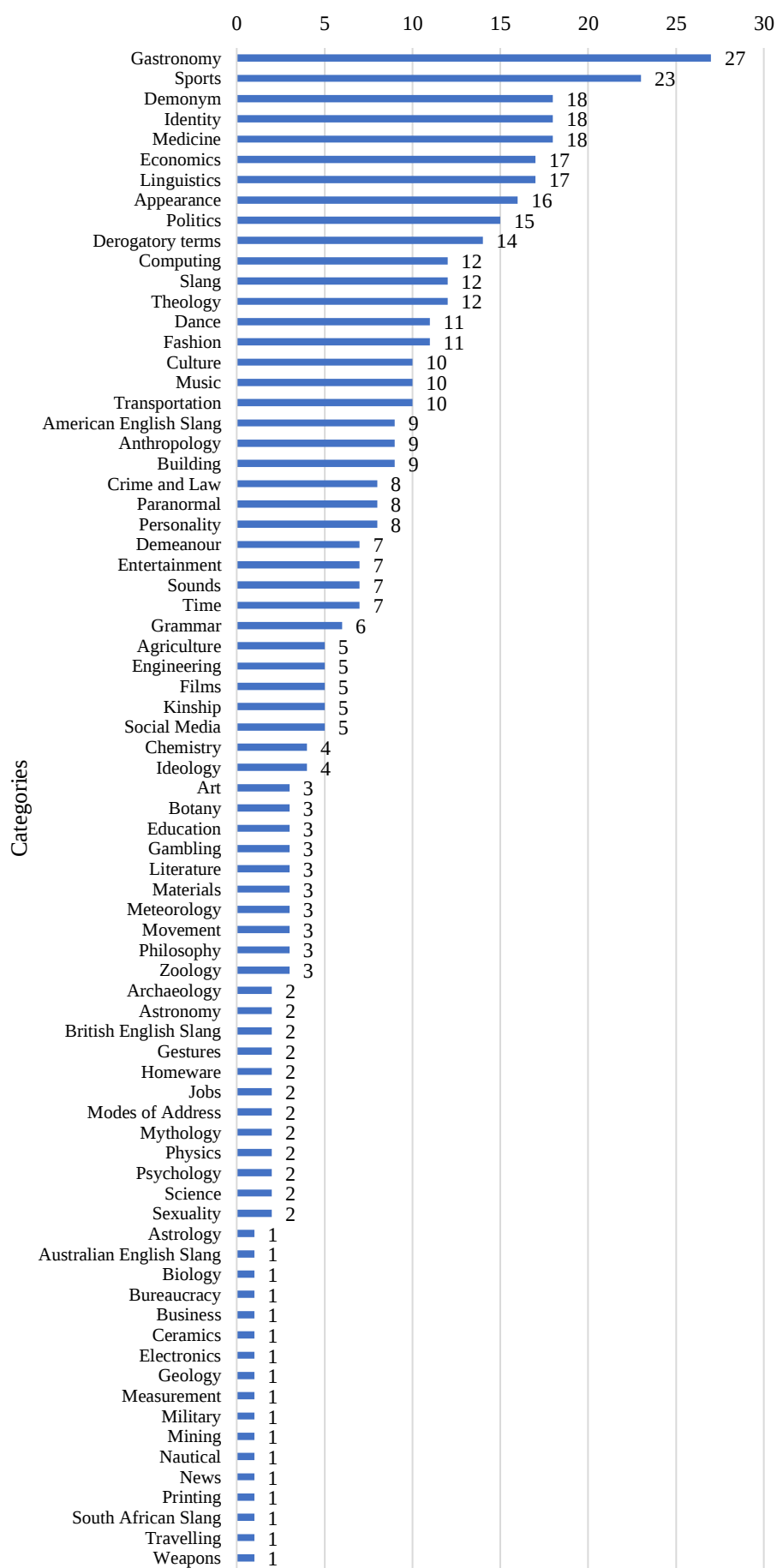
Table 4. Frequency of appearance of word formation processes in 2021.

Compounding is the most productive word formation process among the words analysed with 181 instances of neologisms added in the 2021 update including terms like “image server” or “sheg-up”. The next most prolific processes are affixation (e.g., “anagrammed” or “unmute”) and borrowing (e.g., “amae” or “oppa”) with 112 new words each. Then, the following processes include conversion with 43 new linguistic items such as the verbs “deadname” and “powerbomb” derived from their corresponding nouns; 24 new words formed by two word formation processes; and there are 5 examples of blending (e.g. “zippie” from “zip” and “hippie”), 4 of back formation (e.g., the verb “blockbust” after “blockbuster”) and 4 of coinage (e.g. “Williams”). There is only one example of an abbreviation: “A2P”. In this update, there are 11 words with unknown origin like “fudder” or “wuk”, and the least productive word formation processes include acronyms, folk etymology, phonological modification, reduplication and meaning extension with no instances at all. In this case, the combinations of word formation processes include the following: coinage and affixation (e.g., “Cardiffian”) and coinage and compounding (e.g., “Barbudian”) with 8 new words in each case, borrowing and affixation (e.g., “Anacreontical”) with 6, and borrowing and compounding with 2, which are “astraphobia” and “Zil lane”.

As mentioned above, in the 2021 update there were 576 new words added to the OED Online, but only 460 of these were labelled among any of the 75 categories found. For the population of this update, 576, a representative sample size is 233 and the number of labelled words, 460 outnumbers this quantity so the representativeness of the data is maintained.

The most prolific category in this update is “gastronomy” with 27 new words included in the dictionary, for example “amabile” or “slow-cooking”. It is closely followed by “sports” with 23 instances of new linguistic items, including “fair ground” or “Tang Soo Doo”. Both the categories “demonym” (e.g., “Amalfitan” or “Cardiffian”) and “identity” (e.g., “queerbaiting” or “womxn”) are in third place with 18 neologisms each. Similarly, the labels “economics” (e.g., “Asiadollar” or “pay gap”) and “linguistics” (e.g., “Bahamian English” or “sinograph”) included 17 neologisms each. Words like “body shame” and “fat shaming” belonging to the

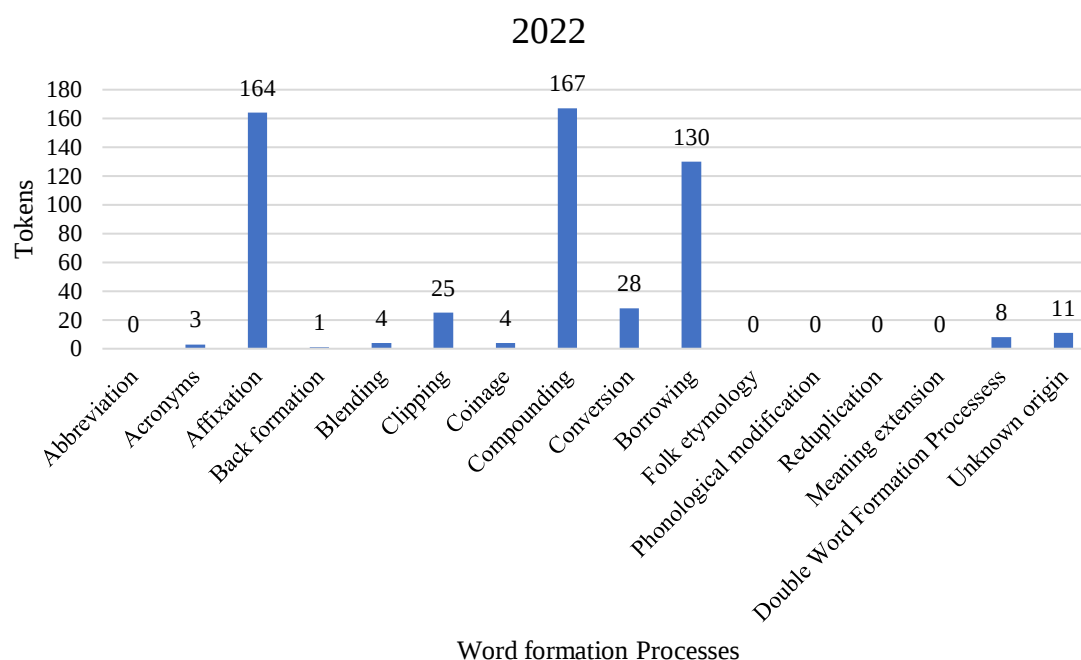
category “appearance” amount 16; while those labelled as “politics” (e.g., “counterprotest” or “vote-by-mail”) are 15; followed by “derogatory terms” (e.g., “bitch ass” or “haggis-headed” with 14; “computing” (e.g., “A2P” or “PC bang”); “slang” (e.g., “ding” or “fresh meat”); and “theology” (e.g., “fast-breaking” or “Seventh-day Adventism”) with 12. “Dance” (e.g., “belly-dance” or “limbo”) and “fashion” (e.g., “almuce” or “bolo”) with 11; and “culture” (e.g., “Asiacentrism” or “hallyu”); “music” (e.g., “amusical” or “trot”); and “transportation” (e.g., “fly-by-wire” or “static caravan”) with 10 new words added to the dictionary are found at the end of the top ten categories. All these categories mean the 59% of the total number of new additions to the dictionary. Conversely, the least productive categories with only 1 addition to the dictionary include the following categories: “astrology” (e.g., “anaretical”); “Australian English slang” (e.g., “festy”); “biology” (e.g., “inflammasome”); “bureaucracy” (e.g., “kaitiakitanga”); “business” (e.g., “brata”); “ceramics” (e.g., “amatorio”); “electronics” (e.g., “phukni”); “geology” (e.g., “boxwork”); “measurement” (e.g., “in.”); “military” (e.g., “beasting”); “mining” (e.g., “witching”); “nautical” (e.g., “amidship”); “news” (e.g., “media literacy”); “printing” (e.g., “antiqua”); “South African slang” (e.g., “amalaita”); “travelling” (e.g., “beeline”) and “weapons” (e.g., “Bridport dagger”).



Graph 8. Categorization of the words added in 2021.

4.1.5. 2022 update

The corresponding update for the year 2022 included 621 words throughout its four updates in March, June, September and December. The sample size of terms analysed for that year was of 545. The chart below illustrates the distribution of neologisms according to their word formation processes.



Graph 9. Word formation processes for the year 2022.

Word Formation Mechanism	Tokens	%
Abbreviation	0	0
Acronyms	3	0,55
Affixation	164	30,09
Back formation	1	0,18
Blending	4	0,73
Clipping	25	4,59
Coinage	4	0,73
Compounding	167	30,64
Conversion	28	5,14
Borrowing	130	23,85
Folk etymology	0	0
Phonological modification	0	0
Reduplication	0	0
Meaning extension	0	0
Double Word Formation Processes	8	1,47

Unknown origin	11	2,02
Total	545	100%

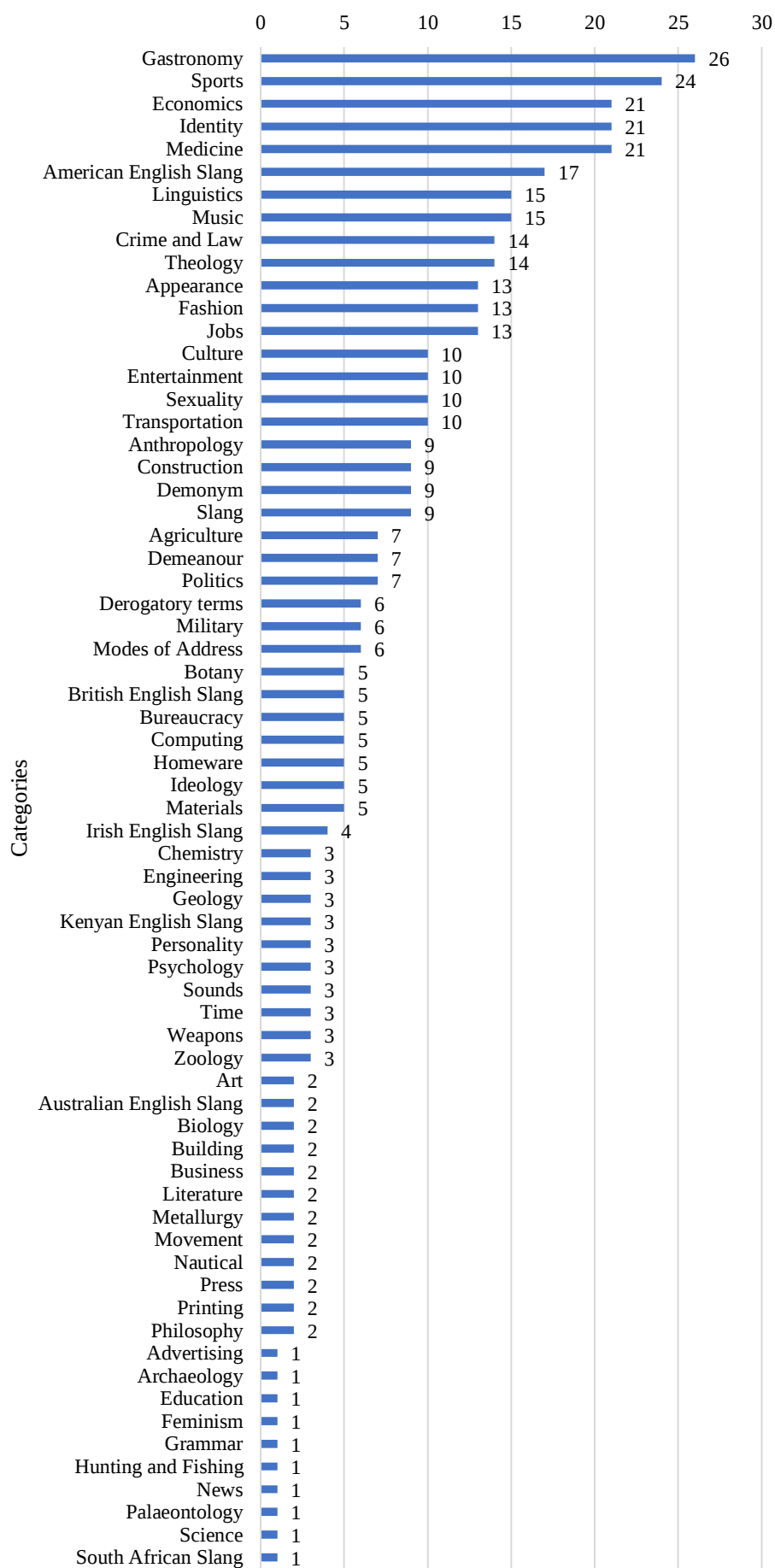
Table 5. Frequency of appearance of word formation processes in 2022.

The most productive word formation process in the 2022 update is compounding with 167 new words added in the dictionary such as “bioeconomy” or “back to front”. The second most productive word formation process is affixation with 164 words like “decolonialize” or “unprocedural”. Then, 130 new terms were borrowed including words like “andiamo” or “fard”. Quite behind is the number of new words created conversion, which follows with 28 new words, like the verb “vax” from its corresponding noun, and clipping with 25 terms like “bruz” from “brother” or “obvs” for “obviously”. In this update there are 8 instances of terms formed by double word formation mechanisms. Lastly, the least productive mechanisms include blending (e.g., “fintech”) and coinage (e.g., “Panenka”) with 4 terms each, acronyms with 3 (e.g., “TERF”, “enby” and “CODA”) and “financialize” as the only example of back formation. In this case, there are 11 neologisms with an unknown origin such as “kumbaya” and there are no examples of words formed by means of abbreviation, folk etymology, phonological modification, reduplication or meaning extension. It is worth describing that the combinations of word formation processes in this update are the following: coinage and compounding (4) as seen in terms like “Dear Jane” or “Mozart and Liszt”, borrowing and compounding (2) as the case of “anonyma” and “Rix-chancellor”, and the example of “annexture” for borrowing and affixation, and the word “annite” as the only example of coinage and affixation.

The 2022 update consisted of 621 neologisms out of which 445 were labelled among 67 categories. The number of terms labelled, 445, is superior to the sample size of the population of this update, 621, which would be of 240 items, so the analysis is representative.

Of all the categories, the most prolific is “gastronomy” with 26 new additions to the *OED Online* with words like “chips mayai” or “gur cake”. This category is followed by “sports” with 24 new words, including “tiki-taka” or “total football”. In third place, “economics” (e.g., “crypto” or “fintech”); “identity” (e.g., “gender identity” or “pangender”); and “medicine” (e.g., “doctor shopper” or “hymenoplasty”) included 21 new linguistic items to this update. It is followed by the category “American English slang” with 17 neologisms such as “damfino” or “pinkie swear”; “linguistics” (e.g., “fada” or “textspeak”) and “music” (e.g., “benga” or “collabo”) with 15 terms; “crime and law” (e.g., “anti-piracy” or “homicide”) and “theology”

(e.g., “Brahmana” or “Holy Hour”) with 14 terms; “appearance” (e.g., “dwarven” or “seasidey”), “fashion” (e.g., “blousette” or “kiondo”) and “jobs” (e.g., “deskmate” or “weathergirl”) with 13 neologisms. Lastly, within the top ten most productive categories we find “culture” (e.g., “Celticized” or “Slavophilia”), “entertainment” (e.g., “blocko” or “escape room”), “sexuality” and “transportation” (e.g., “coach boat” or “standard class”) with 10 words each; “anthropology” (e.g., “decolonize” or “postcolonialism”), “construction” (e.g., “buildability” or “French colonial”), “demonym” (e.g., “Andino” or “South Sudanese”) and “slang” (e.g., “anni” or “mech”) with 9 terms each; and “agriculture” (e.g., “agrivoltaic” or “share farm”), “demeanour” (e.g., “bully beau” or “self-sabotage”) and “politics” (e.g., “antipolitics” or “federo”) with 7 linguistic items each. For this update, the least productive categories include “advertising” (e.g., “shockvertising”); “archaeology” (e.g., “broadline”); “education” (e.g., “block scheduling”); “feminism” (e.g., “TERF”); “grammar” (e.g., “mbu”); “hunting and fishing” (e.g., “aniseed”); “news” (e.g., “morninger”); “palaeontology” (e.g., “dinosauric”); “science” (e.g., “critical load”); “South African slang” (e.g., “toppie”); and “telephony” (e.g., “sambaza”) with only 1 instance added to the dictionary.



Graph 10. Categorization of the words added in 2022

4.2. Qualitative analysis

This section of the study is devoted to the qualitative analysis of the data described in the previous section. The aim behind it is to complement the information described above and discuss the findings. In doing so, we aim at answering the research questions that inspire this research: discovering the most productive word formation process in the last five years considering the latest neologisms included in the *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, as well as uncovering the most prolific field of knowledge during that period. As mentioned in the methodology section of this paper, it is important to consider that the figures have not considered the full list of new entries of the dictionary, but a sample which provides representative information for each year. To provide a coherent and comprehensive analysis of the data, we are discussing all the ideas related to word formation processes first, so that once this is covered, we shall focus on the categorization of neologisms.

Firstly, we have seen that the most productive word formation mechanisms during the time span 2018 to 2022 are affixation, compounding and borrowing. The three processes typically account for 75% of the new linguistic items included in the dictionary in each year. Then, we normally find clipping and conversion, usually each one, approximately, represents 5% of the new additions to the dictionary. However, when considering the most prolific word formation process, there is a shift between the data obtained for affixation and compounding. Firstly, affixation was the most productive one with a frequency of appearance of 39,89% in 2018 and 30,26% in 2019 while compounding amounted the 27,30% in 2018 and 26,20% in 2019. The change is spotted from 2020 onwards as the frequency of appearance of compound words becomes 32,84% in 2020, 35,28% in 2021 and 30,64% in 2022. In the case of affixation, it is noticeable that the number of words created by affixation decreased as the frequency for these neologisms is 28,57% in 2020, 21,83% in 2021, which is the same frequency seen for borrowing -typically in third position quite behind affixation and compounding- and 30,09% in 2022 showing an increase and approaching the figures for compounds.

On the contrary, the least productive word formation processes are phonological modification and meaning extension which had no instances of neologisms created during the period under analysis. There are other word formation processes whose additions to the *Oxford English Dictionary* seem anecdotal due to them representing less than 1% of the new words added for each year as it is the seen with abbreviation, acronyms, back formation, reduplication, and folk etymology. Likewise, neologisms resulting from blending and coinage tend to have a

marginal appearance as both range from having a frequency close to 1% without reaching more than a 4%. In a middle ground, with few instances but displaying a constant trend throughout the years we find new linguistic items with an unknown origin with a frequency ranging from 9 to 13 examples of neologisms of that sort. Lastly, when acknowledging the neologisms formed by more than one word formation process it is seen that the frequency fluctuates throughout the years starting with 1,69% in 2018, increasing to 2,21% in 2019, reaching their peak in 2020 with a 5,58%, and slowly decreasing the following years with a 4,68% in 2021, accounting 1,47% in 2022.

Apart from productiveness it is important to consider the relevance of word formation process within the linguistic scenario. Therefore, processes with a growing tendency are more likely to have a greater influence in the future while those with a decreasing tendency are bound to lose any relevance or even become unproductive. The following formula is required to calculate growth rate (Parker, 2002):

$$GR \% = \frac{V_{Present} - V_{Past}}{V_{Past}} \times 100$$

Where:

- *GR* stands for growth rate.
- *V_{Present}* refers to the latest result, in this case the result from 2022.
- *V_{Past}* is the initial result, in this case the figures from 2018.

The table below gathers the data obtained after calculating the growth rate for word formation processes considered in this study:

Word Formation Process	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Growth Rate %
Abbreviation	4	1	2	1	0	-100
Acronyms	6	3	4	0	3	-50
Affixation	377	164	174	112	164	-56,50
Back-formation	3	0	0	4	1	-66,67
Blending	14	22	18	5	4	-71,43
Borrowing	127	110	85	112	130	2,36
Clipping	49	32	30	16	25	-48,98
Coinage	34	11	19	4	4	-88,24
Compounding	258	142	200	181	167	-35,27

Conversion	42	29	30	43	28	-33,33
Double Word Formation Processes	16	12	34	24	8	-50
Folk etymology	1	0	0	0	0	-100
Meaning extension	0	0	0	0	0	-
Phonological modification	0	0	0	0	0	-
Reduplication	3	3	4	0	0	-100,00

Table 6. Growth rate of word formation processes.

From the findings above, the only word formation process displaying growth rate is borrowing as it is the only with a positive result. On the contrary, abbreviation, folk etymology and reduplication show a complete decrease of their growth rate, closely followed by coinage with a -88,24% and blending with 71,43% and back-formation with 66,67%. These tendencies mirror their lack of productivity mentioned above. Then, affixation, acronyms, double word formation processes and clipping show a decrease of, approximately, half of their occurrences. The inclusion of affixation within this group is remarkable since it is one of the most fruitful processes, which shows that despite being productive, it is decreasing in use. Finally, the ones closer to showing a growing tendency are compounding and conversion since they only lose one third of their occurrences. There is no data available for neither meaning extension nor phonological modification because they had no instances of word created by these processes. Also, words with an unknown origin are not considered here because we are only analysing the growth rate of word formation processes.

Precisely, the words with an unknown origin is an interesting finding among the data collected. The neologisms labelled as such have a low and steady number of occurrences throughout the years, ranging from 9 tokens to 13. In the table below we gathered them ordering them yearly and alphabetically. Besides, we have included additional information about each word that is also included in their corresponding dictionary entries.

Year	#	Word	Word Class	Additional information
2018	1	bobowler	n.	English regional
	2	jarg	adj.	Scottish English
	3	mast	v.3	English regional
	4	monk	n.3	English regional
	5	munted	adj.	Slang
	6	nurdle	n.	US regional

	7	tash	v.	English regional
	8	teet	v.	Scottish English
	9	teg	n.2	English regional
	10	wesley-bob	n.	English regional
2019	1	chess	n.5	US regional
	2	embassady	n.	A variant of another term
	3	o	n.5	Uncertain origin
	4	Padawan	n.	An arbitrary formation
	5	wally	n.2	English regional
	6	wankered	adj.1	English regional
	7	wanky	adj.1	English regional
	8	whang	n.4	US regional and Irish regional
	9	yairs	adv.	Australian English
	10	yark	v.3	English regional
	11	yassum	adv.	US English Slang
	12	yayus	adv.	US English Slang
	13	yeesh	int.	US English Slang
2020	1	finna	v.	US regional Slang
	2	jam	adj.2	US English Slang
	3	kitchen	n.2	African American English
	4	noonie	n.	British English Slang
	5	oobleck	n.	US English
	6	Suisse muslin	n.	A variant of another term
	7	tinkerman	n.1	A variant of another term
	8	vot	pron.	Regional
	9	zhuzh	n.	Slang
2021	1	Frick	n.	US English Slang
	2	fudder	n.2	Scottish English
	3	Gombey	n.	Bermudian English
	4	mug	adj.2	Bermudian English
	5	washikong	n.	Caribbean English
	6	whoo-ee	int.	A variant of another term
	7	wine	v.2	Caribbean English
	8	womxn	n.	A variant of another term
	9	wrinch	v.2	Bermudian English
	10	wuk	v.	Caribbean English
	11	Zippie	n.1	US English
2022	1	apeth	n.	English regional

	2	damfino	int.	US English Slang
	3	delph	n.	Irish English
	4	flava	n.	A variant of another term
	5	fluthered	adj.	Irish English Slang
	6	folx	n.	A variant of another term
	7	gooh	n.	US English Slang
	8	kumbaya	n. and adj.	US English
	9	langered	adj.	Irish English Slang
	10	langers	adj.	Irish English Slang
	11	segotia	n.	Irish English
Total	54			

Table 7. Compilation of words with unknown origin from the years 2018 to 2022

As seen above, 46 out of the 54 words above, are labelled as belonging to one of the following varieties of the English language: English regional (Midlands or Northern varieties), Scottish, Irish, Caribbean, Bermudian, Australian or American (US or African American). These regionalisms show the diatopic variation of language within English as a sign of direct contact with other languages in bilingual contexts like the Caribbean, the Bermudas, Ireland or Scotland, but they are also a sign of how lexicon differences serve to differentiate one community of speakers from another by having specific words existing within their geographical area.

Another interesting finding, which is only considered by Yule (2010) as a word formation process, is the appearance of neologisms resulting from the combination of different processes. In a similar previous study on neologisms by Ratih and Gusdian (2018), these processes are described as “interesting” and “not stated in previous research” (2018: 32). In this study, the distribution and occurrences of double word formation processes is collected in the table below.

Combinations	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total/year	%
Abbreviation and compounding	1	0	0	0	0	1	1,06
Affixation and compounding	0	1	0	0	0	1	1,06
Borrowing and affixation	6	4	10	6	1	27	28,72
Borrowing and clipping	0	2	0	0	0	2	2,13
Borrowing and compounding	0	1	1	2	2	6	6,38
Clipping and affixation	1	1	0	0	0	2	2,13

Clipping and compounding	4	0	0	0	0	4	4,26
Coinage and affixation	0	1	12	8	1	22	23,40
Coinage and compounding	4	2	11	8	4	29	30,85
Total	16	12	34	24	8	94	100%

Table 8. Double word formation processes seen in the years 2018 to 2022.

From the data gathered above, affixation or compounding is one of the combined processes alongside abbreviation, affixation, borrowing, clipping or coinage. There are only two cases in which neither compounding or affixation is used but borrowing and clipping. Also, the most productive combinations are coinage and compounding with 29 occurrences closely followed by borrowing and affixation with 27 instances. Both combinations are the only ones seen with examples of neologisms all the five years under analysis. It is also quite productive the combination of coinage and affixation, having 22 occurrences. All three combinations amount for 82,97% of the total. Considering the remaining 6 only borrowing and compounding is seen in four of the five updates, while the rest are only seen in one of the updates.

Having examined the understanding of the productivity of word formation processes from 2018 to 2022, let us consider the subject categories to which the previous neologisms belonged. As seen in the quantitative analysis section, we have studied the categories for a big sample of words for each year, so that it is a representative number of words to discuss. To clarify the results, we created the following table in which all the top ten categories from each year have been included as well as the ranking position for each category in the corresponding year. For instance, if the category “theology” was ranked as the seventh most prolific category for 2018, the table also includes its position in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, regardless of the fact that the category was within the top 10 that year. For instance, “American English Slang” is included because it ranked third in 2018, but it was the eleventh in 2021.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average position
Gastronomy	1	2	1	1	1	1,2
Medicine	5	3	2	3	3	3,2
American English Slang	3	4	4	11	4	5,2
Theology	7	4	3	8	6	5,6
Sports	9	8	7	2	2	5,6
Demonym	9	4	6	3	9	6,2
Slang	6	1	10	8	9	6,8

Appearance	8	7	8	5	7	7
Economics	11	12	11	4	3	8,2
Anthropology	2	10	16	11	9	9,6
Linguistics	13	11	15	4	5	9,6
Derogatory terms	12	7	12	7	11	9,8
Fashion	12	11	11	9	7	10
Music	11	7	18	10	5	10,2
Politics	15	6	15	6	10	10,4
Zoology	5	3	15	17	14	10,8
Computing	10	12	13	8	12	11
Jobs	13	11	9	18	7	11,6
Identity	16	15	21	3	3	11,6
Transportation	9	16	17	10	8	12
Crime and Law	12	13	17	12	6	12
Botany	9	9	14	17	12	12,2
Demeanour	22	14	5	13	10	12,8
British English Slang	15	8	16	18	12	13,8
Entertainment	12	17	21	13	8	14,2
Biology	-	-	10	19	15	-
Sexuality	3	15	-	18	8	-
Films	4	17	22	15	-	-
Dance	20	-	-	9	-	-
Culture	-	-	23	10	8	-
Construction	13	15	22	-	9	-
Agriculture	-	15	13	15	10	-

Table 9. Category ranking from the years 2018 to 2022.

As it can be observed in the table above, after calculating the average position for each category, we ordered them considering that the lower the resulting average position number, the highest the category ranks on average. It should be noted that despite the ranking position of a category, it is discarded if it is not featured in one of the lists for one of the years. This is marked with a hyphen in the chart for a clear and visual representation. In these cases, 0 could not be done because otherwise the average results would be biased as the results would be low enough for them to overpass other categories which indeed appear in all five years. For instance, the average result for “biology” considering the three occurrences it has would be 8,8 but this is not representative as it is not feature in two years (2018 and 2019).

From this data, it can be observed that “gastronomy” is the field of knowledge that has proven to be the most productive during the years 2018 to 2022. Taking a more detailed look at the results for that category, we have that 52 words were introduced in 2018 related to gastronomy, 40 in 2019, 45 in 2020, 27 in 2021 and 26 in 2022. In total, 189 words out of the 2717 labelled neologisms refer to gastronomy, meaning the 6,96%.

Closely behind, the category “medicine” is the second most prolific category. As in the case of “gastronomy” this subject is always included within the top 5 of the most productive categories for each year. In the case of “medicine” there were 36 neologisms introduced in 2018, 22 in 2019, 42 in 2020, 18 in 2021 and 21 in 2022. In sum, 139 new linguistic items refer to the term, meaning that 5,11% of categorized neologism refer to “medicine”. The difference in number and the peak of the term in 2020 with 42 terms is understandable, and already hinted above, due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic that year.

As mentioned in the case of the neologisms with an unknown origin, it is remarkable the fact that varieties of English are becoming more visible within the dictionary. Before, we only considered this information as part of the analysis of neologisms with unknown origin, but all throughout the new entries of the dictionary there are many examples of linguistic terms labelled as belonging to different varieties of English. For example, “monk” is a term with an unknown origin included in 2019 and typically from Yorkshire; “boerboel” is a South African English borrowing included in 2021; “gyaff” is a word with an unknown origin included in 2021 used in Caribbean English; or “cúpla focal” or “béal bocht” both are examples of Irish borrowings included in 2022, among many others. Furthermore, this tendency is also visible by the increasing appearance of slang words belonging to those varieties. In 2018, only American English slang and British English slang can be found within the array of categories. However, in the following years there are examples of these two varieties alongside many more. In 2019 there is one instance of a South African slang term, 4 examples of Australian English slang words and 7 words belonging to Scottish English Slang. In 2020 there is only one example for each of the following varieties: Australian English, Canadian English, Scottish English, and South African English. In the 2021 update there are examples one example of Australian English and another of South African Slang. Finally in 2022 there is 1 instance of a South African Slang word, 2 examples of Australian English terms, 3 Kenyan English slang words, and 4 occurrences of Irish English slang.

5. CONCLUSION

Considering the findings and the discussion described in the sections above, there are some conclusions which can be drawn from them. Firstly, most linguists agree on the existence of 15 main word formation processes, but while some are still productive nowadays (e.g., compounding, affixation or borrowing) others have turned out to become anecdotally productive (e.g., acronyms, abbreviations, or reduplication) or completely unproductive (e.g., phonological modification and meaning extension). In fact, the latter is coincident with those processes that are only considered by few authors as is the case of meaning extension, only discussed by Meyer (2009), and phonological modification only studied by Bauer and Huddleston (2002).

Secondly, it is deduced that affixation and compounding are by far the most productive word formation processes. Currently, compounding is the most productive one. This contrasts with the conclusion asserted by Ratih and Gusdian (2018) on their study of neologisms added to the *OED Online* from the year 2012 to 2016 as they found out that “affixation is the dominant process of creating English new words” (2018: 33). It is also relevant the fact that the difference in the results for the year 2022 shows that the distance in the frequency between both processes could be narrowing, resulting in the surpass of affixation over compounding in the future.

Thirdly, the growth rate of word formation processes is only positive for borrowing, which is usually ranks as the third most productive word formation except in 2019 when it ranked second tied with affixation. This growing tendency could mean that in the future this process could overpass affixation or compounding, whose growth rates are negative, being the one for affixation lower than for compounding. Thus, despite being more numerous, they seem to be losing their appeal to create neologisms. Likewise, considering the discussion on blends mentioned in the review of literature section, the findings of this study show that they are a marginal process as claimed by Crystal (2003: 130).

Regarding double word formation processes, it is observed that affixation and compounding are always used alongside other process. This supports their status as the most productive source of words. It is anecdotal the use of clipping instead of one of the previous as the second combinatory process, but it is understood considering that the other process was borrowing. Hence, the word was already in use in the other language and when it was adapted within English, it was shortened.

As for fields of knowledge, gastronomy has proven to be the most productive subject category in the period under analysis, which could be a consequence of the contact of other cultures with English and thus, the language including those terms. This is plausible due to the fact that among borrowings, gastronomy is always the most numerous semantic field. However, a deeper analysis is required to affirm or refute this statement. In the case of the words belonging to the category “medicine”, it is easily understood as being the trace of the linguistic footprint left by the pandemic, which has not only changed our social interactions, but the lexicon, too. The rising interest of this matter is seen in the appearance of Thorne’s (2020) word compilation on new terms related to the pandemic, or recent articles like the one by Al-Salman and Haider (2021) on Covid-19 neologisms and word formation mechanisms.

Likewise, the incorporation and recognition of words belonging to different varieties of the language in the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* depicts the impact of speakers within the lexicon of their language. The addition of words which do not resemble recognised word formation processes shows that their usage is relevant enough to be considered and recorded within the dictionary. Also, this highlights the importance of the diatopic variation of language considering that in almost all the cases studied, these terms with an unknown origin were regionalisms. This is also supported by the growing appearance of slang words belonging to different varieties. The appearance of slang words in the dictionary is a way of acknowledging the colloquial or less standard uses of the language and it also allows us to understand current linguistic tendencies due to the very own nature of slang language.

Finally, it is important to keep in mind that this study is a descriptive analysis on the neologisms recently added to the *OED Online*, but that the scope of neology is broader, as already described in previous sections, since not all new words will survive and eventually be normalized by including them in a dictionary. Thus, considering the changing nature of languages and the subjunctive categorization of words within fields of knowledge, further lines of research can be developed using the findings included in this study as the basis.

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7. APPENDIX 1

7.1. OED Online updates data gathering and sample size.

Letter	Population size	Numerator	Denominator	Sample size
A	64	627200	11375	55
B	181	1773800	14300	124
C	47	460600	10950	42
D	127	1244600	12950	96
E	91	891800	12050	74
F	22	215600	10325	21
G	53	519400	11100	47
H	81	793800	11800	67
I	18	176400	10225	17
J	33	323400	10600	31
K	12	117600	10075	12
L	28	274400	10475	26
M	25	245000	10400	24
N	13	127400	10100	13
O	5	49000	9900	5
P	29	284200	10500	27
Q	0	0	9775	0
R	3	29400	9850	3
S	204	1999200	14875	134
T	61	597800	11300	53
U	26	254800	10425	24
V	9	88200	10000	9
W	13	127400	10100	13
X	1	9800	9800	1
Y	11	107800	10050	11
Z	17	166600	10200	16

Table 10. *Oxford English Dictionary* 2018 update data gathering and calculation of the sample size.

Letter	Population size	Numerator	Denominator	Sample size
A	83	813400	11850	69
B	97	950600	12200	78
C	64	627200	11375	55
D	43	421400	10850	39
E	9	88200	10000	9
F	22	215600	10325	21
G	16	156800	10175	15
H	17	166600	10200	16
I	10	98000	10025	10
J	27	264600	10450	25
K	6	58800	9925	6
L	6	58800	9925	6
M	10	98000	10025	10
N	9	88200	10000	9
O	6	58800	9925	6
P	11	107800	10050	11
Q	1	9800	9800	1
R	2	19600	9825	2
S	109	1068200	12500	85
T	44	431200	10875	40
U	1	9800	9800	1
V	3	29400	9850	3
W	12	117600	10075	12
X	1	9800	9800	1
Y	10	98000	10025	10
Z	2	19600	9825	2

Table 11. *Oxford English Dictionary* 2019 update data gathering and calculation of the sample size.

Letter	Population size	Numerator	Denominator	Sample size
A	83	813400	11850	69
B	100	980000	12275	80
C	143	1401400	13350	105
D	41	401800	10800	37
E	19	186200	10250	18
F	45	441000	10900	40
G	20	196000	10275	19
H	36	352800	10675	33
I	4	39200	9875	4
J	22	215600	10325	21
K	14	137200	10125	14
L	8	78400	9975	8
M	11	107800	10050	11
N	10	98000	10025	10
O	10	98000	10025	10
P	18	176400	10225	17
Q	2	19600	9825	2
R	3	29400	9850	3
S	68	666400	11475	58
T	29	284200	10500	27
U	5	49000	9900	5
V	10	98000	10025	10
W	4	39200	9875	4
X	0	0	9775	0
Y	2	19600	9825	2
Z	3	29400	9850	3

Table 12. *Oxford English Dictionary* 2020 update data gathering and calculation of the sample size.

Letter	Population size	Numerator	Denominator	Sample size
A	113	1107400	12600	88
B	52	509600	11075	46
C	58	568400	11225	51
D	42	411600	10825	38
E	7	68600	9950	7
F	48	470400	10975	43
G	41	401800	10800	37
H	9	88200	10000	9
I	7	68600	9950	7
J	4	39200	9875	4
K	7	68600	9950	7
L	13	127400	10100	13
M	16	156800	10175	15
N	4	39200	9875	4
O	4	39200	9875	4
P	15	147000	10150	14
Q	1	9800	9800	1
R	1	9800	9800	1
S	52	509600	11075	46
T	22	215600	10325	21
U	4	39200	9875	4
V	7	68600	9950	7
W	22	215600	10325	21
X	0	0	9775	0
Y	0	0	9775	0
Z	27	264600	10450	25

Table 13. *Oxford English Dictionary* 2021 update data gathering and calculation of the sample size.

Letter	Population size	Numerator	Denominator	Sample size
A	87	852600	11950	71
B	111	1087800	12550	87
C	63	617400	11350	54
D	38	372400	10725	35
E	9	88200	10000	9
F	23	225400	10350	22
G	27	264600	10450	25
H	40	392000	10775	36
I	15	147000	10150	14
J	4	39200	9875	4
K	13	127400	10100	13
L	5	49000	9900	5
M	26	254800	10425	24
N	7	68600	9950	7
O	4	39200	9875	4
P	18	176400	10225	17
Q	0	0	9775	0
R	5	49000	9900	5
S	69	676200	11500	59
T	36	352800	10675	33
U	8	78400	9975	8
V	12	117600	10075	12
W	2	19600	9825	2
X	0	0	9775	0
Y	0	0	9775	0
Z	0	0	9775	0

Table 14. *Oxford English Dictionary* 2022 update data gathering and calculation of the sample size.

8. APPENDIX 2

8.1. List of subject categories.

1. Advertising
2. Agriculture
3. American English Slang
4. Anthropology
5. Appearance
6. Archaeology
7. Art
8. Astrology
9. Astronomy
10. Australian English Slang
11. Biology
12. Botany
13. British English Slang
14. Building
15. Bureaucracy
16. Business
17. Canadian English Slang
18. Ceramics
19. Chemistry
20. Computing
21. Construction
22. Crime and Law
23. Culture
24. Dance
25. Demeanour
26. Demonym
27. Derogatory terms
28. Economics
29. Education
30. Electrical

31. Electronics
32. Engineering
33. Entertainment
34. Fashion
35. Feminism
36. Films
37. Gambling
38. Gastronomy
39. Geography
40. Geology
41. Gestures
42. Grammar
43. Homeopathy
44. Homeware
45. Hunting and Fishing
46. Identity
47. Ideology
48. Irish English Slang
49. Jobs
50. Kenyan English Slang
51. Kinship
52. Linguistics
53. Literature
54. Materials
55. Mathematics
56. Measurement
57. Medicine
58. Metallurgy
59. Meteorology
60. Military
61. Mining
62. Modes of Address
63. Motherhood
64. Movement

- 65. Music
- 66. Mythology
- 67. Nautical
- 68. News
- 69. Palaeontology
- 70. Paranormal
- 71. Personality
- 72. Philosophy
- 73. Photography
- 74. Physics
- 75. Politics
- 76. Printing
- 77. Psychology
- 78. Science
- 79. Science Fiction
- 80. Scottish English Slang
- 81. Sexuality
- 82. Slang
- 83. South African Slang
- 84. Social Media
- 85. Sounds
- 86. Sports
- 87. Statistics
- 88. Telephony
- 89. Theology
- 90. Time
- 91. Tools
- 92. Transportation
- 93. Travelling
- 94. Weapons
- 95. Zoology ta

9. APPENDIX 3

9.1. Compilation of neologisms analysed per year.

WORD	WORD CLASS	WORD FORMATION PROCESS	FIELD
ace	n.3 and adj.2	clipping	Sexuality
acquihire	n.	compounding	Business
adownrights	adv.	affixation	
agar	n.1	borrowing	Botany
Altmanesque	adj.	affixation	Films
alt-right	n.	double WF mechanisms	Politics
amakhosi	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
amaro	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
androgenetic alopecia	n.	compounding	Medicine
androgenize	v.	affixation	Medicine
androgyny	n.	affixation	Sexuality
androgynously	adv.	affixation	Sexuality
anenterate	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Medicine
Antifa	n.	borrowing	Politics
apartado	n.	borrowing	Sports
aperitivo	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
apocalyptician	n.	affixation	Theology
apocalypticist	n.	affixation	Theology
apoliticism	n.	affixation	Politics
apostasize	v.	affixation	Theology
appassionato	n.	borrowing	Music
applaudatory	adj.	affixation	
aquacise	n.	compounding	Sports
archbish	n.	clipping	Theology
Archie Bunker	n.	coinage	AmE Slang
archivism	n.	affixation	Jobs
areligious	adj.	affixation	Theology
aristo	adj.	clipping	Anthropology
Arizonan	n. and adj.	affixation	Demonym
Arizonian	n. and adj.	affixation	Demonym
aromantic	adj. and n.	affixation	Sexuality
Ars Antiqua	n.	borrowing	Music
arse-kisser	n.	compounding	Slang
arsenicked	adj.	affixation	Medicine
arseways	adv.	compounding	Slang
arsonical	adj.	affixation	Crime and Law

asana	n.	borrowing	Sports
asexualize	v.	affixation	Sexuality
asexualized	adj.	affixation	Sexuality
asphalting	n.	affixation	Construction
assemblagist	n. and adj.	affixation	Art
ass-end	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
ass-fuck	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
Assisi	n.	coinage	Art
assisting	n.	affixation	Jobs
ass-kicker	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
ass-kicking	adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
assless	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
ass-licking	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
Assn.	n.	clipping	Business
Aunt Flo	n.	double WF mechanisms	AmE Slang
autoheterodyne	n. and adj.	compounding	Electrical
Avestaic	adj.	affixation	Linguistics
aviationist	n.	affixation	Jobs
awarding	n.	affixation	Entertainment
backie	n.	affixation	BrE Slang
bagoong	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
balisong	n.	borrowing	Weapons
bannable	adj.	affixation	Crime and Law
barbershopper	n.	affixation	Music
baroning	n.	affixation	Slang
barquette	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Barriesque	adj.	affixation	Literature
basicness	n.	affixation	
B-beat	n.	compounding	Music
beakish	adj.	affixation	Appearance
bear trap	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
Bechdel test	n.	double WF mechanisms	Films
Beckettian	adj. and n.	affixation	Literature
bedunged	adj.	affixation	
Beemer	n.	affixation	Transportation
beerfest	n.	compounding	Entertainment
begathon	n.	compounding	Entertainment
berbine	n.	borrowing	Botany
Bergmanesque	adj.	affixation	Films
besmitten	adj.	conversion	
bewhiskered	adj.	affixation	Appearance

bierfest	n.	borrowing	Entertainment
bi-gender	adj. and n.2	compounding	Sexuality
bi-gendered	adj.	compounding	Sexuality
bihon	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
biliblanket	n.	compounding	Medicine
billywitch	n.	double WF mechanisms	Zoology
binette	n.	affixation	
binge-watch	v.	compounding	Entertainment
binge-watching	n.	compounding	Entertainment
biphobia	n.	double WF mechanisms	Sexuality
biromantic	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Sexuality
bisexualism	n.	double WF mechanisms	Sexuality
bisexually	adv.	affixation	Sexuality
bishy barnabee	n.	folk etymology	Zoology
bisphosphonate	n.	compounding	Medicine
blurrily	adv.	affixation	
Bobbitt	v.	coinage	Slang
bobowler	n.	Unknown origin	Zoology
boda boda	n.	borrowing	Transportation
bomboy	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
bone	v.3	borrowing	Construction
bone deep	adv. and adj.	compounding	
bone-in	adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
bone-on	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
Bones	n.	clipping	Anthropology
bongga	adj.	borrowing	Appearance
bonging	n.	affixation	Music
Bongo Bongo	n. and adj.	reduplication	Geography
boniato	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
bonking	adj.	affixation	Slang
bonnag	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Bonnie and Clyde	n.	coinage	Crime and Law
bonorum	n.	borrowing	Crime and Law
boob tube	n.1	compounding	AmE Slang
boobed	adj.	affixation	Appearance
boobery	n.	affixation	Slang
booby house	n.	compounding	Nautical
boodleize	v.	affixation	AmE Slang
boodlery	n.	affixation	AmE Slang
boof	n. and int.	coinage	
booger	v.	conversion	Zoology
boogie boarding	n.	affixation	Sports

boo-hoer	n.	affixation	Sounds
Bressonian	adj.	affixation	Films
broccoli rabe	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
brown butter	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
buba	n.1	borrowing	Fashion
bubble water	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
bubblehead	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
bubble-headed	adj.	compounding	Derogatory terms
bubble-like	adv. and adj.	affixation	Appearance
bube	n.	borrowing	Medicine
bubele	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
bubinga	n.	borrowing	Botany
bum crack	n.	compounding	Slang
bum rush	n.	conversion	Slang
bum suck	v.2	compounding	Slang
bumbass	n.2	compounding	Music
bumbleberry	n.1	compounding	Botany
bumbling	adj.1	affixation	Zoology
bumbly	adj.	affixation	
bumfuck	n.	compounding	Slang
bummaree	v.	conversion	Jobs
bummer	n.5	affixation	
bummer	n.6	affixation	Slang
bummill baty	n.	compounding	Slang
bummy	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
bump and grind	v.	compounding	AmE Slang
bump start	n.	conversion	Transportation
bump-and-run	adj. and n.	compounding	Sports
bumpee	n.	affixation	Transportation
bumpily	adv.	affixation	
bumpless	adj.	affixation	Appearance
bumpological	adj.	compounding	Science
bum-shuffle	v.	compounding	Slang
bumster	n.	affixation	Jobs
bunny chow	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
Buñuelian	adj.	affixation	Films
burkini	n.	blending	Fashion
burnie-bee	n.	clipping	Zoology
butanoic	adj.	compounding	Chemistry
butchy	n.	affixation	AmE Slang

bute	n.2	clipping	Medicine
butifarra	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
butoxide	n.	compounding	Chemistry
butsudan	n.	borrowing	Theology
butt pad	n.	compounding	Construction
Butterbeer	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
butterface	n.	clipping	Slang
butterhorn	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
butters	adj.	clipping	BrE Slang
buttery	n.2	conversion	Gastronomy
butt-face	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
butt-faced	adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
butt-headed	adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
butthole	n.2	compounding	AmE Slang
butthurt	adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
butt-kicking	adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
buttmunch	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
button pusher	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
button pushing	adj.	compounding	
buttoning	adj.	affixation	Fashion
calamansi	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
calamondin	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
calavera	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
camber	adj.	borrowing	
cammag	n.	borrowing	Sports
cannellini	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
cannibalistical	adj.	affixation	Anthropology
Cannonau	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
cannoner	n.	affixation	Jobs
Capraesque	adj.	affixation	Films
carinderia	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
cartolina	n.	borrowing	Art
catch colt	n.	compounding	Zoology
catch dog	n.	compounding	Zoology
catchability	n.	affixation	Hunting and Fishing
catch-and-release	adj. and n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
chaebol	n.	borrowing	Business
Chan	n.	borrowing	Theology
chanchada	n.	borrowing	Films

chemsex	n.	compounding	Sexuality
chopsy	adj.	affixation	Music
Christogram	n.	compounding	Theology
chumping	n.	affixation	Anthropology
cinemaphile	n.	compounding	Films
cinemicrograph	n.	compounding	Films
cinephilic	adj.	compounding	Films
clapboard	n.2	compounding	Films
clucky	adj.	affixation	Zoology
commodify	v.	affixation	Economics
complacing	adj.	double WF mechanisms	
Constable country	n.	compounding	Art
Constable-like	adj.	affixation	Art
Constablesque	adj.	affixation	Art
co-parent	v.	affixation	Anthropology
co-parenting	n.	affixation	Anthropology
corvid	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	Zoology
co-sleeper	n.	affixation	
cottage-like	adv. and adj.	affixation	Construction
Crip Walk	n.	compounding	Dance
CrossFit	n.	compounding	Sports
crowd-surfer	n.	compounding	Sports
cuddy wifter	n.	affixation	
d-bag	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
Debbie Downer	n.	conversion	AmE Slang
decolonize	v.	affixation	Anthropology
degendered	adj.2	affixation	Identity
degendering	n.	affixation	Identity
deglobalization	n.	affixation	Anthropology
deglove	v.	affixation	Medicine
dendrimer	n.	compounding	Chemistry
desexing	n.	affixation	Identity
desexualization	n.	affixation	Identity
destigmatization	n.	affixation	Anthropology
destigmatize	v.	affixation	Anthropology
dickish	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
diester	n.	borrowing	Chemistry
diffiding	adj.	affixation	
dildock	n.1	clipping	Medicine
dine-in	n. and adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
Disney	adj.	conversion	Films
douchebaggery	n.	affixation	AmE Slang

douchey	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
doup	v.	borrowing	
douse	n.2	conversion	
down cycle	n.	compounding	Business
down North	adv.	compounding	
down trou	n.	compounding	Appearance
downbound	adj. and adv.	compounding	Transportation
down-bow	n.	compounding	Music
downburst	n.	compounding	Meteorology
down-by	adv.	compounding	
downchange	v.	conversion	Transportation
downcode	v.	affixation	Medicine
downconversion	n.	affixation	Electrical
downconvert	v.	affixation	Electrical
down-converter	n.	affixation	Electrical
downcrying	n.	compounding	
downcut	v.	affixation	Geology
downcycle	v.	affixation	Construction
down-date	v.	affixation	archaeology
down-dating	n.	affixation	archaeology
downdrift	n.	compounding	Geology
downfaulted	adj.	affixation	Geology
downhillier	n.	affixation	Sports
downhilling	n.	affixation	Sports
downhomer	n.	affixation	demonym
downie	n.1	affixation	
downiness	n.2	affixation	BrE Slang
downing	n.	affixation	Transportation
downlevel	n. and adj.	compounding	Electrical
downlighter	n.	compounding	Construction
downline	n.	compounding	Business
downlist	v.	compounding	Botany / Zoology
downlong	adv.	clipping	
down-page	adj.	compounding	News
downpouring	adj.	affixation	Meteorology
downregulation	n.	affixation	Science
downrigger	n.	affixation	Hunting and Fishing
downscaling	n.	affixation	Business
downsetting	n.	affixation	
downshore	adv. and adj.	compounding	

downsizer	n.	affixation	
downtide	n.	compounding	Geography
downtide	adv.	compounding	Geography
downtoner	n.	affixation	Grammar
downtread	v.	affixation	
downvote	v.	affixation	Politics
downwarp	v.	affixation	Geology
downwarped	adj.	affixation	Geology
downwashed	adj.	affixation	Geography
downweight	v.	affixation	Statistics
downy	n.3	clipping	Zoology
dress weight	n.1	compounding	Gastronomy
dressed-down	adj.	compounding	Fashion
dress-rehearse	v.	compounding	Entertainment
dresswear	n.	compounding	Fashion
duckety	adj.	clipping	Appearance
dunaker	n.	affixation	Crime and Law
dunal	adj.	affixation	Geography
Dunbar number	n.	compounding	Anthropology
duncey	adj.	affixation	Derogatory terms
duncher	n.	affixation	Zoology
dundering	adj.1	affixation	
Dundrearyism	n.	affixation	
dunescape	n.	compounding	Geography
Dungeness crab	n.	compounding	Zoology
dungeonous	adj.	affixation	Appearance
dunger	n.2	coinage	Transportation
dunkable	adj. and n.	affixation	Gastronomy
dunkel	adj. and n.	borrowing	Appearance
dunnart	n.	borrowing	Zoology
dunning	n.3	affixation	Gastronomy
dunt	n.3	conversion	Ceramics
dunting	n.2	affixation	Ceramics
durex	n.1	Coinage	Materials
Dylan-esque	adj.	affixation	Music
dynamized	adj.	affixation	Homeopathy
dysbiosis	n.	affixation	Medicine
E'd	adj.3	affixation	BrE Slang
ea.	adv.	clipping	
e-address	n.	compounding	Computing
Ealing	n.	coinage	Films

econ	n.	clipping	Economics
ee	int.	Coinage	
ee bah gum	int. and adj.	compounding	
eensy-weensy	adj.	reduplication	Appearance
eeny-weeny	adj.	reduplication	Appearance
EGOT	n.	acronym	Entertainment
eina	int. and n.	borrowing	
e-ink	n.	compounding	Computing
Eisensteinian	adj.	affixation	Physics
eish	int. and n.	coinage	
elidable	adj.	affixation	Grammar
eliminativism	n.	affixation	Philosophy
eliminativist	n. and adj.	affixation	Philosophy
Eliotic	adj.1	affixation	Literature
eliquate	adj.	borrowing	
e-liquid	n.	compounding	Chemistry
embiggen	v.	affixation	
endergonic	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Chemistry
energeticism	n.	affixation	Physics
energeticist	n. and adj.	affixation	Physics
energy vampire	n.	compounding	Science Fiction
ensaimada	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
enteral	adj.	affixation	Medicine
enterocyte	n.	compounding	Medicine
enteropathogenic	adj.	compounding	Medicine
enteropneust	n. and adj.	borrowing	Zoology
enteroscopy	n.	compounding	Medicine
entrammelled	adj.2	affixation	
entrapped	adj.	affixation	Zoology
Entre-Deux-Mers	n.	coinage	Gastronomy
entremetier	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
entrencher	n.	affixation	
entrepreneuse	n.	borrowing	Business
entrusting	adj.	affixation	
entry port	n.1	compounding	Nautical
envenomate	v.	affixation	
envenomated	adj.	affixation	
envenomation	n.	affixation	
e-publisher	n.	compounding	Computing
e-publishing	n.	compounding	Computing
Eri	n.	clipping	Astronomy
esc	n.	clipping	Computing

e-shop	n.	compounding	Computing
e-shopping	n.	compounding	Computing
e-signature	n.	compounding	Computing
ESOP	n.	acronym	Business
e-sport	n.	compounding	Computing
estimated	adj.	affixation	
EULA	n.	acronym	Business
EUR	n.	clipping	Economics
Euribor	n.	acronym	Economics
EUV	adj. and n.	acronym	Physics
evveg	n.	clipping	Time
Even	n.4 and adj.2	borrowing	demonym
eveninger	n.	affixation	News
Evenk	n. and adj.	borrowing	demonym
even-keeled	adj.	affixation	Nautical
evenlongs	prep.	affixation	
eventive	adj. and n.	affixation	Grammar
evergreenery	n.	affixation	Botany
evergreening	n.	affixation	
ever-greening	adj.	compounding	Botany
ever-present	adj. and n.	compounding	
every whitherward	adv.	compounding	
everyguy	n.	compounding	
evg	n.	clipping	Time
evidentialist	n.	affixation	Philosophy
evidentiality	n.	affixation	Philosophy
EVOO	n.	abbreviation	Gastronomy
exergonic	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Chemistry
Facebook	v.	coinage	Computing
facepalm	v.	compounding	Gestures
facepalm	int. and n.	compounding	Gestures
fag ash Lil	n.	coinage	BrE Slang
faggotry	n.	affixation	Derogatory terms
false flag	n.	compounding	Nautical
fem	adj.3	clipping	Feminism
fem lib	n.	clipping	Feminism
fem sem	n.	clipping	Feminism
fem.	adj.1 and n.1	clipping	Grammar
fem.	adj.2	clipping	Sexuality
Ferrers diagram	n.	compounding	Statistics
fictionality	n.	affixation	Films

first-wave	adj.	compounding	Anthropology
flaperon	n.	compounding	Transportation
flashforward	adj. and n.	compounding	Films
Foley	n.	coinage	Films
Fordian	adj.	affixation	Films
forewheel	n.	affixation	Hunting and Fishing
frugivore	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
frybread	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
Ga	n.3	clipping	Chemistry
GABAergic	adj.	affixation	Medicine
gabbai	n.	borrowing	Theology
gabbering	adj.	affixation	
gabbit	adj.	affixation	Science
Gabonese	n. and adj.	affixation	demonym
gabster	n.	affixation	
gacaca	n.	borrowing	Crime and Law
gachupin	n.	borrowing	demonym
gadge	n.2	clipping	
Gaditano	n. and adj.	borrowing	demonym
gadjo	n.	borrowing	demonym
gadjo	adj.	conversion	demonym
gads	int.	clipping	
Gaelicization	n.	affixation	Linguistics
Gaelicized	adj.	affixation	Linguistics
Gaidhealtachd	n.	borrowing	Linguistics
geld	n.3	borrowing	Economics
Gelug	adj. and n.	borrowing	Theology
Gelugpa	n. and adj.	borrowing	Theology
general service	n.	compounding	Military
G-funk	n.	compounding	Music
GHB	n.	abbreviation	Chemistry
giallo	n.	borrowing	Films
gilded age	n.	compounding	Anthropology
gloop	int. and n.	coinage	Sounds
gloopy	adj.	affixation	Slang
glucometer	n.	compounding	Medicine
GnRH	n.	abbreviation	Medicine
Godardian	adj.	affixation	Films
gold leaf	v.	conversion	Art
gold leafing	n.	affixation	Art
gold plate	v.	conversion	Art

goldback	n.	compounding	Economics
golden mile	n.	compounding	Geography
golden rain tree	n.	compounding	Botany
golden-breasted	adj.	compounding	Zoology
golden-eyed	adj.	compounding	Zoology
golden-mantled	adj.	compounding	Zoology
gold-leafed	adj.	affixation	Art
goldly	adv.	affixation	Appearance
goldness	n.	affixation	Appearance
gold-plated	adj.	affixation	Appearance
good life	n.	compounding	
Gru	n.	clipping	Astronomy
grufty	adj.	affixation	
GTI	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Transportation
hadaway	int.	conversion	
Haligonian	n. and adj.	affixation	demonym
hammajang	adj.	borrowing	
Hammer	n.4	coinage	Films
handkerchief code	n.	compounding	Sexuality
hangry	adj.	blending	
hash cake	n.1	compounding	Gastronomy
hash code	n.	compounding	Statistics
Hashem	n.	borrowing	Theology
hashtag	v.	conversion	Computing
hashtagged	adj.	affixation	Computing
Haskalah	n.	borrowing	Theology
Hass	n.	coinage	Gastronomy
hassle	v.2	coinage	Zoology
hassling	n.1	affixation	Sounds
hassling	adj.	affixation	Sounds
hassocked	adj.	affixation	
hassocking	n.	affixation	
hastate	n.	borrowing	Military
haterade	n.	blending	AmE Slang
Hawksian	adj.	affixation	Films
Hazaragi	n. and adj.	borrowing	Linguistics
hazardless	adj.	affixation	
hazardly	adv.	affixation	
headdesk	v.	conversion	Slang
health hazard	n.	compounding	Medicine
hep	n.3	clipping	Medicine
Herzogian	adj.	affixation	Films

het	adj.2 and n.	clipping	Sexuality
heteroglossia	n.	compounding	Linguistics
heterophily	n.	compounding	Sexuality
heteroromantic	adj. and n.	compounding	Sexuality
heterosex	adj. and n.	compounding	Sexuality
heterosocial	adj.	compounding	Anthropology
heterosociality	n.	compounding	Anthropology
hierophanic	adj.	affixation	Theology
hierophany	n.	compounding	Theology
hind milk	n.	compounding	Zoology
hip	n.4	conversion	AmE Slang
hip lock	n.1	compounding	Zoology
hip shot	n.2	compounding	Weapons
hipdom	n.	affixation	Fashion
hip-hopera	n.	blending	Music
hip-hoppy	adj.	affixation	Music
hipoisie	n.	compounding	Fashion
hippalektryon	n.	borrowing	Zoology
hippodrama	n.	compounding	Entertainment
hip-pop	n.	compounding	Music
hippotherapy	n.	compounding	Medicine
hippyish	adj.	affixation	Appearance
hipsterdom	n.	affixation	Fashion
hiveful	n.	affixation	Zoology
Homintern	n.	blending	Sexuality
homoerotically	adv.	affixation	Sexuality
homophile	n.1	compounding	Anthropology
homophilia	n.	compounding	Sexuality
homophilic	adj.	compounding	Sexuality
homophily	n.1	compounding	Anthropology
homoromantic	adj. and n.	compounding	Sexuality
homosex	n.	compounding	Sexuality
homosexualism	n.	affixation	Sexuality
homosexualization	n.	affixation	Sexuality
homosexualize	v.	compounding	Sexuality
homosexualizing	adj.	affixation	Sexuality
homosociality	n.	compounding	Anthropology
hoy	v.2	clipping	
hydrilla	n.	borrowing	Botany
identitarian	n. and adj.	affixation	Politics
identitarianism	n.	affixation	Politics
idiocracy	n.2	blending	Politics

ikigai	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
immiserate	v.	back-formation	Economics
impactful	adj.	affixation	
imperceptively	adv.	affixation	
Indiana Jones	n.	coinage	Films
indica	n.	borrowing	Botany
ingcibi	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
ingler	n.	affixation	Sexuality
interparle	v.	affixation	
inthirl	v.	affixation	
intronize	v.	borrowing	Anthropology
i-seyenly	adj.	affixation	
Isicamtho	n.	borrowing	Linguistics
Islamology	n.	compounding	Theology
ja	adv.	borrowing	
jabroni	n.	borrowing	Derogatory terms
jack	n.11	clipping	Slang
jack flag	n.	compounding	Nautical
Jack Rose	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
jack squat	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
jack-all	n.	compounding	Slang
jackalling jackaling	n.	affixation	
jacked	adj.2	affixation	Appearance
jacked-up	adj.	compounding	Appearance
jackfield	n.2	compounding	Electrical
jackhammer	v.	conversion	
jackhole	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
Jackie O	n.	coinage	Fashion
jacking	n.	affixation	Construction
jacking point	n.	compounding	Construction
jacking up	n.	affixation	
jackknifing	adj.	affixation	Transportation
jacklighter	n.	affixation	Hunting and Fishing
jackman	n.3	compounding	Construction
jack-planed	adj.	affixation	Appearance
jackshit	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
Jacksonite	n.	compounding	Politics
jammable	adj.	affixation	Electrical
jarg	adj.	Unknown origin	
Jenny Greenteeth	n.	compounding	Anthropology

jinny	n.1	coinage	Botany
jitty	n.	conversion	Construction
Jumbotron	n.	affixation	Entertainment
jus ad bellum	n.	borrowing	Crime and law
jus in bello	n.	borrowing	Crime and law
kabocha	n.	borrowing	Sports
kaiju	n.	borrowing	Films
kaiju eiga	n.	borrowing	Films
Kansas	n.	Coinage	
kasi	n. and adj.	borrowing	Anthropology
keieill	n.	borrowing	Theology
Kegel	n.	Coinage	Medicine
kickaround	n.	conversion	Sports
kif	adj.	conversion	Slang
kithe	adj.	conversion	
Kubrickian	adj.	affixation	Films
kush	n.	coinage	Botany
lab rat	n.	compounding	Science
labellar	adj.	affixation	Botany
labelmaker	n.	compounding	Jobs
labiaplasty	n.	affixation	Medicine
labilized	adj.	affixation	Chemistry
labiopalatalization	n.	compounding	Linguistics
labioplactic	adj.	compounding	Medicine
labioplasty	n.	compounding	Medicine
Labouchere	n.	coinage	Gambling
lactivism	n.	blending	Anthropology
lactivist	n.	blending	Anthropology
laggy	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
Langian	adj.	affixation	Films
langra	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
lesbophobe	n.	compounding	Sexuality
lesbophobia	n.	compounding	Sexuality
lesbophobic	adj.	affixation	Sexuality
lese	v.	back-formation	Crime and Law
lesional	adj.	affixation	Medicine
lez	v.	conversion	Derogatory terms
lezzet	n.	affixation	Derogatory terms
lezzo	n.	affixation	Derogatory terms

loaghtan	adj. and n.	borrowing	Zoology
lorem ipsum	n.	borrowing	Printing
lumbersexual	adj. and n.	compounding	Fashion
Lynchian	adj.	affixation	Films
mansplain	v.	compounding	Anthropology
mansplainer	n.	compounding	Anthropology
mard	n.	back-formation	
mardarse	n.	compounding	
masstige	n.	blending	Business
mast	v.3	Unknown origin	Gastronomy
mat leave	n.	clipping	Business
mato	n.1	clipping	Gastronomy
Mazdakism	n.	affixation	Theology
Mazdakite	n. and adj.	affixation	Theology
maze	adj.	conversion	
memory box	n.	compounding	
microaggression	n.	compounding	Anthropology
microbead	n.	compounding	Materials
microbudget	n. and adj.	compounding	Economics
modal	n.2 and adj.2	affixation	Fashion
modder	n.	affixation	Jobs
mommy and me	adj. and n.	compounding	Fashion
monk	n.3	Unknown origin	Demeanour
morrhoul	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Mrs Robinson	n.	coinage	Sexuality
mumblecore	n.	compounding	Films
munted	adj.	Unknown origin	Slang
Mzansi	n.	coinage	Anthropology
nanosheet	n.	compounding	Physics
narratorial	adj.	affixation	Literature
Native America	n.	compounding	Anthropology
new economy	n. and adj.	compounding	Economics
NICU	n.	acronym	Medicine
no-budget	adj.	compounding	Entertainment
Nollywood	n.	blending	Films
non-diegetic	adj.	affixation	Literature
non-hazardous	adj.	affixation	
normie	n.	clipping	Anthropology
nothingburger	n. and adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
Nowruz	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
nurdle	n.	Unknown origin	Materials
off-script	adj. and adv.	affixation	Entertainment

ojek	n.	borrowing	Transportation
on-eve	adv.	compounding	
Osedax	n.	borrowing	Zoology
outner	n.	affixation	
palay	n.2	borrowing	Gastronomy
panciteria	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
pansexual	n.	conversion	Sexuality
paratext	n.	affixation	Literature
paratextual	adj.	affixation	Literature
pareidolia	n.	borrowing	Psychology
parkade	n.1	blending	Building
parson impersonate	n.	borrowing	Theology
passage tomb	n.	compounding	archaeology
Passivhaus	n.	borrowing	Building
peritext	n.	affixation	Literature
permalink	n.	compounding	Computing
philosophizingly	adv.	affixation	Philosophy
phynnodderiee	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
placcy	adj. and n.	clipping	Materials
plazzy	adj. and n.	clipping	Materials
podged	adj.	affixation	
poly	adj.2	clipping	Sexuality
poly	n.6	clipping	Sexuality
poly	n.7	clipping	Sexuality
Popeiana	n.	affixation	Theology
positive energy	n.	compounding	Physics
post	n.13	clipping	Entertainment
powfagged	adj.	compounding	
precariat	n.	blending	Economics
precarity	n.	affixation	Economics
prepper	n.3	affixation	
ransomware	n.	compounding	Computing
recommende	n.	affixation	
rigwelted	adj.	compounding	Zoology
sarmie	n.	affixation	Slang
sashiko	n.	borrowing	Fashion
satang	n.	borrowing	Economics
Satanite	n. and adj.	affixation	Theology
satchel-mouth	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
satinizing	n.	affixation	Chemistry
sativa	n.	borrowing	Botany

sausage fest	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
sausage party	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
Scorsesean	adj.	affixation	Films
scribbled-on	adj.	compounding	
scrieve iron	n.	compounding	Tools
scrilla	n.	clipping	AmE Slang
scrim	v.	conversion	
scrimshawed	adj.	affixation	Nautical
scrip	v.3	conversion	
scripee	n.	affixation	
scriptio defectiva	n.	borrowing	Linguistics
scriptio plena	n.	borrowing	Linguistics
scripturer	n.	affixation	Theology
scrum-down	n.	conversion	Sports
second-wave	adj.	compounding	Anthropology
seed ball	n.	compounding	Botany
seeing to	n.	compounding	BrE Slang
self-abuse	v.	compounding	
self-abusing	adj.	affixation	
self-activating	adj.	affixation	
self-advocacy	n.	affixation	
self-assembled	adj.	affixation	
self-builder	n.	affixation	Jobs
self-certification	n.	affixation	Business
self-certify	v.	affixation	Business
self-checkout	n.	affixation	Business
self-combustion	n.	affixation	Chemistry
self-composed	adj.	affixation	Literature
self-deceive	v.	affixation	
self-deport	v.	affixation	Crime and Law
self-deportation	n.	affixation	Crime and Law
self-deported	adj.	affixation	Crime and Law
self-depreciating	adj.	affixation	
self-deprivation	n.	affixation	
self-determine	v.	affixation	
self-determinism	n.	affixation	Philosophy
self-determinist	adj.	affixation	Philosophy
self-diagnose	v.	affixation	Medicine
self-diagnosed	adj.	affixation	Medicine
self-diagnosis	n.	affixation	Medicine
self-directing	adj.	affixation	
self-disciplined	adj.	affixation	

self-driving	adj.	affixation	Transportation
self-exciting	n.	affixation	
self-exile	n.1	affixation	
self-fashioned	adj.	compounding	Anthropology
self-fashioning	n.	compounding	Anthropology
self-financed	adj.	affixation	Economics
self-flagellating	adj.	affixation	Theology
self-forgetting	n.	affixation	
self-funded	adj.	affixation	Economics
self-funding	adj.	affixation	Economics
self-governing	n.	affixation	
self-grooming	n.	affixation	
self-guided	adj.	affixation	
self-judge	v.	affixation	
self-launching	adj.	affixation	Transportation
self-medicating	n.	affixation	Medicine
self-obsession	n.	affixation	
self-parodic	adj.	affixation	
self-portraitist	n.	affixation	
self-propagation	n.	affixation	
self-publish	v.	affixation	Printing
self-published	adj.	affixation	Printing
self-publisher	n.	affixation	Printing
self-publishing	adj.	affixation	Printing
self-radicalize	v.	affixation	Theology
self-radicalizing	adj.	affixation	Theology
self-regulate	v.	affixation	
self-report	v.	affixation	
self-sacrifice	v.	affixation	
self-saucing	adj.	affixation	Gastronomy
self-seal	adj.	affixation	
self-sealed	adj.	affixation	
self-shifter	n.	affixation	Transportation
self-soothing	adj.	affixation	
self-sticking	adj.	affixation	Materials
self-surgery	n.	affixation	Medicine
self-titled	adj.	affixation	
self-tracking	adj.	affixation	Transportation
self-wilful	adj.	affixation	
selfy	adj.	affixation	
shakshuka	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
sharrow	n.	blending	Transportation

shishya	n.	borrowing	Jobs
shone	adv. and adj.	borrowing	
shumai	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
silk throwsting	n.	compounding	Materials
Sirkian	adj.	affixation	Films
sisig	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
sisting	n.	affixation	Crime and Law
sistren	n.	conversion	Anthropology
sisu	n.	borrowing	
Siswati	n. and adj.	borrowing	Linguistics
skin-to-skin	adj.	compounding	
skreed	v.	borrowing	Zoology
skreed	n.	conversion	Zoology
Skull and Bones	n.	compounding	Anthropology
slidewalk	n.	compounding	Science Fiction
slimeball	n.	compounding	Science
sloppy seconds	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
Smith's longspur	n.	compounding	Zoology
smittling	adj.	affixation	Medicine
sodomical	adj.	affixation	Sexuality
sorbetes	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
spad	n.3	clipping	BrE Slang
Spielbergian	adj.	affixation	Films
spring run	n.	compounding	Geography
spuggy	n.	compounding	Zoology
spur	n.4	borrowing	Zoology
spurg	n.	affixation	Zoology
squeakiness	n.	affixation	
stan	v.	conversion	Slang
stimming	n.	clipping	Medicine
subvertive	adj.	affixation	
sun dancer	n.	compounding	Dance
sun spell	n.1	compounding	Meteorology
sunbathe	n.	conversion	
sun-blushed	adj.	compounding	Appearance
sunburstery	n.	affixation	Anthropology
suncare	n.	compounding	
sunderlepe	adj. and adv.	affixation	
sunfishing	n.1	affixation	Hunting and Fishing
sunket	v.	conversion	

sun-rayed	adj.	affixation	Appearance
sunstrike	v.	compounding	
swag	n.2	clipping	AmE Slang
Tabata	n.	Coinage	Sports
tamping	adv. and adj.	affixation	
tansad	n.	compounding	
Tarantinoesque	adj.	affixation	Films
tarblish	adv.	compounding	
Tarkovskian	adj.	affixation	Films
tarzy	n.	double WF mechanisms	
tash	v.	Unknown origin	Sexuality
Tatiesque	adj.	affixation	Films
teenagehood	n.	affixation	Anthropology
teenagery	adj.	affixation	Anthropology
teensploitation	n.	compounding	Entertainment
teet	n.	conversion	
teet	v.	Unknown origin	
teg	n.2	Unknown origin	
TGIF	int. and adj.	abbreviation	Slang
third-wave	adj.	compounding	Anthropology
tholtan	n.	borrowing	Construction
thon	adv. and pron.1	conversion	
throwabout	adj. and n.	conversion	Materials
throwball	n.	compounding	Sports
throwboard	n.	compounding	Tools
throw-forward	n.	compounding	Sports
Titanian	adj.3	affixation	Astronomy
tithi	n.	borrowing	Astronomy
titin	n.	affixation	Chemistry
titivater	n.	affixation	Slang
tittest	adv.	affixation	Slang
Tom Fuller	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Tom Pung	n.	borrowing	Tools
Tom Swifty	n.	affixation	AmE Slang
Tom Walker	n.2	affixation	Fashion
tomahawk chop	n.	compounding	
tombing	n.	affixation	Anthropology
tombstoner	n.	affixation	Sports
tomgirl	n.	compounding	Anthropology
Tommy John	n.	coinage	Medicine
tommyknocker	n.	double WF mechanisms	Anthropology

tomographer	n.	affixation	Jobs
tomoz	adv.	clipping	BrE Slang
tox	n.2	clipping	Science
toyi-toyi	v.	conversion	Politics
traa dy liooar	phr.	borrowing	
trans	adj.	clipping	Identity
transgenderal	n. and adj.	affixation	Identity
transpeople	n.	compounding	Identity
trapo	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
tribbing	n.	affixation	Sexuality
tricolate	v.	affixation	Appearance
turon	n.2	borrowing	Gastronomy
tusky	n.	conversion	Gastronomy
twine	n.4	conversion	
twiney	adj.	affixation	
ubuntu	n.	borrowing	Philosophy
Ullans	n.	blending	demonym
unalphabetical	adj.	affixation	
uncheck	v.2	affixation	
unemphasized	adj.	affixation	
ungendered	adj.	affixation	Identity
un-i-waldes	adv.	affixation	
unjournalistic	adj.	affixation	Printing
unjudgemental unjudgmental	adj.	affixation	
unkeyed	adj.	affixation	Music
unkind	n.1	affixation	
unknot	n.	affixation	Mathematics
unpartitioned	adj.	affixation	
untick	v.	affixation	Computing
untippable	adj.2	affixation	
un-to-dealingly	adj.	affixation	Mathematics
untogetherness	n.	affixation	
updation	n.	affixation	
upskirt	adj. and n.	compounding	Photography
upskirting	n.	affixation	Photography
upvote	n.	compounding	Social Media
upvote	v.	compounding	Social Media
upzone	v.	compounding	
utchy	adj.	affixation	Meteorology
verbalness	n.	affixation	Grammar

verbo	adv.	borrowing	
verbunkos	n.	borrowing	Dance
VFX	n.	compounding	
voce velata	n.	borrowing	Music
voetstoots	adv. and adj.	borrowing	Crime and Law
vox	n.1	borrowing	
voxel	n.	compounding	Computing
vox-pop	v.	conversion	AmE Slang
walkative	adj.	affixation	
walla	int. and n.	coinage	Films
wayfinder	n.	compounding	
well-buttered	adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
Wellesian	adj.	affixation	Films
wesley-bob	n.	Unknown origin	Homeware
whataboutery	n.	affixation	Derogatory terms
whataboutism	n.	affixation	Derogatory terms
white gold	n.1	compounding	Botany
winky	n.2	affixation	BrE Slang
woollyback	n.	compounding	Zoology
wottle day	n.	compounding	
Wrekin	n.	coinage	
XXX	adj.	compounding	Films
yam yam	n.	reduplication	Derogatory terms
yarg	n.	coinage	Gastronomy
yeasted	adj.	affixation	Gastronomy
yeastless	adj.	affixation	Gastronomy
yellow arsenic	n.	compounding	Chemistry
yellow gold	n.2	compounding	Materials
yellow jack	n.1	compounding	Nautical
yellow jack	n.3	compounding	Zoology
yellowface	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
yessir	n.2	compounding	Anthropology
Young	n.2	coinage	Mathematics
zamzawed	adj.	affixation	Gastronomy
Zealand	n.1	affixation	demonym
Zealandic	adj. and n.	affixation	demonym
Zealandish	adj. and n.	affixation	demonym
Zeelandic	adj. and n.	affixation	demonym

Zeelandish	adj. and n.	affixation	demonym
zeep	n. and int.	Coinage	
zeeping	adj.	affixation	
Zen	v.	conversion	Slang
Zenned-out	adj.	compounding	Slang
Zenonian	adj.2	borrowing	
zeolitized	adj.	affixation	Geology
zephyranthes	n.	borrowing	Botany
zero-hours	adj.	compounding	Business
zeugmatical	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Grammar
Zeus-like	adj. and adv.	compounding	Mythology

Table 15. Neologisms analysed from the 2018 update.

WORD	WORD CLASS	WORD FORMATION PROCESS	FIELD
abugida	n.	borrowing	Linguistics
ambari	n.1	borrowing	Transportation
Ambarval	n. and adj.	borrowing	Anthropology
Ambarvalian	adj.	affixation	Anthropology
Amber Alert	n.2	compounding	Crime and Law
amber pudding	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
amberiferous	adj.	compounding	Geology
amberina	n.	affixation	Art
amberite	n.	affixation	Weapons
Amberlite	n.	compounding	Chemistry
amberous	adj.	affixation	Appearance
Amor	n.	coinage	Astronomy
amor fati	n.	borrowing	Philosophy
amor patriae	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
Amora	n.	borrowing	Theology
Amoraic	adj.	affixation	Theology
Amorean	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	Theology
amorite	n.2	double WF mechanisms	
amorphization	n.	affixation	Chemistry
amotivation	n.	affixation	Psychology
amp	n.1	clipping	Medicine
amp	n.3	clipping	Medicine
ampacity	n.	blending	Electrical
ampage	n.	affixation	Electrical
ampallang	n.	borrowing	Sexuality
ancap	adj. and n.	clipping	Politics

ancestry	n.	affixation	Anthropology
Ancestral Puebloan	adj. and n.	compounding	Demonym
anchialine	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Geology
anchisaur	n.	borrowing	Palaeontology
anchisaurid	n.	affixation	Palaeontology
Anchisaurus	n.	borrowing	Palaeontology
anchoïade	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
anchoveta	n.	borrowing	Zoology
anchusa	n.	borrowing	Botany
angel hair	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
angel pie	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
angel-faced	adj.	compounding	Appearance
angeliferous	adj.	compounding	Appearance
Angelus Domini	n.	borrowing	Theology
angioedema	n.	compounding	Medicine
angiogenic	adj.	compounding	Medicine
angiogenin	n.	affixation	Medicine
angiokeratoma	n.	compounding	Medicine
angiosarcoma	n.	compounding	Medicine
angoisse	n.	borrowing	Medicine
Angrez	n. and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
Angrezi	adj. and n.	borrowing	Demonym
Angrian	adj.1 and n.1	affixation	Military
angried	adj.	affixation	Demeanour
angsana	n.	borrowing	Botany
angst	v.	conversion	Demeanour
angsting	adj.	affixation	Demeanour
angularize	v.	affixation	Appearance
angustiate	v.	borrowing	
apaugasma	n.	borrowing	Theology
Aperol	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Appell	n.	borrowing	Military
arancini	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
archicembalo	n.	borrowing	Music
arlarse	n. and adj.	compounding	Personality
Assiniboine	n. and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
asst	n. and adj.	clipping	Jobs
Aucklander	n.	affixation	Demonym
auditorily	adv.	affixation	
Auvergnat	n. and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
ayuh	adv.	compounding	
Azorean	adj. and n.	affixation	Demonym

back-form	v.	compounding	Linguistics
back-pat	n.	compounding	Gestures
back-patting	n.	compounding	Gestures
bae	n.	clipping	Modes of address
baff	n.2	clipping	Fashion
baffie	n.	affixation	Fashion
baggataway	n.	borrowing	Sports
ball sack	n.	compounding	Slang
bam	n.2	clipping	Slang
barack	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
barb	n.4	clipping	Slang
bardo	n.	borrowing	Theology
bare-boned	adj.	compounding	Medicine
bare-bones	adj.	compounding	
bar-mitzvah	v.	conversion	Theology
Barnstaple oven	n.	compounding	Homeware
Bartokian	n. and adj.	affixation	Music
bastard bearing	n.	compounding	Anthropology
bastarding	adj. and adv.	affixation	Slang
bastardizing	n.	affixation	
bastardly	adv.	affixation	
basted	adj.1	affixation	Gastronomy
basted	adj.2	affixation	Fashion
bastion	v.	conversion	
bat-mitzvah	v.	conversion	Theology
beachside	n.	compounding	Geography
bealach	n.	borrowing	Geography
beaten-up	adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
becket	n.1	affixation	Tools
begrudgery	n.	affixation	Personality
begrudging	adj.	affixation	Personality
belly boat	n.	compounding	Nautical
belly boat	v.	conversion	Nautical
ben-feaker	n.	double WF mechanisms	Economics
berko	adj.	affixation	Demeanour
bide-in	n.	compounding	Slang
bidie-in	n.	affixation	Slang
bigsie	adj.	affixation	Slang
biofortification	n.	compounding	Agriculture
biofortified	adj.	compounding	Agriculture
bisphenol	n.	compounding	Chemistry
bk.	n.1	clipping	Printing

boerboel	n.	borrowing	Zoology
boerboon	n.	borrowing	Botany
boerekos	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
boerie	n.	clipping	Gastronomy
boertjie	n.	borrowing	Modes of address
bogging	adj.	affixation	ScotE Slang
bok	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	Zoology
bosie	n.1	clipping	ScotE Slang
bowfing	adj.	affixation	ScotE Slang
BPA	n.	abbreviation	Chemistry
Bribri	n. and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
BRIC	n.	acronym	Politics
brick	adj.2	clipping	AmE Slang
brick area	n.	compounding	Construction
brick cheese	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
brick hammer	n.	compounding	Tools
brick mould	n.2	compounding	Geography
brick tax	n.	compounding	Economics
brick venereal	adj.	compounding	AusE Slang
brickbatting	n.	affixation	
brick-cold	adj.	compounding	Meteorology
bricker	n.	affixation	Jobs
brickery	n.	affixation	Construction
brickle	n.	conversion	Gastronomy
brick-like	adj.	affixation	Materials
brickly	adj.	affixation	
brickstamp	n.	compounding	Archaeology
brick-throwing	n.	compounding	
bricktop	n.	compounding	Appearance
BRICS	n.	acronym	Politics
bridalwear	n.	compounding	Fashion
Brideshead	adj.	coinage	Literature
bridey	adj.	affixation	Appearance
brussen	adj.	conversion	Appearance
buck naked	adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
bull rider	n.	compounding	Jobs
candy-ass	n. and adj.	compounding	Derogatory terms
candy-assed	adj.	compounding	Derogatory terms
cannabusiness	n.	blending	Business
cannabutter	n.	blending	Gastronomy
Carlton House	n.	coinage	Homeware
carretela	n.	borrowing	Transportation

caucusing	n.	affixation	Politics
chess	n.5	unknown origin	Gastronomy
chewy	n.	clipping	Gastronomy
chillax	v.	blending	Slang
chipmunk	adj.	affixation	Appearance
chomper	n.	affixation	
chuddies	n.	borrowing	Fashion
chuggy	n.	clipping	Gastronomy
circle jerk	n.	compounding	Sexuality
Cisjordanian	adj. and n.	affixation	Demonym
cisticola	n.	borrowing	Zoology
clabbydoo	n.	borrowing	Zoology
clitorectomy	n.	compounding	Medicine
Cobb salad	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
cock bawd	n.	compounding	Jobs
cock-a-doodle-dooing	n.	affixation	Zoology
cockatooer	n.	affixation	Jobs
cocked	adj.1	affixation	Nautical
cocked-up	adj.	compounding	Appearance
cocker	v.3	affixation	Jobs
cockey	n.	compounding	
cocklike	adj. and adv.	affixation	Appearance
cockneyed	adj.	affixation	Demonym
cock-of-wax	n.	compounding	Slang
cockroachy	adj.	affixation	Zoology
cocksuck	n.	compounding	Slang
cocksuck	v.	compounding	Slang
cocksucking	n.	compounding	Slang
cocktailian	adj. and n.	affixation	Gastronomy
cocktease	n.	compounding	Slang
cockteasing	n.	affixation	Slang
cocky	n.3	clipping	Zoology
cockying	n.	affixation	Agriculture
Cohee	n.	conversion	Demonym
comp	n.2 and adj.	clipping	Entertainment
comp	v.2	conversion	AmE Slang
connectomics	n.	compounding	Medicine
consecrated virgin	n.	compounding	Theology
contempo	adj.	clipping	Slang
contemptus mundi	n.	borrowing	Philosophy
coopetition	n.	blending	Business

coorie	v.	affixation	
coploft	n.	compounding	
cornichon	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
coxcombery	n.	affixation	Demeanour
cretinization	n.	affixation	Personality
CRUD	n.2	acronym	Computing
crudball	n.	compounding	Personality
cryptocurrency	n.	compounding	Economics
Damianite	n.	borrowing	Theology
dead-ender	n.	affixation	Construction
deek	n.	conversion	
deek	v.	borrowing	
dejunk	v.	affixation	Slang
Dene	adj.2 and n.4	borrowing	Demonym
dep	n.	clipping	Music
dick rider	n.	compounding	Music
dicked	adj.1	affixation	Slang
dicked	adj.2	affixation	AmE Slang
dicked-up	adj.	affixation	Slang
Dickens-like	adj.	compounding	Literature
dickheaded	adj.	compounding	Slang
Dickin	n.	coinage	Military
Dickinsonian	adj. and n.	affixation	Literature
dickite	n.	double WF mechanisms	Geology
dickless	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
dickride	v.	compounding	Music
dickriding	n.	compounding	Music
dickriding	adj.	compounding	Music
dicksack	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
dick-sucker	n.	compounding	Slang
dicky	n.2	affixation	Slang
dicky dirt	n.	double WF mechanisms	BrE Slang
dicky fit	n.	compounding	BrE Slang
dof	adj.	borrowing	SoAf Slang
doiter	v.	affixation	
doitered	adj.	affixation	
doitering	adj.	affixation	
dorgi	n.	blending	Zoology
dork	v.	conversion	AmE Slang
dorked-out	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
dot painting	n.	compounding	Art
doting	n.2	affixation	

dotless	adj.	affixation	Appearance
dottiness	n.1	affixation	Appearance
doty	adj.1	affixation	
dragon fruit	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
dumpster fire	n.	compounding	
easworm	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
easy-breezy	adj.	reduplication	Slang
e-bike	n.	compounding	Transportation
eeksie-peeksie	adj.	reduplication	
embassy	n.	unknown origin	Bureaucracy
Eskimoan	adj.	affixation	Demonym
Eutheria	n.	borrowing	Zoology
exomoon	n.	affixation	Astronomy
extubate	v.	affixation	Medicine
fakeable	adj.	affixation	
fakeness	n.	affixation	
fakey	adj.	affixation	
fakie	n.	affixation	
fallen angel	n.	compounding	Theology
fanny fart	n.	compounding	BrE Slang
fanny fart	v.	conversion	BrE Slang
fannybaws	n.	compounding	ScotE Slang
fantysheeny	adj.	conversion	Personality
farro	n.	borrowing	Botany
fart-arise	n.	compounding	Slang
fart-arise	v.	conversion	Slang
fart-catcher	n.	compounding	Slang
farty	adj.	affixation	Slang
favourite	v.	conversion	Computing
februous	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Medicine
feechie	adj.	affixation	Appearance
fever swamp	n.	compounding	Medicine
fidcock	n.	compounding	Sexuality
fussy cut	adj.	conversion	Fashion
fussy cut	v.	compounding	Fashion
gamification	n.	affixation	Sports
gamify	v.	affixation	Sports
goetta	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
gramadoelas	n.	borrowing	Derogatory terms
grass trimmer	n.	compounding	Agriculture
Grassmannian	adj. and n.	affixation	Mathematics

grasstop	n.	compounding	Agriculture
grassy knoll	n.	compounding	Crime and Law
gribiche	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
groom's cake	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
grullo	adj. and n.	borrowing	Zoology
gym bunny	n.	compounding	Slang
gype	n.	borrowing	Derogatory terms
gype	v.	conversion	
gyptit	adj.	affixation	Derogatory terms
hailsome	adj.	affixation	Medicine
hakupik	n.	borrowing	Tools
hakari	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
hákarl	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
hakawati	n.	borrowing	Literature
hake	n.5	borrowing	Art
hala	n.	borrowing	Botany
hale	n.9	borrowing	Construction
hasbian	n.	blending	Derogatory terms
hensopper	n.	borrowing	Derogatory terms
herky-jerky	adj.	reduplication	
heterotopia	n.	compounding	Philosophy
hir	pron.	blending	Linguistics
hir	adj.	blending	Linguistics
hok	n.	borrowing	Construction
hokkie	n.	borrowing	Construction
imbizo	n.	borrowing	Politics
imperated	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Philosophy
impersonating	n.	affixation	Entertainment
inverse square law	n.	compounding	Physics
inversely proportional	adj.	compounding	Science
inversus	n.	borrowing	Music
invert	n.3	clipping	Zoology
invertable	adj.	affixation	Mathematics
investive	adj.	affixation	Crime and Law
isicathamiya	n.	borrowing	Music
Jafaican	n. and adj.	blending	Derogatory terms
ja-nee	adv.	borrowing	
jerkface	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
jerko	n.	affixation	Derogatory terms
jerkwad	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
jibbons	n.	borrowing	Botany

Joburg	n.	clipping	Geography
Johnny Appleseed	n.	coinage	Anthropology
Johnny Canuck	n.	compounding	Demonym
Johnny Foreigner	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
Johnsmas	n.	compounding	Theology
Johnson grass	n.	compounding	Botany
Johnson–Nyquist noise	n.	compounding	Electrical
Johnston’s organ	n.	compounding	Zoology
jonikin	n.	affixation	Gastronomy
journey cake	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
Jozi	n.	double WF mechanisms	Geography
junk mailer	n.	compounding	Jobs
junked-up	adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
junketeering	n.	affixation	Politics
junketing	adj.	affixation	Politics
junkiedom	n.	affixation	Slang
junking	n.	affixation	AmE Slang
junkware	n.	borrowing	Computing
junkyard dog	n.	compounding	Zoology
kanna	n.	borrowing	Botany
kapow	int.	affixation	
knablick	n. and adj.	affixation	Geology
knibloch	n.	affixation	Medicine
knob jockey	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
Koevoet	n.	borrowing	Military
lapa	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Latin@	n. and adj.	compounding	Demonym
Latinx	n. and adj.	compounding	Identity
lekgotla	n.	borrowing	Politics
lightsabre	n.	compounding	Weapons
linefish	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
MacGyver	v.	coinage	AmE Slang
makgotla	n.	borrowing	Crime and Law
maltipoo	n.	compounding	Zoology
Manhattanhenge	n.	blending	
meeple	n.	compounding	Sports
microfinance	n.	compounding	Economics
misgender	v.	affixation	Identity
misgendered	adj.	affixation	Identity
misgendering	n.	affixation	Identity

mobula	n.	borrowing	Zoology
neurodivergence	n.	compounding	Medicine
neurodivergent	adj. and n.	compounding	Medicine
neurodiverse	adj. and n.	compounding	Medicine
neurostimulator	n.	compounding	Medicine
nomophobia	n.1	compounding	Crime and Law
nomophobia	n.2	compounding	Medicine
nomophobic	adj. and n.	compounding	Medicine
noob	n.	clipping	Derogatory terms
nutsack	n.	compounding	Slang
o	n.5	unknown origin	Modes of Address
oenophilia	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
omnishambles	n.	compounding	Politics
omnishambolic	adj.	compounding	Politics
on-reserve	adv. and adj.	compounding	Anthropology
Overton window	n.	compounding	Politics
Padawan	n.	unknown origin	films
pastirma	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
peoplekind	n.	compounding	Anthropology
pickleball	n.	compounding	Sports
poke	n.7	borrowing	Gastronomy
presser	n.2	double WF mechanisms	Slang
pro deo	adv. and adj.	borrowing	Crime and Law
promposal	n.	blending	
puckerbrush	n.	compounding	Botany
pucky	int. and n.	affixation	AmE Slang
puggle	n.2	coinage	AusE Slang
quillow	n.	blending	Homeware
rebel angel	n.	compounding	Theology
rooked	adj.	affixation	Economics
sakkie-sakkie	adj. and n.	borrowing	Music
sala	n.2	borrowing	Construction
Santee	n.1 and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
satoshi	n.	coinage	Economics
satta	n.	borrowing	Economics
sattu	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Saturnilian	n.	borrowing	Theology
Saturninian	n.	borrowing	Theology
schlager	n.1	borrowing	Weapons
schlager	n.2	borrowing	Music
schlenter	v.	conversion	Crime and Law

schlockbuster	n.	compounding	Entertainment
schlocker	n.	affixation	Films
schlubby	adj.	affixation	Appearance
schlump	v.	conversion	Personality
Schmallenberg virus	n.	double WF mechanisms	Zoology
schmancy	adj.	clipping	AmE Slang
schmick	adj.	blending	AusE Slang
Schmidt–Cassegrain	n.	coinage	Astronomy
schmoozefest	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
schmoozy	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
schmucko	n.	affixation	Slang
schnecke	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
schneid	n.	clipping	Sports
Schnelle	n.	borrowing	Archaeology
schnitz	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
schnoodle	n.	blending	Zoology
Schola Saxonum	n.	borrowing	Theology
scholaried	adj.	affixation	Education
scholarship	v.	conversion	Education
scholarshipped	adj.	affixation	Education
selectwoman	n.	compounding	Politics
sewist	n.	affixation	Jobs
shaliach tzibur	n.	borrowing	Theology
Shemini Atzeret	n.	borrowing	Theology
sim	n.3	clipping	Computing
Simeonite	n.1 and adj.1	affixation	Theology
simile	adv.	borrowing	Music
simit	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
simmered	adj.	affixation	Gastronomy
Simonite	n.2	affixation	Theology
simpering	adj.2	affixation	Gastronomy
simples	int.	affixation	BrE Slang
Sitkan	n. and adj.	affixation	Demonym
sit-on-top	adj. and n.	compounding	Nautical
sitooterie	n.	affixation	ScotE Slang
sit-ski	v.	conversion	Sports
sit-skier	n.	compounding	Sports
sit-skiing	n.	compounding	Sports
Sitt	n.	borrowing	Modes of Address

situatedness	n.	affixation	
situpa	n.	borrowing	Bureaucracy
Sitzprobe	n.	borrowing	Music
skunked	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
slam-dunk	v.	conversion	Sports
slasto	n.	blending	Materials
spiritoso	adv.	borrowing	Music
spit take	n.	compounding	Gestures
spox	n.	clipping	Jobs
spret	v.	borrowing	Gestures
sprit	n.4	conversion	Gestures
spritty	adj.1	affixation	Fashion
spritzer	n.1	affixation	Homeware
spritzzy	adj.	affixation	Gastronomy
sprog	v.	conversion	Slang
sprogged	adj.	affixation	Slang
sproglet	n.	affixation	BrE Slang
sproing	int. and n.	blending	Sounds
sprucey	adj.	affixation	Botany
spruggie	n.	affixation	Zoology
spruik	n.	borrowing	AusE Slang
sprunting	n.2	affixation	Sexuality
squeakily	adv.	affixation	
stechie	adj. and n.	affixation	
Stoney	adj. and n.2	affixation	Slang
stuffie	n.	clipping	Slang
stupefyingly	adv.	affixation	
stupido	adj. and n.	borrowing	Slang
suffraged	n. and adj.	affixation	Politics
suffragetting	adj. and n.	affixation	Politics
suffragite	n.	affixation	Politics
summitted	adj.	affixation	Literature
summock	n.	borrowing	Fashion
summun malum	n.	borrowing	Philosophy
swellegant	adj.	blending	Appearance
swindled	adj.	affixation	Economics
Tiktaalik	n.	borrowing	Palaeontology
title bar	n.	compounding	Computing
title card	n.	compounding	Printing
title race	n.	compounding	Sports
title sponsor	n.	compounding	Sports
titless	adj.	affixation	Derogatory terms

titrant	n.	affixation	Chemistry
titrate	n.	conversion	Chemistry
tittie	n.2	borrowing	Modes of address
tittling	adj.1	affixation	
tityra	n.	borrowing	Zoology
tollie	n.	affixation	ScotE Slang
Tollywood	n.1	blending	Films
transboundary	adj.	affixation	
transiting	n.	affixation	
transiting	adj.	affixation	
transitioner	n.	affixation	Identity
translingual	adj.	affixation	Linguistics
transload	v.	affixation	Transportation
translocal	adj.	affixation	Linguistics
translocality	n.	affixation	
translocate	n.	conversion	Botany
twat	v.3	conversion	BrE Slang
twatted	adj.1	affixation	Slang
twattery	n.	affixation	BrE Slang
twatting	n.1	affixation	BrE Slang
twatting	n.2	affixation	BrE Slang
twatting	adj.	affixation	BrE Slang
twattish	adj.	affixation	BrE Slang
twatty	adj.	affixation	BrE Slang
twit	n.4	clipping	AmE Slang
twitch stick	n.	compounding	Tools
twitchable	adj.	affixation	
twitchel	v.	conversion	Zoology
twitchet	n.	affixation	Sexuality
twitter	v.4	coinage	Computing
twittering	n.2	affixation	Computing
twittersphere	n.	compounding	Computing
twittish	adj.	affixation	
twittle	v.2	coinage	Zoology
ube	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
vag	n.3	clipping	Slang
vel sim.	phr.	borrowing	
Virginia Algonquian	adj. and n.	affixation	Demonym
wally	n.2	unknown origin	Gastronomy
wallyball	n.	blending	Sports
wankered	adj.1	unknown origin	

wankery	n.	affixation	Slang
wankly	adj.	affixation	Demeanour
wanky	adj.1	unknown origin	
weedily	adv.	affixation	Appearance
Weegie	n. and adj.	clipping	Demonym
whang	n.4	unknown origin	
whangai	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
whatev	int. and pron.	clipping	
whatevs	int. and pron.	clipping	
xenoestrogen	n.	compounding	Chemistry
yairs	adv.	unknown origin	Modes of address
Yankton	n. and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
yark	v.3	unknown origin	Slang
yarking	n.3	affixation	Slang
yassum	adv.	unknown origin	AmE Slang
Yat	n. and adj.	clipping	Linguistics
yayus	adv.	unknown origin	AmE Slang
yebo	adv. and n.	borrowing	
yeesh	int.	unknown origin	AmE Slang
yes but	n. and adj.	conversion	
zir	pron.	blending	Linguistics
zir	adj.	blending	Linguistics

Table 16. Neologisms analysed from the 2019 update.

WORD	WORD CLASS	WORD FORMATION PROCESS	FIELD
adorkable	adj.	affixation	Demeanour
adult	v.	conversion	Identity
adulging	n.	affixation	Identity
a-eastell	prep.	affixation	
agric	adj. and n.	clipping	Agriculture
alkannin	n.	borrowing	Chemistry
ambient lighting	n.	compounding	Physics
ambiently	adv.	affixation	
ambira	n.	borrowing	Music
ambisyllabic	adj.	affixation	Linguistics
ambitus	n.	borrowing	Crime and Law
ambix	n.	borrowing	Chemistry
ambrotypic	adj.	affixation	Photography
ambulance car	n.	compounding	Military
ambuscading	n.	affixation	Military

ambuscado	v.	conversion	Military
ambushing	n.	affixation	Military
ambushing	adj.	affixation	Military
ambystomatid	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Zoology
amchur	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
ameiosis	n.	affixation	Biology
ameiotic	adj.	affixation	Biology
amelanosis	n.	affixation	Biology
amelanotic	adj.	affixation	Biology
ameliorism	n.	affixation	Philosophy
ameliorist	n. and adj.	affixation	Philosophy
ameloblastoma	n.	compounding	Medicine
amelodic	adj.	affixation	Music
amelogenesis	n.	compounding	Biology
amende	n.	clipping	Demeanour
amenitize	v.	affixation	
amenitized	adj.	affixation	Homeware
amenorrhoeic	adj.	affixation	Medicine
amensal	adj. and n.	affixation	Biology
amensalism	n.	affixation	Biology
ameristic	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Botany
amin	n.	borrowing	Jobs
anecdota	n.	blending	Derogatory Terms
anecdotally	adv.	affixation	
anecdoting	n.	affixation	
anecdoting	adj.	affixation	
anejo	adj. and n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
anemochore	n.	compounding	Botany
anemochorous	adj.	affixation	Botany
anemotactic	adj.	compounding	Biology
anemotropic	adj.	compounding	Biology
anepigraphic	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Economics
anergic	adj.	affixation	Medicine
anergy	n.	borrowing	Medicine
aneutronic	adj.	affixation	Physics
Anglosphere	n.	compounding	Identity
anighst	adv. and prep.	affixation	
antennation	n.	affixation	Zoology
anti-Semiticism	n.	affixation	Ideology
antitail	n.	affixation	Astronomy
antpitta	n.	compounding	Zoology
April Fool's	n. and int.	clipping	Culture

arr	int.	coinage	Modes of Address
assault rifle	n.	compounding	Weapons
assault weapon	n.	compounding	Weapons
athleisure	n.	blending	Fashion
Atlanticism	n.	affixation	Politics
Atlantacist	n. and adj.	affixation	Politics
awedde	adj.	conversion	
awe-inspiringly	adv.	affixation	Appearance
Awendaw	n.	coinage	Gastronomy
awesomesauce	adj.	compounding	Slang
awfulize	v.	affixation	
Babemba	n.	borrowing	demonym
back sass	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
back-sass	v.	compounding	AmE Slang
bagel	v.	conversion	Sports
bak kut teh	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Baka	n.	borrowing	Military
bakeable	adj.	affixation	Gastronomy
baker's boy	n.	compounding	Jobs
Baker's cyst	n.	double WF mechanisms	Medicine
bakfiets	n.	borrowing	Transportation
bakgat	adj. and int.	borrowing	SoAf Slang
Bakhtiari	n. and adj.	borrowing	demonym
baku	n.1	borrowing	Mythology
bakufu	n.	borrowing	Politics
Bakwena	adj. and n.	borrowing	demonym
bakya	n. and adj.	borrowing	Fashion
balun	n.	clipping	Electrical
Barthesian	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	Literature
bash	n.2	clipping	BrE Slang
bauer	n.	borrowing	Jobs
b-day	n.	clipping	Time
bear dancing	n.	compounding	Dance
bear flag	n.	compounding	
bear hunter	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
beardo	n.	affixation	Derogatory terms
Beardsleyan	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Art
Beardsleyesque	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Art
beard-stroking	n.	compounding	Gestures
beard-stroking	adj.	compounding	Gestures
bear-fighting	n.	compounding	

Béarnais	n. and adj.	borrowing	demonym
Bemba	adj. and n.	borrowing	demonym
bialy	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Bialystok	n.	coinage	Gastronomy
bird colonel	n.	compounding	Military
birth stain	n.	compounding	Medicine
birth story	n.	compounding	Literature
birthing room	n.	compounding	Medicine
bliss point	n.	compounding	Economics
blue-light	v.	conversion	BrE Slang
board sport	n.	compounding	Sports
bochur	n.	borrowing	Theology
bogosity	n.	affixation	
bohunkus	n.	coinage	Derogatory terms
bokeh	n.	borrowing	Photography
BOLO	n.5	acronym	Crime and Law
booze can	n.	compounding	CanE Slang
Born	n.	coinage	Physics
Born–Haber	n.	coinage	Chemistry
bornyl	n.	affixation	Chemistry
bottle episode	n.	compounding	Entertainment
bread bowl	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
bread flake	n.2	compounding	Gastronomy
breeding	n.	affixation	Gastronomy
breadthening	n.	affixation	Appearance
breast drill	n.1	compounding	Agriculture
breast feeder	n.	compounding	Motherhood
breast pad	n.	compounding	Fashion
breast shield	n.	compounding	Motherhood
breast-beat	v.	compounding	Demeanour
breast-beating	adj.	compounding	Demeanour
breaster	n.	affixation	Fashion
breastfeeding	adj.	compounding	Motherhood
breast-shot	adj.	compounding	Engineering
breathwork	n.	compounding	Medicine
bridge coat	n.2	compounding	Fashion
bridger	n.1	affixation	Jobs
Brightonian	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	demonym
brik	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
brinicle	n.	blending	Geology
broigus	adj. and n.	borrowing	Demeanour
brownface	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms

buka	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
bukateria	n.	blending	Gastronomy
bumfle	n.	affixation	Appearance
bumfle	v.	conversion	Appearance
bumfly	adj.	affixation	Appearance
buzzer beater	n.	compounding	Sports
by-catch	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
C-19	n.	clipping	Medicine
cab	n.5	clipping	Electrical
cab sav	n.	clipping	Gastronomy
cab-over-engine	adj.	compounding	Transportation
cake boy	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
cake cutting	n.	compounding	Anthropology
caked-on	adj.	compounding	Appearance
cakery	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
Calvin cycle	n.	double WF mechanisms	Biology
camped-up	adj.	compounding	Entertainment
candy apple	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
candy box	n. and adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
candy coating	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
candy-coated	adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
candygram	n.	compounding	Anthropology
carnitine	n.	double WF mechanisms	Biology
cartoonish	adj.	affixation	Appearance
Channel Islander	n.	double WF mechanisms	demonym
chatbot	n.	compounding	Computing
chatterbot	n.	compounding	Computing
Chicagoese	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Demonym
chichi	n.2	borrowing	AmE Slang
Chichimec	n. and adj.	clipping	demonym
chickee	n.	borrowing	Construction
Chicken Licken	n.	coinage	AmE Slang
chicken noodle soup	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
chicken soup	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
chickenhead	n. and adj.	compounding	AmE Slang
chickie	n.	affixation	Slang
childbearer	n.	compounding	Motherhood
chin-stroking	n.	compounding	Gestures
chin-stroking	adj.	compounding	Gestures
chop-chop	n.2	reduplication	Economics

chrain	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Chrissie	n.	clipping	Theology
Christ almighty	n.	compounding	Theology
christenly	adj.	affixation	Theology
Christian Scientism	n.	compounding	Theology
christianing	n.	affixation	Theology
Christianophobia	n.	compounding	Theology
Christly	adv.	affixation	Slang
christophene	n.	borrowing	Botany
Christotokos	n.	borrowing	Theology
Christwards	n. and adv.	affixation	Theology
Christy	n.2	coinage	Fashion
chuckheaded	adj.	compounding	Personality
chutzpadik	adj.	borrowing	Slang
clocking	n.3	affixation	Fashion
clock-punching	n. and adj.	compounding	Jobs
coboss	int.	clipping	Agriculture
cod jigger	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
cod jigging	n.	compounding	Hunting and Fishing
codable	n.	affixation	
coddie	n.	affixation	Gastronomy
coddler	n.2	affixation	Ceramics
code duello	n.	compounding	
code switch	v.	compounding	Linguistics
codeathon	n.	compounding	Computing
code-hop	v.	compounding	Sports
code-hopper	n.	compounding	Sports
code-hopping	n.	compounding	Sports
coden	n.	blending	Printing
code-named	adj.	affixation	
code-share	n.	compounding	Transportation
code-sharing	n.	compounding	Transportation
code-switching	adj.	compounding	Linguistics
coding	adj.	conversion	Biology
Codium	n.	borrowing	Botany
codominance	n.	affixation	Botany
codworm	n.2	compounding	Zoology
cold-press	v.	conversion	
cold-pressed	adj.	affixation	

comorbidity	n.	affixation	Medicine
contact tracer	n.	compounding	Medicine
contact tracing	n.	compounding	Medicine
Cook Islander	n.	double WF mechanisms	demonym
Cook Islands Maori	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	demonym
cook-chill	adj. and n.	compounding	Gastronomy
cooked-up	adj.	compounding	
cook-freeze	adj. and n.	compounding	Gastronomy
cookie jar	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
cooking spoon	n.	compounding	Homeware
cooking ware	n.	compounding	Homeware
cookset	n.	compounding	Homeware
Cordyceps	n.	borrowing	Botany
corona	n.3	clipping	Medicine
coulrophobia	n.	compounding	Medicine
couscoussier	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Cousin Sally	n.	coinage	demonym
Covid	n.2	clipping	Medicine
Covid-19	n.	clipping	Medicine
CPAP	n.	acronym	Medicine
craft shop	n.	compounding	Jobs
craftivist	n.	blending	Jobs
craftsmanly	adj.	affixation	
credential	v.	conversion	
credentialling	n.	affixation	
cruncher	n.	affixation	
crybully	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
cucamelon	n.	blending	Botany
currywurst	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
CV	n.	clipping	Medicine
CV-19	n.	clipping	Medicine
cyber safety	n.	compounding	Computing
dandy candy	n.	compounding	Gastronomy
dashcam	n.	blending	Technology
declaw	v.	affixation	Agriculture
de-extinction	n.	affixation	Biology
delayer	v.	affixation	
deletable	adj.	affixation	
delete	n.	conversion	Computing
delete button	n.	compounding	Computing
delete key	n.	compounding	Computing

deleter	n.	affixation	Jobs
deleverage	v.	affixation	Economics
deleveraging	n.	affixation	Economics
delexical	adj.	affixation	Linguistics
Delft blue	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Ceramics
Delhiite	n.	double WF mechanisms	demonym
deli	n.1	borrowing	Military
Deliac	adj.	borrowing	Mathematics
delicense	v.	affixation	Crime and Law
delignify	v.	affixation	
delime	v.	affixation	Fashion
deliming	n.	affixation	Fashion
delimiting	adj.	affixation	
delink	v.	affixation	
delinkage	n.	affixation	
delinking	n.	affixation	Economics
deliverology	n.	compounding	Politics
demandeur	n.	borrowing	Crime and Law
denialism	n.	affixation	Philosophy
denialist	n. and adj.	affixation	Philosophy
deprioritize	v.	affixation	
destigmatizing	n.	affixation	
dexamethasone	n.	compounding	Medicine
dinucleotide	n.	affixation	Chemistry
Dobson unit	n.	double WF mechanisms	Meteorology
dulce et decorum	n.	clipping	Ideology
dumbass	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
dystopic	adj.	affixation	Philosophy
easy-osy	adj. and n.	reduplication	Demeanour
edit.	n.1	clipping	Printing
editionalize	v.	affixation	Printing
editionalized	adj.	affixation	Printing
editionalizing	n.	affixation	Printing
editioned	adj.	affixation	Printing
editioning	n.	affixation	Printing
editorialism	n.	affixation	News
editorialization	n.	affixation	News
either-way	adj.	conversion	Crime and Law
ember months	n.	compounding	Time
Emirati	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	demonym
enoughness	n.	affixation	
eugenical	adj.	affixation	Biology

e-waste	n.	compounding	Computing
eyefully	adv.	affixation	
eyelessness	n.1	affixation	Appearance
eyelessness	n.2	affixation	Appearance
fankle	n.	conversion	
farbrengen	n.	borrowing	Theology
farkakte	adj.	borrowing	Theology
farm holder	n.	compounding	Agriculture
farm shop	n.	compounding	Agriculture
farm stay	n.	compounding	Agriculture
farm team	n.	compounding	Agriculture
farmacia	n.	borrowing	Medicine
Farmer Giles	n.	double WF mechanisms	Modes of address
farmette	n.	affixation	Agriculture
farmhousey	adj.	affixation	Agriculture
farm-in	n.	compounding	Mining
farming	n.1	affixation	
farmout	n.	conversion	Business
farmscape	n.	compounding	Art
farmstader	n.	affixation	Jobs
farm-to-market	adj. and n.	compounding	Transportation
farmtown	n.	compounding	Construction
finna	v.	unknown origin	AmE Slang
flag-off	n.	conversion	Sports
fledged	adj.	affixation	Sports
follically	adv.	affixation	Appearance
follicly	adv.	affixation	Appearance
follicularly	adv.	affixation	Biology
followee	n.	affixation	Social Media
follow-me	adj. and n.	compounding	
Fomor	n.	borrowing	Mythology
Fon	n.2 and adj.2	borrowing	demonym
fonduta	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
fons et origo mali	n.	borrowing	Mythology
fontina	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
foodware	n.	compounding	Homeware
foo-foo	n.	reduplication	AmE Slang
fool-fool	adj.	reduplication	Derogatory terms
foolproof	v.	conversion	
Foucauldian	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Philosophy
franger	n.	clipping	AusE Slang
frontliner	n.	affixation	Military

fumfer	v.	double WF mechanisms	Slang
futzing	n.	affixation	AmE Slang
game day	n.	compounding	Sports
garba	n.	borrowing	Dance
garbage patch	n.	compounding	
garbageologist	n.	compounding	Jobs
garbageology	n.	compounding	Archaeology
garbhagriha	n.	borrowing	Theology
garbure	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
gee-whizzery	n.	affixation	AmE Slang
geosmin	n.	double WF mechanisms	Chemistry
gist	v.2	conversion	
glatt kosher	adj.	borrowing	Gastronomy
gotch	n.2	double WF mechanisms	Fashion
gravitropic	adj.	compounding	Botany
gravitropism	n.	compounding	Botany
griever	n.	affixation	Slang
griefing	n.	affixation	Computing
guber	adj.	clipping	Politics
gypster	n.	affixation	AmE Slang
gypsy's	n.	clipping	BrE Slang
half-baken	adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
hanukkah	n.	borrowing	Theology
helicase	n.	affixation	Chemistry
hellscape	n.	compounding	Art
hen feather	n.	compounding	Materials
hen scrat	n.	compounding	Meteorology
hench	adj.	clipping	Appearance
hen-day	n.	compounding	Time
hendiship	n.	affixation	Personality
henna	v.	conversion	Appearance
Hennigian	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Zoology
Henotikon	n.	borrowing	Theology
henpecking	n.	affixation	Demeanour
Henriad	n.	double WF mechanisms	Literature
Henry	n.1	coinage	Economics
Henry VIII	n.	coinage	Politics
hen-skin	adj. and n.	compounding	Fashion
Henslow's sparrow	n.	double WF mechanisms	Zoology
heterophilic	adj.2 and n.	compounding	Anthropology
Hindi-Urdu	n.	compounding	Linguistics

Hindko	n. and adj.	borrowing	Linguistics
Hinduish	adj.	affixation	Theology
Hinduistic	adj.	affixation	Theology
Hinduness	n.	affixation	Demonym
Hindustan	n. and adj.	coinage	Linguistics
hiraeth	n.	borrowing	Demeanour
homeware	n.	compounding	Homeware
house dad	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
house mom	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
house mum	n.	compounding	BrE Slang
humidex	n.	blending	Meteorology
hypervigilance	n.	affixation	Demeanour
hypervigilant	adj.	affixation	Demeanour
implicit bias	n.	compounding	Demeanour
infodemic	n.	compounding	
interrobang	n.	compounding	Linguistics
i-waldes	adv.	affixation	
jam	adj.2	unknown origin	AmE Slang
janny	n.	clipping	Jobs
Japhetan	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Theology
Jeez Louise	int.	double WF mechanisms	AmE Slang
jeezly	adj. and adv.	affixation	AmE Slang
jerkweed	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
Jesus God	int.	compounding	
Jesusy	adj.	affixation	Demeanour
Jew town	n.	compounding	Derogatory terms
Jew York	n.	blending	Derogatory terms
Jewdar	n.	blending	Slang
jewel case	n.	compounding	Homeware
jeweller's shop	n.	compounding	Business
Jewfro	n.	blending	Derogatory terms
Jew-hating	n.	compounding	Ideology
Jew-hating	adj.	compounding	Ideology
jewie	n.	clipping	Zoology
Jewish American	n. and adj.	compounding	demonym
Jewish Christianity	n.	compounding	Theology
Jewish-Christian	n. and adj.	compounding	Theology
jinx	int.	conversion	
Kannywood	n.	blending	Films
Kawasaki	n.	coinage	Medicine
kibitz	n.	conversion	AmE Slang

kitchen	n.2	unknown origin	Appearance
kitchen sink	v.	conversion	Business
kitchenalia	n.	blending	Homeware
kitchened	adj.	affixation	Building
kitchen-sinking	n.	affixation	
kitchie	n.	clipping	Building
K-leg	n.	compounding	Medicine
Kollywood	n.	blending	Films
kompromat	n.	borrowing	Military
kvetching	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
kvetchy	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
laksa	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
Lane cake	n.	double WF mechanisms	Gastronomy
lit bateau	n.	borrowing	Homeware
lob ball	n.	compounding	Sports
LOL	v.	conversion	Slang
love bomb	n.	compounding	Demeanour
love-bomb	v.	conversion	Demeanour
love-bombing	n.	compounding	Demeanour
mal-intent	n.	affixation	Demeanour
mama put	n.	compounding	Jobs
mechanoid	n. and adj.	affixation	Technology
megalodon	n.	borrowing	Palaeontology
mentionitis	n.	affixation	Slang
MERS	n.2	acronym	Medicine
metallous	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Appearance
morache	n.	borrowing	Music
mud run	n.	compounding	Sports
mumbly	adj.	affixation	
Muskoka chair	n.	double WF mechanisms	Homeware
nanoplastic	n.	compounding	Materials
newst	adv.	clipping	
next tomorrow	n. and adv.	compounding	
nomen sacrum	n.	borrowing	Theology
non-indigene	adj. and n.	affixation	Anthropology
non-job	adj. and n.	affixation	Jobs
non-Trinitarian	n. and adj.	affixation	Theology
noonie	n.	unknown origin	BrE Slang
novichok	n.	borrowing	Chemistry
nutritionism	n.	affixation	Medicine
ohana	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
okada	n.	coinage	Transportation

olinguito	n.	borrowing	Zoology
onboarding	n.	affixation	Business
on-brand	adj.	affixation	Economics
oobleck	n.	unknown origin	Chemistry
ordu	n.	borrowing	Anthropology
overshare	v.	affixation	Demeanour
oversharer	n.	affixation	Demeanour
oversharing	n.	affixation	Demeanour
papercraft	n.	compounding	Art
parapublic	adj.	affixation	Business
passive aggression	n.	compounding	Demeanour
pass-remarkable	adj.	compounding	ScotE Slang
PEP	n.2	acronym	Medicine
perlage	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
physical distancing	n.	compounding	Medicine
pincho	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
pitchy	adj.2	affixation	Music
plant-based	adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
pound shop	n. and adj.	compounding	Business
price gouge	n.	compounding	Economics
price gouger	n.	compounding	Economics
price-gouge	v.	conversion	Economics
pronoid	n.	affixation	Personality
puggle	n.2	coinage	Zoology
pussivant	v.	conversion	
quiet	int.	conversion	
quilling	n.2	affixation	Politics
R0	n.	abbreviation	Medicine
raas garba	n.	borrowing	Dance
real-time clock	n.	compounding	Time
sabrage	n.	borrowing	
sand-baked	adj.	compounding	Gastronomy
sandboxing	n.	affixation	Computing
schlockey	n.	blending	Sports
scooptram	n.	compounding	Mining
self-isolate	v.	affixation	Medicine
self-isolated	adj.	affixation	Medicine
self-isolating	adj.	affixation	Medicine
self-isolation	n.	affixation	Medicine
self-quarantine	n.	affixation	Medicine

self-quarantine	v.	affixation	Medicine
self-quarantined	adj.	affixation	Medicine
Semiticist	n.	affixation	Linguistics
send-forth	n.	compounding	Grammar
septagonal	adj.	affixation	Appearance
septate	n.	affixation	Chemistry
septile	adj.1 and n.	double WF mechanisms	Astrology
septuplicate	adj. and n.	borrowing	Mathematics
seroma	n.	compounding	Medicine
shelter in place	n.	conversion	Medicine
shelter in place	v.	compounding	Medicine
shero	n.	blending	AmE Slang
shticky	adj.	affixation	AmE Slang
side hug	n.	compounding	
silent alarm	n.	compounding	Crime and Law
silent auction	n.	compounding	Economics
silent birth	n.	compounding	Medicine
silent butler	n.	compounding	Homeware
silent commerce	n.	compounding	Economics
silent disco	n.	compounding	Entertainment
silent number	n.	compounding	
silentially	adv.	double WF mechanisms	
Sinixt	n. and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
Sinti	n. and adj.	borrowing	Demonym
sit-mat	n.	compounding	Homeware
skim-read	v.	compounding	
skim-reading	n.	compounding	
slobberknocker	n.	compounding	Sports
slobbery	n.	affixation	Demeanour
slobbering	n.	affixation	BrE Slang
social distancing	n.	compounding	Medicine
social isolation	n.	compounding	Anthropology
spaff	v.	coinage	BrE Slang
speculoos	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
spin-o-rama	n.	compounding	Sports
spiriting	adj.	affixation	
spiritly	adv.	affixation	
spiritus	n.	borrowing	
spiritus mundi	n.	borrowing	Theology
St Christopher	n.	coinage	Theology
steek	v.4	conversion	Fashion
steeking	n.4	affixation	Fashion

stink eye	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
stromboli	n.	coinage	Gastronomy
suicide belt	n.	compounding	Weapons
suicider	n.	affixation	Crime and Law
Suisse muslin	n.	unknown origin	Materials
suiter	n.2	affixation	Gambling
tag rugby	n.	compounding	Sports
tat	v.5	clipping	Appearance
tatted	adj.2	affixation	Slang
tea-bag	v.	conversion	Slang
teabagger	n.	affixation	Engineering
teabagging	n.	affixation	Slang
tender	n.4	clipping	Gastronomy
theanine	n.	double WF mechanisms	Chemistry
theonomous	adj.	compounding	Theology
tinker man	n.2	compounding	Jobs
tinker woman	n.	compounding	Jobs
tinkerman	n.1	unknown origin	Hunting and Fishing
tinkerman	n.3	compounding	Sports
tin-kettler	n.	affixation	
titted	adj.	affixation	Ame Slang
Tivertine	n.	borrowing	Materials
tokunbo	adj.	borrowing	
top bin	n. and adv.	compounding	Sports
topophilia	n.	compounding	
traffic	adj.	conversion	Transportation
transatlanticist	n.	affixation	Demonym
travel guide	n.	compounding	Travelling
travelling stockman	n.	compounding	Agriculture
traversière	n.	borrowing	Music
triaged	adj.	affixation	Medicine
triaging	n.	affixation	Medicine
triclosan	n.	compounding	Chemistry
UFO	n.2	abbreviation	Slang
unconscious bias	n.	compounding	Demeanour
underskilled	adj.	compounding	Jobs
unfathom	v.	affixation	
unterfirer	n.	borrowing	Theology
V-card	n.	compounding	AmE Slang
verse	v.4	conversion	Sports

vinarterta	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
vot	pron.	unknown origin	Grammar
Vote	n.2 and adj.	borrowing	demonym
vote-a-rama	n.	blending	Politics
Vo-Tech	adj. and n.	compounding	Education
vote-wise	adj.2	compounding	Politics
votive candle	n.	compounding	Homeware
vuvuzela	n.	borrowing	Music
wankstain	n.	compounding	Modes of address
waterblommetjie	n.	borrowing	Gastronomy
weak sauce	adj. and n.	affixation	AmE Slang
wiele	v.	borrowing	Anthropology
yeshiva bochur	n.	compounding	Theology
yiddo	n.	affixation	BrE Slang
zhuzh	n.	unknown origin	Slang
zhuzhy	adj.	affixation	Slang
Zoom	v.2	coinage	Computing

Table 17. Neologisms analysed from the 2020 update

WORD	WORD CLASS	WORD FORMATION PROCESS	FIELD
à la Chinoise	adv. and adj.	Borrowing	Appearance
A2P	adj.	Abbreviation	Computing
aegyo	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Personality
allyship	n.	Affixation	Politics
almuce	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
amabile	adj.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
amae	n.	Borrowing	Psychology
amakudari	n.	Borrowing	Politics
amalaïta	n.	Borrowing	SoAf Slang
Amalek	n.	Coinage	Demonym
Amalekite	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	Demonym
Amalfitan	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Demonym
AmaMfengu	n.	Borrowing	Demonym
amandine	adj.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
amandla	int.	Borrowing	Politics
amant de coeur	n.	Borrowing	Anthropology
amatorio	n.	Borrowing	Ceramics
amaut	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
amaXhosa	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Demonym
amazake	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
amazeballs	int. and adj.	Compounding	Slang

Amazigh	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Demonym
amazone	n.	Borrowing	Demonym
Amazonomachia	n.	double WF mechanisms	Art
amaZulu	adj. and n.	Borrowing	Demonym
Amharan	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Linguistics
Amharinya	n.	Borrowing	Linguistics
Amidah	n.	Borrowing	Theology
amidship	adv. and adj.	Compounding	Nautical
amie	n.	Borrowing	Anthropology
Amishman	n.	Compounding	Theology
amitie amoureuse	n.	Borrowing	Sexuality
amma	n.2	Borrowing	Kinship
Amphionic	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Mythology
Amratian	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Archaeology
Amritdhari	n.	Borrowing	Theology
Amsterdammer	n.	Borrowing	Demonym
amt.	n.2	Clipping	
amurca	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
amuse	n.2	Clipping	Gastronomy
amusical	adj.	Affixation	Music
anachronistical	adj.	Affixation	Time
anachronistically	adv.	Affixation	Time
anachronizing	adj.	Affixation	Time
anachrony	n.	Affixation	Time
anacoluthal	adj.	Affixation	Grammar
Anacreontical	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Literature
anago	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
anagrammatization	n.	Affixation	Grammar
anagrammatizing	n.	Affixation	Grammar
anagrammed	adj.	Affixation	Grammar
anahata	adj. and n.	Borrowing	Culture
Anak	n.	Borrowing	Mythology
Anand	n.	Borrowing	Anthropology
Anand Karaj	n.	Borrowing	Anthropology
Ananda	n.	Borrowing	
Anangu	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Demonym
ananke	n.	Borrowing	Philosophy
anapologetic	adj.	double WF mechanisms	
anarcho	n.	Affixation	Ideology
anaretical	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Astrology
anarkali	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
anasceuastic	adj.	Borrowing	Philosophy

anasceuaistical	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Philosophy
Anastasian	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Literature
anastasis	n.	Borrowing	Art
anastylosis	n.	Borrowing	Archaeology
anti-blackness	n.	Affixation	Ideology
antical	adj.2	Affixation	
Antiguan English	n.	Compounding	Linguistics
antiqua	n.	Borrowing	Printing
antiquey	adj.	Affixation	Time
anti-vax	n. and adj.	Clipping	Medicine
anti-vaxxer	n.	Affixation	Medicine
arba kanfot	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
archistriatum	n.	Affixation	Zoology
artificial capital	n.	Compounding	Economics
Arya	n.	Borrowing	Demonym
Asiacentric	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Culture
Asiacentrism	n.	double WF mechanisms	Culture
Asiacentrist	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Culture
Asiadollar	n.	double WF mechanisms	Economics
Asian American	adj. and n.	Compounding	Identity
Asian British	adj.	Compounding	Identity
Asian Indian	n. and adj.	Compounding	Identity
Asianist	n. and adj.	Affixation	Culture
astrophobia	n.	double WF mechanisms	Meteorology
Austroasiatic	adj. and n.	Compounding	Linguistics
Bahama grass	n.	double WF mechanisms	Botany
Bahamian English	n. and adj.	Compounding	Linguistics
Baje	adj. and n.	Clipping	Demonym
bammy	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
banchan	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
bandulu	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Crime and Law
bantery	n.	Affixation	
Barbadian English	n. and adj.	Compounding	Linguistics
Barbudan	adj. and n.	double WF mechanisms	Demonym
Barbudian	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	Demonym
bassa-bassa	n.	Borrowing	
batuque	n.	Borrowing	Dance
beast mode	n.	Compounding	Appearance
beasting	n.	Affixation	Military
beastlily	adv.	Affixation	Demeanour
bedding in	n.	Compounding	Botany
beeline	v.	Conversion	Travelling

beer hall	n.	Compounding	Building
béké	n.	Borrowing	Derogatory Terms
belly-dance	v.	Conversion	Dance
bellywark	n.	Compounding	Medicine
Bermudian English	adj. and n.	Compounding	Linguistics
bias-free	adj.	Compounding	
bitch ass	n. and adj.	Compounding	Derogatory Terms
bitchingly	adv.	Affixation	AmE Slang
blockbust	v.	Back formation	
bobol	n.	Borrowing	Crime and Law
body shaming	n.	Compounding	Appearance
body-shame	v.	Back formation	Appearance
body-shamer	n.	Affixation	Appearance
body-shaming	adj.	Compounding	Appearance
bolo	n.4	Borrowing	Fashion
box kick	n.	Compounding	Sports
box kick	v.	Conversion	Sports
box kicking	n.	Compounding	Sports
boxiness	n.	Affixation	Appearance
boxla	n.	Clipping	Sports
boxout	n.	Compounding	Sports
box-to-box	adj. and adv.	Compounding	Sports
boxwork	n.	Compounding	Geology
brata	n.	Borrowing	Business
Bridport dagger	n.	double WF mechanisms	Weapon
browning	n.4	Affixation	Appearance
brown-nosing	n.	Affixation	Slang
brown-nosing	adj.	Affixation	Slang
bulgogi	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
cable tie	n.	Compounding	
cable-tie	v.	Conversion	
cam	n.5	Clipping	Films
cam	v.2	Conversion	Films
camming	n.2	Affixation	Films
cane row	n.	Compounding	Agriculture
cane-row	v.	Conversion	Agriculture
Cardiffian	n.	double WF mechanisms	Demonym
cardiogenic	adj.	Compounding	Medicine
cardioplegia	n.	Compounding	Medicine
cardioplegic	adj.	Affixation	Medicine
cardioversion	n.	Compounding	Medicine
Caribbean English	n. and adj.	Compounding	Linguistics

carry case	n.	Compounding	Transportation
carry-along	adj. and n.	Conversion	
carryback	n. and adj.	Conversion	Sports
carrying cost	n.	Compounding	Economics
carry-log	n.	Compounding	Transportation
champagne fountain	n.	Compounding	Gastronomy
chapstick	n.	Compounding	
chimaek	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
chin-chin	n.2	Coinage	Gastronomy
chindogu	n.	Borrowing	Engineering
Chinese chequers	n.	Compounding	Gambling
Chinese fire drill	n.	Compounding	AmE Slang
Chinese-American	adj. and n.	Compounding	Identity
Chinese-like	adj.	Affixation	Appearance
Chineseness	n.	Affixation	Appearance
Chineseey	adj.	Affixation	Derogatory Terms
chingas	int.	Borrowing	Sounds
Chinky	adj.2	Conversion	Derogatory Terms
Chit	n.6	Borrowing	Theology
chopse	v.	Conversion	
chopsing	n.	Affixation	
chytrid	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Botany
cinematics	n.	Conversion	Films
CO2	n.	Compounding	Chemistry
coercive control	n.	Compounding	Crime and Law
cogeneration	n.	Affixation	Engineering
comess	n.	Borrowing	
common area	n.	Compounding	Building
Common Era	n.	Compounding	Time
commonable	adj.2	Affixation	Demeanour
Conchy Joe	n.	Compounding	Derogatory Terms
conflicted	adj.	Affixation	
contactless	adj. and n.	Affixation	
cornhole	n.	Compounding	
cornhole	v.	Conversion	AmE Slang
cornholing	n.	Affixation	AmE Slang
counterprotest	n.	Affixation	Politics
counterprotester	n.	Affixation	Politics
daebak	n.	Borrowing	Economics
dandy shandy	n.	Compounding	Gastronomy
deadname	n.	Compounding	Identity

deadname	v.	Conversion	Identity
deadnaming	n.	Affixation	Identity
decarcerate	v.	Affixation	Crime and Law
decarceration	n.	Affixation	Crime and Law
defund	v.2	Affixation	Economics
defunding	n.	Affixation	Economics
degrowth	n.	Affixation	Economics
deliriated	adj.	Affixation	
dhantal	n.	Borrowing	Music
digital assistant	n.	Compounding	Computing
ding	n.6	Clipping	Slang
ding	n.8	Clipping	Slang
dinged	adj.1	Affixation	Appearance
dinger	n.3	Affixation	Music
dinger	n.4	Affixation	Slang
dinger	n.5	Affixation	Slang
dingolay	v.	Borrowing	Dance
dingy	adj.2	Affixation	Demeanour
dinki mini	n.	Borrowing	Dance
disaster capitalism	n.	Compounding	Economics
disaster capitalist	n.	Compounding	Economics
dogfood	v.	Back formation	Computing
dogfooding	n.	Affixation	Computing
Dominican English	n. and adj.	Compounding	Linguistics
dongchimi	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
dox	v.	Conversion	Computing
doxing	n.	Affixation	Computing
drivage	n.	Affixation	Building
driveaway	n. and adj.	Compounding	Transportation
drive-by-wire	n. and adj.	Compounding	Engineering
drivenness	n.	Affixation	Personality
drive-up	adj. and n.	Compounding	Building
driving seat	n.	Compounding	Transportation
drover's dog	n.	Compounding	Agriculture
dua	n.	Borrowing	Theology
East Asian	adj. and n.	Compounding	Demonym
emotional support	n.	Compounding	Psychology
endonym	n.	Affixation	Linguistics
energy from waste	n. and adj.	Compounding	Physics
Eurasianist	n. and adj.	Affixation	Politics
exonym	n.	Affixation	Linguistics
eye-opening	adj.	Compounding	

fair ground	n.2	Compounding	Sports
fast food	n.1	Compounding	Gastronomy
fast foodery	n.	Compounding	Building
fast talk	n.	Back formation	
fast talker	n.	Compounding	Slang
fast talking	n.	Compounding	Slang
fastballer	n.		
fast-breaking	n.1	Compounding	Theology
fastie	n.		
fastish	adv.	Affixation	
fast-medium	adj. and n.	Compounding	Sports
fast-pitch	adj. and n.	Compounding	Sports
fast-talking	adj.	Compounding	Slang
fat shaming	n.	Compounding	Appearance
fat-shame	v.	Compounding	Appearance
fat-shamer	n.	Affixation	Appearance
fat-shaming	adj.	Compounding	Appearance
feast or famine	phr. and adj.	Compounding	
festerman	n.	Borrowing	Crime and Law
fest-goer	n.	Clipping	AmE Slang
festie	n.	Clipping	Music
festiveness	n.	Affixation	
festy	adj.	Affixation	AusE Slang
fighting	int.	Conversion	
fistulate	adj.	Borrowing	Medicine
flatshare	v.	Compounding	
fly-by-wire	adj. and n.	Compounding	Transportation
force-ripe	adj.	Compounding	
foulie	n.	Affixation	Slang
foul-mouth	v.	Conversion	
foul-mouthing	n.	Affixation	
foul-stinking	adj.	Compounding	
foul-tempered	adj.	Compounding	Personality
free solo	adj. and n.	Compounding	Sports
free solo	v.	Conversion	Sports
free soloing	n.	Affixation	Sports
free soloist	n.	Affixation	Sports
fresh meat	n.	Compounding	Slang
freshie	n.	Affixation	
freshing up	n.	Affixation	
freshly	adj.	Affixation	
freshpeople	n.	Compounding	Education

freshperson	n.	Compounding	Education
frick	n.	Unknown origin	AmE Slang
fudder	n.2	Unknown origin	Meteorology
galbi	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
galvanize	n.	Conversion	Materials
Generation Z	n.	Compounding	Anthropology
gentamicin	n.	Compounding	Chemistry
gentilhomme	n.	Borrowing	Modes of Address
gentilization	n.2	Affixation	Personality
gentilizing	n.1	Affixation	Personality
gentiobiose	n.	Borrowing	Chemistry
gentlelady	n.	Compounding	Politics
gentlemen's club	n.	Compounding	Building
gentleperson	n.	Compounding	Modes of Address
gho	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
ghoema	n.	Borrowing	Music
ghoen	n.	Borrowing	Sports
ghoonghat	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
ghost account	n.	Compounding	Computing
Ghost Dance	v.	Conversion	Culture
Ghost Dancing	n.	Affixation	Culture
ghost hunt	n.	Compounding	Paranormal
ghost ship	n.2	Compounding	Paranormal
ghostbuster	n.	Compounding	Paranormal
ghostbusting	n. and adj.	Compounding	Paranormal
ghost-hunting	n.	Compounding	Paranormal
ghost-hunting	adj.	Compounding	Paranormal
ghostie	n.	Affixation	Paranormal
ghoulie	n.	Affixation	Paranormal
gig economy	n.	Compounding	Economics
Ginny Gall	n.	double WF mechanisms	Entertainment
glitter bomb	n.	Compounding	Politics
glitter bombing	n.	Compounding	Politics
glitter-bomb	v.	Compounding	Politics
global heating	n.	Compounding	Science
Gombey	n.	Unknown origin	Dance
greenshirt	n.	Compounding	Identity
Guillelmitte	n.	Borrowing	Theology
Guyanese English	n. and adj.	Compounding	Linguistics
gyaff	v.	Conversion	
hagger	n.	Affixation	Jobs
haggis-headed	adj.	Compounding	Derogatory Terms

hagwon	n.	Borrowing	Education
hallyu	n.	Borrowing	Culture
hanbok	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
hard-dough	adj. and n.	Compounding	Gastronomy
Hegiran	adj.	Affixation	Time
house-share	v.	Compounding	
image server	n.	Compounding	Computing
imum coeli	n.	Borrowing	Astronomy
in.	n.1	Clipping	Measurement
inadvisably	adv.	Affixation	
inflammasome	n.	Compounding	Biology
interoception	n.	Affixation	Medicine
iso	n.	Clipping	Crime and Law
jamaat	n.	Borrowing	Theology
Jamaican English	n. and adj.	Compounding	Linguistics
japchae	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
Juche	n.	Borrowing	Ideology
kaiso	n. and int.	Borrowing	Music
kaitiakitanga	n.	Borrowing	Bureaucracy
K-drama	n.	Compounding	Entertainment
kimbap	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
kirana	n.	Borrowing	Building
Kittian	n. and adj.	double WF mechanisms	Demonym
Konglish	n. and adj.	Blending	Linguistics
lightie	n.	Affixation	Derogatory Terms
limbo	v.	Conversion	Dance
lime	n.6	Conversion	Culture
lionfish	n.	Compounding	Zoology
lip balm	n.	Compounding	Medicine
livestream	n.	Compounding	Social Media
livestream	v.	Compounding	Social Media
livestreaming	n.	Compounding	Social Media
livestreaming	adj.	Compounding	Social Media
Lokono	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Linguistics
loud-mouthing	adj.	Compounding	Gestures
love lock	n.2	Compounding	Anthropology
lynch	n.2	Conversion	Crime and Law
macajuel	n.	Borrowing	Zoology
mamaguy	n. and adj.	Conversion	
mamaguy	v.	Borrowing	
manhwa	n.	Borrowing	Art
mannish water	n.	Compounding	Gastronomy

media literacy	n.	Compounding	News
medium coeli	n.	Borrowing	Astronomy
meet-cute	n.	Conversion	Entertainment
microgrid	n.	Compounding	Science
middlewalk	n.	Compounding	Agriculture
minoritize	v.	Affixation	Anthropology
minoritized	adj.	Affixation	Anthropology
misophonia	n.	Compounding	Music
mug	adj.2	Unknown origin	Derogatory Terms
mukbang	n.	Borrowing	Social Media
natural capital	n.	Compounding	Economics
neg	v.	Clipping	AmE Slang
negging	n.	Affixation	AmE Slang
noona	n.	Borrowing	Kinship
oonuh	pron. and adj.	Borrowing	Grammar
oppa	n.	Borrowing	Kinship
orhni	n.	Borrowing	Materials
overshare	n.	Affixation	Personality
pan-Asianism	n.	Compounding	Identity
pan-Asianist	n. and adj.	Compounding	Identity
pan-Asiatic	adj.	Compounding	Identity
pan-Asiaticism	n.	Compounding	Identity
Pasifika	adj. and n.	Borrowing	Demonym
passporting	n.	Affixation	Economics
pay gap	n.	Compounding	Economics
paydown	n.	Conversion	Economics
PC bang	n.	Conversion	Computing
phukni	n.	Borrowing	Electronics
pod	n.6	Clipping	Entertainment
postpaid	adj.2	Affixation	Economics
powerbomb	n.	Compounding	Sports
powerbomb	v.	Conversion	Sports
queerbaiting	n.	Compounding	Identity
remdesivir	n.	Compounding	Medicine
samgyeopsal	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
Sat	n.	Borrowing	Theology
seen	int.	Conversion	
servanthood	n.	Affixation	Anthropology
Servetan	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Theology
serveware	n.	Compounding	Homeware
serving	n.	Affixation	Engineering

serving	adj.	Affixation	Engineering
seven-out	n.	Compounding	Gambling
Seventh-day Adventism	n.	Compounding	Theology
seventh-inning stretch	n.	Compounding	Sports
shame	adj.	Conversion	
shapeshift	v.	Compounding	Appearance
sheg-up	adj.	Compounding	
sinograph	n.	Compounding	Linguistics
skinship	n.	Blending	Kinship
slow	n.2	Clipping	
slow burner	n.	Compounding	
slow cooking	n.	Compounding	Gastronomy
slow dance	n.	Compounding	Dance
slow order	n.	Compounding	Transportation
slow roll	n.	Compounding	Transportation
slow waltz	n.	Compounding	Dance
slow-cooking	adj.	Compounding	Gastronomy
slowed-down	adj.	Compounding	Movement
slowed-up	adj.	Compounding	Movement
slower ball	n.	Compounding	Sports
slowie	n.	Affixation	Movement
slow-play	v.	Compounding	Gambling
slow-roll	v.	Conversion	Gambling / Transportation
slow-walk	v.	Compounding	Politics
social distance	v.	Conversion	Medicine
socially distance	v.	Compounding	Medicine
socially distanced	adj.	Compounding	Medicine
sofa surfer	n.	Compounding	BrE Slang
sofa surfing	n.	Compounding	BrE Slang
static caravan	n.	Compounding	Transportation
staycation	v.	Conversion	
staycationer	n.	Affixation	
steups	n. and int.	Conversion	Sounds
steups	v.	Conversion	Sounds
suedine	n.	Affixation	Materials
Suetonian	adj.	double WF mechanisms	Literature
suhoor	n.	Borrowing	Theology
susu	n.3	Borrowing	Economics
sweet bread	n.2	Compounding	Gastronomy

talkee	n.1	Affixation	Derogatory Terms
Tang Soo Do	n.	Borrowing	Sports
tap-to-pay	adj. and n.	Compounding	Economics
tassa	n.	Borrowing	Music
thugging	n.	Affixation	Demeanour
thuggishly	adv.	Affixation	Demeanour
thuggishness	n.	Affixation	Demeanour
thuggy	adj.	Affixation	Demeanour
thugocracy	n.	Compounding	Politics
tifoso	n.	Borrowing	Entertainment
tinga	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
too besides	adv.	Compounding	Grammar
toy department	n.	Compounding	Building
toy store	n.	Compounding	Building
toyetic	adj.	Affixation	Entertainment
toygirl	n.	Compounding	Derogatory Terms
toyo	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
transcranial	adj.	Affixation	Medicine
transphobe	n.	Compounding	Identity
Trinidadian English	n. and adj.	Compounding	Linguistics
trot	n.4	Clipping	Music
unmute	v.	Affixation	Music
unni	n.	Borrowing	Kinship
unsurvivable	adj.	Affixation	
upful	adj.	Affixation	Personality
virotherapy	n.	Compounding	Medicine
virtual assistant	n.	Compounding	Computing
virtue signal	v.	Compounding	Derogatory Terms
virtue signaller	n.	Compounding	Derogatory Terms
virtue signalling	n.	Compounding	Derogatory Terms
visible minority	n.	Compounding	Identity
vote-by-mail	n. and adj.	Compounding	Politics
washikong	n.	Unknown Origin	Fashion
waste-to-energy	adj. and n.	Compounding	Physics
weather system	n.	Compounding	Meteorology
webcam	v.	Conversion	Computing
webcamming	n.	Affixation	Computing
whoo-ee	int.	Unknown Origin	Gestures
whoop-ass	n.	Conversion	
wildland	n.	Compounding	Agriculture
Williams	n.3	Coinage	Medicine

willie-waught	n.	Compounding	Gastronomy
wine	n.3	Conversion	Dance
wine	v.2	Unknown Origin	Dance
witch's cauldron	n.	Compounding	Homeware
witch's hat	n.	Compounding	Fashion
witching	n.3	Affixation	Mining
womxn	n.	Unknown Origin	Identity
woofling	adj.	Affixation	Sounds
woo-hoo	n. and int.	Coinage	Sounds
woo-woo	adj. and n.	Conversion	Derogatory Terms
wrinch	v.2	Unknown Origin	
wuk	v.	Unknown Origin	Dance
zami	n.	Borrowing	Identity
Zil lane	n.	double WF mechanisms	Transportation
zina	n.	Borrowing	Sexuality
zinester	n.	Affixation	Jobs
zinginess	n.	Affixation	Personality
zinging	n.	Affixation	Sounds
zingingly	adv.	Affixation	Sounds
Zion Curtain	n.	Compounding	Culture
Zionistic	adj.	Affixation	Politics
zip cuff	n.	Compounding	
zip cuff	v.	Conversion	
zip line	v.	Conversion	Sports
zip lining	n.	Affixation	Sports
zip tie	n.	Compounding	Fashion
zip-code	v.	Conversion	
zipliner	n.	Affixation	Sports
Zippie	n.1	Unknown Origin	Politics
zippie	n.2	Blending	Ideology
zippo	n.2	Affixation	AmE Slang
zip-tie	v.	Conversion	
zirbus	n.	Borrowing	Medicine
zirconyl	n.	Borrowing	Chemistry
zombocalypse	n.	Blending	Entertainment
zom-com	n.	Compounding	Films
zoomer	n.	Blending	Identity

Table 18. Neologisms analysed from the 2021 update

WORD	WORD CLASS	WORD FORMATION PROCESS	FIELD
a chara	n.	Borrowing	Modes of address

aestel	n.	Borrowing	
agrivoltaic	adj.	Compounding	Agriculture
ahoi	n.	Borrowing	Crime and Law
Andalusi	adj.	Borrowing	Demonym
andartes	n.	Borrowing	Military
Andaste	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Demonym
andiamo	int.	Borrowing	
Andino	n.	Borrowing	Demonym
andon	n.	Borrowing	
Andrewmas	n.	Compounding	Theology
androcentrism	n.	Compounding	Identity
animalizing	n.	Affixation	Appearance
animate	adv.	Affixation	
aniseed	v.	Conversion	Hunting and Fishing
aniseedy	adj.	Affixation	
Anishinaabe	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Demonym
anjeer	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
ankara	n.	Borrowing	Materials
ankimo	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
ankle bracelet	n.	Compounding	
ankle-biting	n.	Compounding	Zoology
ankle-biting	adj.	Compounding	Zoology
ankle-breaker	n.	Compounding	
ankle-breaking	adj.	Compounding	
ankling	n.	Affixation	Sports
anklung	n.	Borrowing	Music
anma	n.	Borrowing	Medicine
ann	n.	Clipping	Crime and Law
Annales	n.	Borrowing	Anthropology
anneal	n.	Conversion	Metallurgy
annelation	n.	Borrowing	Chemistry
annexin	n.	Affixation	Biology
annexture	n.	double WF mechanisms	Bureaucracy
anni	n.	Clipping	Slang
Annie Oakley	n.	Coinage	AmE Slang
annihilatory	adj.	Affixation	
annite	n.	double WF mechanisms	Geology
annona	n.	Borrowing	Economics
annoted	adj.	Affixation	Literature
annoyedly	adv.	Affixation	
annuality	n.	Affixation	Economics
annualization	n.	Affixation	Economics

annuitize	v.	Affixation	Economics
anodynic	adj.	Affixation	Medicine
anonym.	n.2	Clipping	Identity
anonyma	n.2	double WF mechanisms	Identity
anonymization	n.	Affixation	Identity
anonymizer	n.	Affixation	Computing
anorexically	adv.	Affixation	Appearance
anti-ageing	adj.	Affixation	Appearance
anti-backlash	adj. and n.	Affixation	Engineering
anti-caking	adj.	Affixation	Chemistry
anti-cyclical	adj.	Affixation	Economics
anti-dandruff	n. and adj.	Affixation	Chemistry
anti-gay	adj.	Affixation	Sexuality
anti-gun	adj.	Affixation	Weapons
anti-piracy	adj.	Affixation	Crime and Law
antipolitics	n. and adj.	Affixation	Politics
anti-regulation	adj.	Affixation	Business
anti-saloon	adj.	Affixation	Crime and Law
anti-shipping	adj.	Affixation	Military
anti-spam	adj.	Affixation	Computing
anti-stalking	adj.	Affixation	Crime and Law
anti-vaccine	adj.	Affixation	Medicine
anti-wrinkle	adj.	Affixation	appearance
apartheider	n.	Affixation	Ideology
apeth	n.	Unknown origin	
asante sana	int. and n.	Borrowing	
ashrama	n.	Borrowing	Theology
ati	adv. and int.	Borrowing	
back to front	adv. and adj.	Compounding	Fashion
bakla	n.	Borrowing	Identity
ballpark	v.	Conversion	AmE Slang
bambi	int. and adv.	Borrowing	
banatee	n.	Borrowing	
bandura	n.	Borrowing	Music
Bantuized	adj.	Affixation	Linguistics
barber's cat	n.	Compounding	Personality
Barbera	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
barberchair	v.	Conversion	Botany
barbering	adj.	Conversion	appearance

barberize	v.	Affixation	appearance
barbershopping	n.	Affixation	Music
barnstorming	n.	Affixation	Entertainment
barnstorming	adj.	Affixation	Entertainment
béal bocht	n.	Borrowing	
benga	n.	Borrowing	Music
billy-be-damned	n. and adj.	Compounding	
bioeconomy	n.	Compounding	Economics
bioink	n.	Compounding	Printing
bisquer	n.	Affixation	Sports
blanket party	n.	Compounding	Military
blanket stitch	v.	Conversion	Fashion
blas	n.2	Borrowing	Linguistics
block laying	n.	Compounding	Construction
block schedule	n.	Compounding	
block scheduling	n.	Compounding	Education
block trade	n.	Compounding	Economics
block trading	n.	Compounding	Economics
blockan ale	n.	Compounding	
block-book	v.	Compounding	
blocked-off	adj.	Compounding	
blocker	n.2	Affixation	Jobs
blockholder	n.	Compounding	Economics
blocking	adj.	Affixation	
blocklayer	n.	Compounding	Jobs
blocko	n.	Clipping	Entertainment
blockorama	n.	Compounding	Entertainment
bloco	n.	Borrowing	Entertainment
blousette	n.	Affixation	Fashion
blousy	adj.	Affixation	Fashion
bobsled	v.	Conversion	Sports
bobsledder	n.	Affixation	Sports
bobsledding	n.	Affixation	Sports
bobsleigher	n.	Affixation	Sports
bodge-up	n.	Conversion	
bodgie	adj. and n.2	Affixation	
bodgie	v.	Conversion	
bodgied	adj.	Affixation	
bodging	adj.	Affixation	
Bongo	n.4	Borrowing	Music
Bongo Flava	n.	Borrowing	Music

bowstave	n.	Compounding	Weapons
Brahmaloka	n.	Borrowing	Theology
Brahmana	n.	Borrowing	Theology
Brahmic	adj.1	Clipping	Theology
Brahmic	adj.3	Affixation	Philosophy
Brahmic	adj.4	Affixation	Theology
Brahms and Liszt	adj.	double WF mechanisms	BrE Slang
breast binding	n.	Compounding	appearance
broad jumper	n.	Compounding	Sports
broad jumping	n.	Compounding	Sports
broad reaching	n.	Affixation	Nautical
broad-brushed	adj.	Compounding	
broad-brushing	n.	Compounding	Art
broadclothed	adj.	Affixation	Fashion
broadline	adj.	Compounding	Archaeology/Business
broadloid	n.	Blending	Press
broadloomed	adj.	Affixation	
broad-reaching	adj.	Compounding	
bruz	n.	Clipping	Modes of Address
buibui	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
buildability	n.	Affixation	Construction
building and loan	n.	Compounding	Economics
build-it-yourself	adj.	Compounding	Construction
buildout	n.	Conversion	
bulldoze	n.	Conversion	AmE Slang
bulldozer	v.	Conversion	
bulldozered	adj.	Affixation	
bully beau	n.	Compounding	Demeanour
bully hack	n.	Compounding	Demeanour
bullycide	n.	Compounding	Crime and Law
busaa	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
buy-down	n.	Conversion	Economics
buyership	n.	Affixation	Economics
Bw	n.	Clipping	Modes of Address
bystanding	n.	Compounding	
cabinet noir	n.	Borrowing	Politics
cabinetry	n.	Affixation	Homeware
cabinetwork	n.	Compounding	Homeware
canoer	n.	Affixation	Sports
Cape Muslim	n. and adj.	Compounding	Demonym
casteist	adj. and n.	Affixation	Ideology
catnep	n.	Compounding	Botany

Celtiberi	n.	Borrowing	Demonym
Celticization	n.	Affixation	Culture
Celticized	adj.	Affixation	Culture
Celticness	n.	Affixation	Culture
Celtify	v.	Affixation	Culture
ceol	n.	Borrowing	Music
chaffie	n.	Clipping	Zoology
changaa	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
chapess	n.	Affixation	BrE Slang
chapo	n.	Affixation	Gastronomy
chest binder	n.	Compounding	
chest binding	n.	Compounding	
chips mayai	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
ciotóg	n. and adj.	Borrowing	
ciunas	n. and int.	Borrowing	Sounds
coach boat	n.	Compounding	Transportation
coach light	n.	Compounding	Transportation
coach line	n.	Compounding	Transportation
coachable	adj.	Affixation	
coaching stock	n.	Compounding	Transportation
CODA	n.2	Acronym	
coinfection	n.	Affixation	Medicine
Coke bottle	n.	Compounding	
collabo	v.	Clipping	Music
Colonial Revival	n.	Compounding	Culture
colonialization	n.	Affixation	Politics
colonialized	adj. and n.	Affixation	Politics
condomize	v.	Affixation	Sexuality
cooperativist	adj. and n.	Affixation	Economics
cooperativize	v.	Affixation	Economics
cornetti	n.	Borrowing	Sports
cornetto muto	n.	Borrowing	Music
course Camarguaise	n.	Borrowing	Sports
cowboyish	adj.	Affixation	Appearance
crash course	n.	Compounding	
crash diet	n.	Compounding	Medicine
crash diet	v.	Conversion	Medicine
critical load	n.	Compounding	Science
critical rationalism	n.	Compounding	Philosophy
critical theorist	n.	Compounding	Literature
cross border	n.	Compounding	Materials

cross border	adj.2	Compounding	
cross checking	n.	Compounding	
Cruyff turn	n.	double WF mechanisms	Sports
crypto	n.3	Clipping	Economics
cúpla focal	n.	Borrowing	
cyathium	n.	Borrowing	Botany
daladala	n.	Borrowing	Transportation
damfino	int.	Unknown origin	AmE Slang
damn	int.	Conversion	Slang
damnatio memoriae	n.	Borrowing	Art
dap	v.2	Conversion	AmE Slang
dapping	n.2	Affixation	AmE Slang
Dear Jane	n.	double WF mechanisms	AmE Slang
decolonial	adj.	Affixation	Anthropology
decolonialization	n.	Affixation	Anthropology
decolonialize	v.	Affixation	Anthropology
delph	n.	Unknown origin	Homeware
demisexual	adj. and n.	Affixation	Sexuality
deskmate	n.	Compounding	Jobs
dinosauric	adj.	Affixation	Palaeontology
dirten	v.	Affixation	Agriculture
distance-based	adj.	Compounding	
distancer	n.	Affixation	
div	n.3	Clipping	BrE Slang
doc	n.2	Clipping	Computing
Doc	n.4	Clipping	Fashion
doctor shop	v.	Compounding	Medicine
doctor shopper	n.	Compounding	Medicine
doctor shopping	n.	Compounding	Medicine
double-deck	v.	Compounding	
draw boring	n.	Compounding	
draw sheet	n.2	Compounding	
drawal	n.	Clipping	
drawn-out	adj.	Compounding	
drip-feed	v.	Compounding	
drooking	n.	Affixation	
dry-walled	adj.	Affixation	Construction
Dub	n.8	Clipping	Demonym
dumpsite	n.	Compounding	Building
Dunning–Kruger	n.	Coinage	
dwarven	adj.	Affixation	Appearance

edgeland	n.	Compounding	Botany
effeminizing	n.	Affixation	Identity
enamelware	n.	Compounding	Homeware
enby	n. and adj.	Acronym	Identity
enslaving	n.	Affixation	Anthropology
epidemiologic	adj.	Affixation	Medicine
escape room	n.	Compounding	Entertainment
escorting	n.	Affixation	
eustress	n.	Compounding	Psychology
face-lifted	adj.	Compounding	Appearance
fada	n.	Clipping	Linguistics
fáinne	n.	Borrowing	Identity
fard	n.3 and adj.	Borrowing	Theology
federo	n.	Affixation	Politics
financeable	adj.	Affixation	Economics
financialization	n.	Affixation	Economics
financialize	v.	Back formation	Economics
financialized	adj.	Affixation	Economics
finger trap	n.	Compounding	Entertainment
fintech	n.	Blending	Economics
first gentleman	n.	Compounding	Identity
flaithulach	adj.	Borrowing	
flava	n.	Unknown origin	Music
Fluffernutter	n.	Affixation	Gastronomy
fluthered	adj.	Unknown origin	IriE Slang
folx	n.	Unknown origin	Slang
foreign flag	n.	Compounding	Nautical
foreignization	n.	Affixation	Linguistics
foreignized	adj.	Affixation	Linguistics
foreignizing	adj.	Affixation	Linguistics
French colonial	adj. and n.	Compounding	Construction
Gaeilge	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Linguistics
Gaeilgeoir	n.	Borrowing	Linguistics
galdem	n.	Compounding	Modes of Address
gaslighter	n.2	Affixation	Psychology
gatekeep	v.	Compounding	
gay boy	n.	Compounding	Derogatory terms
gegenpress	n.	Clipping	Sports
gegenpressing	n.	Borrowing	Sports
gender identity	n.	Compounding	Identity
geoconservation	n.	Compounding	Geology

geodiversity	n.	Compounding	Geology
ghetto pass	n.	Compounding	
ghettoism	n.	Affixation	Identity
githeri	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
gombolola	n.	Borrowing	Bureaucracy
gomesi	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
goo-goo	n.1	Conversion	Military
gooh	n.	Unknown origin	AmE Slang
gora	adj. and n.2	Borrowing	Derogatory terms
gori	adj. and n.2	Borrowing	Appearance
grocery shop	v.	Compounding	Building
grocery shopper	n.	Compounding	
grocery shopping	n.	Compounding	Gastronomy
groundbreaking	n.	Compounding	Construction
gur cake	n.	Compounding	Gastronomy
half century	n.	Compounding	Time
half gainer	n.	Compounding	Movement
half hunter	n.	Compounding	
half jackboot	n.	Compounding	Fashion
half ploughing	n.	Compounding	Agriculture
half-boiled	adj.	Compounding	Gastronomy
half-brained	adj.	Compounding	
halfdealsman	n.	Compounding	Jobs
half-decent	adj.	Compounding	Slang
half-duplex	adj. and n.	Compounding	Computing
half-eyed	adj.	Compounding	Medicine
half-formed	adj.	Compounding	
half-hip	n.	Compounding	Construction
half-jack	n.1	Clipping	Fashion
half-plough	v.	Compounding	Agriculture
half-season	n. and adj.	Compounding	
half-see	v.	Compounding	
half-seen	adj.	Compounding	
halfsies	n. and adv.	Affixation	AmE Slang
half-size	adj. and n.	Compounding	
half-sized	adj.	Compounding	
half-step	n.	Compounding	
half-step	v.	Conversion	
half-stepping	n.	Affixation	
half-timbering	n.	Compounding	Construction

halotherapy	n.	Compounding	Medicine
hassled	adj.	Affixation	Slang
hijabi	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Theology
hollowed-out	adj.	Compounding	
Holy Hour	n.	Compounding	Theology
homicider	n.	Affixation	Crime and Law
horse-trade	v.	Compounding	Business
hymenoplasty	n.	Compounding	Medicine
hypersexualization	n.	Affixation	Sexuality
hypersexualize	v.	Affixation	Sexuality
hypersexualized	adj.	Affixation	Sexuality
ignorability	n.	Affixation	
ignoral	n.	Affixation	
ignoramus	v.	Conversion	Crime and Law
ignorati	n.	Affixation	Derogatory terms
ignored	adj.	Affixation	Crime and Law
indigena	n.2	Borrowing	Identity
indigénat	n.	Borrowing	Crime and Law
indigeneity	n.	Affixation	Identity
indigenism	n.	Affixation	Identity
indigenismo	n.	Borrowing	Ideology
indigenista	adj. and n.	Borrowing	Ideology
indigestly	adv.	Affixation	
irio	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
Isukuti	n.	Borrowing	Music
jabbed	adj. and n.	Affixation	Medicine
jembe	n.	Borrowing	Agriculture
jiko	n.	Borrowing	Homeware
jummah	n.	Borrowing	Theology
Kalenjin	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Linguistics
kalo	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
kashata	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
Katikkiro	n.	Borrowing	Politics
katogo	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
kaveera	n.	Borrowing	Materials
kiondo	n.	Borrowing	Fashion
kipande	n.	Borrowing	Bureaucracy
knifepoint	n.	Compounding	
kufr	n.	Borrowing	Theology
kumbaya	n. and adj.	Unknown origin	Derogatory terms
kwanjula	n.	Borrowing	Anthropology
kyeyo	n.	Borrowing	Jobs

L plate	n.	Compounding	Transportation
langered	adj.	Unknown origin	IriE Slang
langers	adj.	Unknown origin	IriE Slang
leso	n.	Borrowing	Materials
lumberjill	n.	Compounding	Jobs
mabati	n.	Borrowing	Construction
macro	n.3	Clipping	Biology
magendo	n.	Borrowing	Crime and law
majimbo	n.	Borrowing	Politics
mama ntilie	n.	Borrowing	Jobs
manamba	n.	Borrowing	Jobs
mandazi	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
mandem	n.	Compounding	Modes of Address
manicure	n.	Borrowing	Printing
mbege	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
mbu	adv.	Borrowing	Grammar
merch	n.	Clipping	Slang
mirabilis annus	n.	Borrowing	Time
model minority	n.	Compounding	Identity
mononymous	adj.	Affixation	Identity
morning	n.	Affixation	News
Mozart and Liszt	adj.	double WF mechanisms	BrE Slang
mpango wa kando	n.	Borrowing	KenE Slang
muhoi	n.	Borrowing	Crime and Law
multisexual	adj.	Compounding	Sexuality
muratina	n.	Borrowing	Botany
mushed	adj.3	Affixation	Gastronomy
mwalimu	n.	Borrowing	Jobs
mwananchi	n.	Borrowing	
Nalukataq	n.	Borrowing	Culture
nanobody	n.	Compounding	Medicine
New Catholic	n. and adj.	Compounding	Theology
nightertime	n.	Borrowing	Time
nkuba kyeyo	n.	Borrowing	Jobs
nyama choma	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
nyayo	n.	Borrowing	
obvs	adv.	Clipping	Slang
ors.	pron.	Clipping	Crime and Law
overboost	n.	Affixation	Engineering
oyee	int.	Coinage	Sounds
Panenka	n.	Coinage	Sports
pangender	adj.	Compounding	Identity

parasocial	adj.	Affixation	Psychology
pinkie promise	n.	Compounding	AmE Slang
pinkie promise	v.	Compounding	AmE Slang
pinkie swear	n.	Conversion	AmE Slang
pinkie swear	v.	Compounding	AmE Slang
plámás	n.	Borrowing	
plámás	v.	Conversion	
plámáser	n.	Affixation	
plámásing	n.	Affixation	
pole pole	adv.	Borrowing	
pole sana	int.	Borrowing	
postcolonialism	n.	Affixation	Anthropology
postcoloniality	n.	Affixation	Anthropology
postnup	n.	Clipping	Economics
rabona	n.	Borrowing	Sports
ráiméis	n.	Borrowing	
rakat	n.	Borrowing	Theology
Rix-chancellor	n.	double WF mechanisms	
ruaille buaille	n.	Borrowing	Sounds
sambaza	v.	Borrowing	Telephony
sambo	n.3	Affixation	IriE Slang / AusE Slang
saucepot	n.	Compounding	
sauced	adj.	Affixation	Gastronomy
sean nós	n.	Borrowing	Culture
seasidey	adj.	Affixation	Appearance
segotia	n.	Unknown origin	Modes of Address
self-intoxicated	adj.	Affixation	Personality
self-sabotage	n.	Affixation	Demeanour
self-sabotage	v.	Conversion	Demeanour
self-sabotaging	n.	Affixation	Demeanour
self-sabotaging	adj.	Affixation	Demeanour
self-saboteur	n.	Affixation	Demeanour
Sena	n. and adj.	Borrowing	Linguistics
share mould	n.	Compounding	Metallurgy
share-farm	v.	Compounding	Agriculture
sharing	adj.	Affixation	Personality
Sheng	n.3 and adj.	Borrowing	Linguistics
shithousery	n.	Affixation	BrE Slang
shock absorbency	n.	Compounding	Materials
shockeroo	n.	Affixation	AmE Slang

shockie	n.	Affixation	Transportation
shockvertising	n.	Blending	Advertising
shocky	adj.2	Affixation	Slang
shrub	n.3	Conversion	KenE Slang
shrubbing	n.	Affixation	KenE Slang
sibling-in-law	n.	Compounding	Anthropology
síneadh fada	n.	Borrowing	Linguistics
sistergirl	n.	Compounding	Identity
situpa	n.	Borrowing	Bureaucracy
sixty nine	v.	Conversion	Sexuality
slathering	n.	Affixation	Movement
slave factory	n.	Compounding	
slavehood	n.	Affixation	Identity
Slavicism	n.	Affixation	Identity
slaving	adj.	Affixation	Identity
Slavonicization	n.	Affixation	Culture
Slavophilia	n.	Compounding	Culture
Slavophobia	n.	Compounding	Ideology
Slavophone	n. and adj.	Compounding	Culture
soixante-neuf	v.	Conversion	Sexuality
sorpotel	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
South Sudanese	adj. and n.	Compounding	Demonym
soya-based	adj.	Compounding	
soy-based	adj.	Compounding	Gastronomy
soysage	n.	Blending	Gastronomy
sportswash	v.	Compounding	Derogatory terms
sportswashing	n.	Compounding	Derogatory terms
staffel	n.	Borrowing	Military
standability	n.	Affixation	
standard class	n. and adj.	Compounding	Transportation
standfirst	n.	Compounding	Press
stealthing	n.	Affixation	Sexuality
stras	n.	Clipping	AusE Slang
stress position	n.	Compounding	Linguistics
stress reliever	n.	Compounding	
stress-busting	adj. and n.	Compounding	AmE Slang
sub-location	n.	Affixation	Bureaucracy
superyacht	n.	Affixation	Transportation
taarab	n.	Borrowing	Music
tallywacker	n.	Affixation	AmE Slang
tallywag	n.	Compounding	Slang
tawhid	n.	Borrowing	Theology

TERF	n.	Acronym	Feminism
textspeak	n.	Compounding	Linguistics
thereminist	n.	Affixation	Music
tiki-taka	n.	Borrowing	Sports
Tonga	n.5 and adj.2	Borrowing	Linguistics
top edge	n.	Compounding	
top lighting	n.	Compounding	
top loading	adj.	Compounding	Engineering
top loft	n.	Compounding	
top order	n.	Compounding	Sports
top piecing	n.	Affixation	Fashion
topbill	v.	Compounding	Entertainment
top-billed	adj.	Compounding	Entertainment
top-coat	v.	Compounding	Appearance
topdresser	n.	Compounding	Agriculture
top-edge	v.	Conversion	Sports
top-edged	adj.	Affixation	Sports
topline	v.	Conversion	AmE Slang
toppie	n.2	Borrowing	SoAf Slang
toppling	n.	Affixation	
topstitch	n.	Compounding	Fashion
top-to-toe	adj.	Compounding	
total football	n.	Compounding	Sports
trackable	adj.	Affixation	
triple jumping	n.	Compounding	Sports
turn-by-turn	adj.	Compounding	
tweakable	adj.	Affixation	
tweaky	adj.	Affixation	
twin-cab	adj. and n.	Compounding	Transportation
uji	n.2	Borrowing	Gastronomy
unceded	adj.	Affixation	
undersing	v.	Affixation	Music
undersung	adj.	Affixation	Music
unga	n.	Borrowing	Gastronomy
unjabbed	adj. and n.	Affixation	Medicine
unprocedural	adj.	Affixation	Crime and Law
unvaxxed	adj. and n.	Affixation	Medicine
vaccinologist	n.	Affixation	Jobs
vaccinology	n.	Affixation	Medicine
valari	n.	Borrowing	Weapons
vax	n.	Clipping	Medicine

vax	v.	Conversion	Medicine
vaxxed	adj.	Affixation	Medicine
vaxxer	n.	Affixation	Jobs
villagize	v.	Affixation	
Volksfest	n.	Borrowing	Entertainment
Volksgemeinschaft	n.	Borrowing	Demonym
Volksmarch	n.	Borrowing	Sports
Volkssport	n.	Borrowing	Military
weathergirl	n.	Compounding	Jobs
wireless network	n.	Compounding	Computing

Table 19. Neologisms analysed from the 2022 update