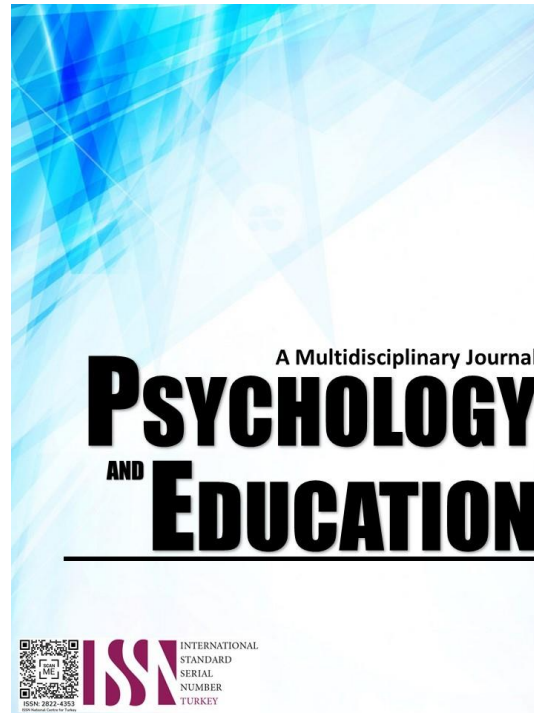


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Morphological Structure of Neologisms During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The emergence of neologisms has always been an interesting phenomenon as it demonstrates the dynamism of language. This study intends to determine the neologisms during COVID-19 Pandemic through morphological analysis. This study argues that the neologisms that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic reveal the morphological structures that formed the new words. It further claims that the morphemic facilities of the neologisms follow the general systems of English vocabulary. Specifically, this study involves textual analysis to determine the morphological structures encompassing new words' formation. The data used in analyzing the morphological structures of COVID-19-related neologisms are Internet articles that introduce the new terms created because of the coronavirus outbreak. Findings reveal that most of the neologisms are content words such as nouns. The common word formations involved in the neologisms are blending, compounding, affixation, borrowing, clipping, and antonomasia. Moreover, most neologisms follow the compound structure of the free and bound morphemes. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the neologisms formed during the COVID-19 pandemic reveal the morphemic structures of the neologisms follow the general structures of English vocabulary, specifically on the combination of free and bound morphemes.

Keywords: *neologism, COVID-19, morphological structure*

Introduction

The emergence of neologisms has always been an interesting phenomenon as it demonstrates the dynamism of language. Neologism or newly coined words, expressions, or usage (Nordquist, 2019) manifested the capability of a speech to undergo and sustain change (Ahmad, 2000). The changes in a language through new word formations occur according to the situations people face. In other words, the addition of newly formed words and expressions is due to the effective use of the people in a particular community at a specific time.

The world is experiencing a global public health hazard brought about by the new coronavirus disease called COVID-19. This pandemic has afflicted millions and claimed thousands of lives of those who contracted this highly contagious disease. As this outbreak caused a tremendous impact on the health system of different countries, it has also changed the usual operations in education, business, governance, tourism, and almost all aspects of human lives. The wave of fear, worry, and uncertainty in society triggers the development of new terms and expressions that better express or describe people's situations. Consequently, neologisms related to the coronavirus pandemic were formed, and their emergence became exponential due to the prevalence of social media.

The neologism model of Krishnamurthy consists of three components. The first component of neologism is

word formation which involves processes that are based on compounding, blending, affixation, coinage, and acronym. Morphemes are minimal units of words that carry full meaning. The second component of this model is borrowing. Speakers use terms from other languages that do not have equivalents in the target language. The speakers borrow a sentence or a single word to communicate effectively according to context and situation. Borrowing is one tool that integrates new words into a particular language's stock of vocabulary. The third component is lexical deviation. Lexical deviation tends to produce a neologism which refers to the process of creating new words by applying the existing rules of word formation based on the principle of generalization." Rey (1995) argued that newly born words and sentences could not be recognized as neologism, simply such as "combination of phonemes cannot be called neologism.

All neologisms fall between word and phrase, a specific field he calls the particular lexicology domain (Asif, Zhiyong, Iram & Maria Nisar, 2020). This study also explores the morphological processes involved in the formation of neologisms. Morphology is the study of word structure in the linguistic field. It is a process to study the word-formation across or within a language. The method of word formation is based on rules that reflect specific patterns in how words are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units interact in speech or a written form. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language and, therefore, the smallest unit of grammatical function. A morpheme may stand independently, or sometimes it

must combine with at least one other to form a word (Devlin, Jamison, Matthews, & Gonnerman, 2004). Ten (10) morphological processes are involved developing new words, according to Shahlee and Mustaffa (2019).

Guided by the preceding concepts, it is, therefore, the aim of this study to explore the morphological structures of the neologisms during the coronavirus outbreak. Further, the researcher came across many readings and literature, but there needs to be a study on the morphological analysis of newly formed words during the Covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, this makes the study very relevant and timely. Even though this is an interesting issue, no attention has been paid to exploring such a study, which is why this research is being conducted.

Research Questions

This study determined the morphological processes of the neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic through a morphological analysis during the school year 2021-2022. Specifically, the study attempted to answer the following questions:

1. What are the neologisms during the Covid-19 pandemic?
2. What are the morphological structures of the neologisms during the Covid-19 Pandemic?
3. What are the word formation processes of the neologisms during the Covid-19 Pandemic?
4. What is the meaning of each neologism formed during the Covid-19 pandemic?
5. Based on the findings, what reader's guide on neologisms during Covid-19 will be proposed?

Literature Review

Neologisms

The term neologism is a combination of two distinct words, a French word, *neo*, meaning new, and a Greek word, *logos*, meaning word. Thus, neologism, as the combination of both terms, refers to a new word with a new meaning. It is a new word or phrase formulated recently by a person, publication, period, or event, and it emerges to be used by most people (Peterson & Ray, 2013). Moreover, the new word has no academic reference in terms of its definition.

Neologisms are usually described as newly coined words or phrases or as those that have undergone a recent semantic change (Dimanovski, 2005).

Neologism or newly coined words, expressions, or usage (Nordquist, 2019) manifested the capability of a language to undergo and sustain change (Ahmad, 2000). The changes in a language through new word formations occur according to the situations that people face. In addition, neologism processes to generate new words. Qasar (2015) argued that neologism helps create the form of words and coinage of new words. It spots and facilitates word form and coinage of new words in a language. In the social and cultural context, neologism also highlights the present and modern perspectives. Khan (2013) stated that neologism, or coining new words, is essential for studying the variation or change in the language. We often coin innovative words to explain or describe new ideas and things, but significantly when no word is available to express our thoughts or experiences more accurately. Neologism also represents loan words, acronyms, and abbreviations.

ODE (2003) defines neologism as "a newly generated word or lexical item that may be in the process of switching in common life." However, it cannot be accepted widely as a formal language. Peprnik et al. 2006 described that neologism focuses on linguistics and represents in other fields of life. The study "A neologism is a new word or sense of a word" (Peprnik, 76) explored and analyzed neologism from the perspective of the outbreak of COVID-19. People around the world used the formation of different words to highlight their language effectively during the outbreak of Coronavirus. The people, who use language around the world, can generate and coin new words per their interests and need. However, they practice it with the support of existing words. On the other hand, language plays a role like a bridge. It associates other cultures, languages, and individual persons, and this type of linking represents syntactical words and new morphological structures. So, language incorporates interpersonal and social phenomenon that transfers information from generation to generation.

A language is considered a blend of ideas and thoughts that automatically generates and coins new words to accomplish the needs of conversational situations. According to Khan (2013), the strength of new words exceeded the accumulative extent of information. Asif et al. (2019) also shed light on the formation and utilization of new words in their study and focus on language users in a particular context. Qaisar (2015) argued that "the writer goes beyond the prescriptive rules of using a language and coins several new expressions which do not fit into the conventional grammatical rules." While Usevics (2013) stated that the words should not be older than twenty-five years,

"so it could be considered a neologism."

Crystal (2001) clarified neologism as the foundation of new lexical items and acceptable within a speech community at a specific time. According to Janssen (2005), neologism forms a linguistic category. It signifies the components of language modification. Further, it also defines that language is not static but possesses a dynamic potential. As Qaisar (2015) stated, neologisms can become famous through memetics, mass media, the Internet, and word of mouth, including academic discourse in many fields renowned for their use of distinctive jargon, and often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, they disappear from common use as readily as they appeared. Whether a neologism continues as part of the language depends on many factors, the most important of which is acceptance by the public. It is unusual for a word to gain popularity if it does not resemble other words.

Morphological Processes

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the word's internal structure and the dominant relationships between words. It is also the study of different forms of words and their structure in language (Shaghghi, 2007). In linguistics, morphology is related to a mere intellectual system of making words or a branch of linguistics that deals with the words, their internal structure, and how they are formed (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2005). The study of the internal structure of words is called morphology (Katamba and Stonham, 2006). Morphology studies words and their internal structure (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010). In other words, in morphology, various parts and forms of words and how they are formed.

Neologisms have different word structures, and various processes are implemented to form the word structurally. The processes are termed morphological processes. Some neologisms are formulated based on entirely new lexical items, and some are altered according to the existing established words.

Further, the neologism model of Krishnamurthy (2010) and the morphological processes by Murray (1995) consisted of three components. The first component of neologism is word formation which involves processes that are based on compounding, blending, affixation, coinage, and acronym. Morphemes are minimal units of words that carry full meaning. The second component of this model is borrowing. Speakers use terms from other languages that do not have equivalents in the target language.

The speakers borrow a sentence or a single word to communicate effectively according to context and situation. Borrowing is one tool that integrates new words into a particular language's stock of vocabulary. The third component is lexical deviation. Lexical deviation tends to produce a neologism which refers to the process of creating new words by applying the existing rules of word formation based on the principle of generalization."

In addition, Rey (1995) argued that newly born sentences and words could not be recognized as a neologism, simply such as "combination of phonemes cannot be called neologism. All neologisms fall between word and phrase, a specific field that he calls the specific domain of lexicology (Asif, Zhiyong, Iram & Maria Nisar, 2020). This study also explores the morphological processes involved in the formation of neologisms. Morphology is the study of word structure in the linguistic field. It is a process to study the word-formation across or within a language. The process of word formation is based on rules that reflect specific patterns in how words are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units interact in speech or written form. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language and, therefore, the smallest unit of grammatical function. A morpheme may stand on its own, or sometimes it must combine with at least one other to form a word (Devlin, Jamison, Matthews, & Gonnerman, 2004).

There are morphological processes involved in the formation of new words, according to Shahlee and Mustaffa (2019). The first process is compounding, combining two or more roots or free morphemes to produce a new word. The second process is reduplication. A free morpheme is repeated or duplicated in this process to form a new word, such as bye-bye, ping-pong, or hocus-pocus. The third one is the process of borrowing which entails adopting words from one language that are used in another with or without some phonological and autographic changes. Affixation is the fourth process of word formation.

This involves using affixes such as prefixes, infixes, or suffixes to form new words. Another popular morphological process is conversion. This fourth type means a word changes its morphemic status without overt addition to its form. For example, the word *googles* which is a verb is converted to a noun, and *Google* refers to the search engine on the Internet. The fifth process of word formation is an abbreviation. It is a shortened form of a written word or phrase used in place of the whole word or phrase. The sixth one is an acronym, in which all the words combined in a title are

shortened to only the initials or first few letters of each word. The seventh process is clipping which occurs when a multi-syllabic word is shortened by subtracting one or more syllables. Another is the blending process which happens when two or more morphemes are combined after at least one of them is shortened or some part of the syllables between the two is joined. The ninth morphological process is onomatopoeia. The morpheme indicates the sounds involved in the meaning of that morpheme. Such morphemes are also known as echoisms, as in the word *bomb*, which becomes *boom*. Lastly, *antonomasia* occurs when a personal name, a place name, or a brand name adapts to a new meaning.

Morphological Structure

Morphemes are the smallest units in a language that has meaning. Morphemes are the building materials of words. They are the smallest units of meaning or grammatical function within a language. Words are constructed out of these building blocks (Giordano, 2015).

They can be classified as free morphemes, which can stand alone as words, or bound morphemes, which must be combined with another morpheme to form a complete word. Bound morphemes typically appear as affixes in the English language. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words. Bound morphemes must be attached to another form and cannot stand alone. Bound morphemes include all types of affixes: prefixes and suffixes. Moreover, a word can be classified into forms like simple, compound, and complex. First, simple words are the primary form of words that cannot be further simplified or broken into morphemes. Second, compound words have two or more conjoined words to generate a different meaning from the expressions. Lastly, complex words contain one base or say root and one or more affixes (es). To understand, they possess multiple morphemes. This study will explore the morphological structure of neologisms using these concepts.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The novel virus was first identified in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019; a lockdown in Wuhan and other cities surrounding Hubei failed to contain the outbreak, and it quickly

spread to other parts of mainland China and around the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Multiple virus variants have emerged and become dominant in many countries since 2021, with the Alpha, Beta, and Delta variants being the most virulent. As of 26 October 2021, more than 244 million cases and 4.95 million deaths have been confirmed, making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history.

The Corona pandemic, which lasted more than nine months, introduced the public to many new terms since March 2020. All of these terms are popular in English.

Although not all people initially understood, the country's public slowly adapted to these foreign terms. Mainly, the words are used to refer to the current pandemic situation (COVID-19). These terms are primarily derived from foreign languages such as English and are increasingly familiar to the public because they appear in various mass media. Upham (2020) also stated that some standard terms develop during Coronavirus. During the earlier outbreaks, many of the words we used during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as 'social distancing' or 'quarantine,' were formed (Horobin, 2020).

This modern language also aims to express people's fears about the biggest health problem we have ever experienced in decades. It binds people together around a collection of cultural collective references—a type of "social glue." lexical. One of the most significant factors in Coronavirus terminology's spread is that we are connected more digitally than ever. Instant access to social media is now an integral part of our lives. We share content with friends and family through various social media outlets. The scale of our online connections means individuals have far more opportunities to coin a new term and share it beyond their immediate local communities.

Moreover, established words like "self-isolating," "pandemic," "quarantine," and "lockdown" have increased in popularity, while coronavirus / COVID-19 neologisms are being coined faster than ever (Lawson, 2020). For example, "covidiot" (someone ignoring advice on public health), "coveideoparty" (online parties via Zoom or Skype), and "covexit" (strategy to escape the lockdown). "WFH" (working from home) and "guarantees" (online teams created during lockdown) help people cope with changing situations in their jobs. These examples are

involved in the word-formation process. According to Jackson & Amvela (2000, p. 69), the word-formation process means the devices that use existing ones to build new words.

Each word-forming process will result in a specific type of word being produced. The word formation process consists of some processes: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, derivation, conversion, backformation, and multiple-process. Marlina & Giri (2014) stated that coinage, borrowing, compounding, conversion, blending, clipping, backfiring, and alphabetic are keyword-forming processes. Word formation sometimes involves more than one process (McGregor, 2015). Word formation processes have characteristic patterns and peculiarities (Durkin, 2011). While according to Yule (2006), some process in forming words includes coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefix and suffix, and multiple processes. This research is also related to previous studies about the word-formation process. The first research was written by Luthfiyati et al. (2017). The study aimed to identify the most common form of derivation terms that is used in the headline of ten education posts. Second, the research from Sari (2018) aimed to identify and evaluate the mechanism of word formation used in social media, as well as to figure out the most prevalent kinds of word formation processes. Third, research from Fatmawaty & Anggraini (2019) aimed to describe how English words are created and to identify types of word formation processes. Fourth, research from Marzita et al. (2013), the study aimed to compare the types of word formation from slang in the film.

The previous studies differ from this research which focuses on the word-formation process. The previous studies focus on news" websites, social media, novels, and movie" s scripts. Meanwhile, this research focuses on newly coined pandemic terms randomly collected from internet sources such as articles and journals. Amid the 'popularity' of the COVID-19 pandemic, several terms appear. Sometimes, these terms confuse people or ordinary people because some terms are related to technical matters in the world of health or other scientific fields. Therefore, this research aims to know the morphological processes of the terms that appear during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A recent investigation on the emergence of neologisms due to the COVID-19 outbreak was conducted by Asif, Zhiyong, Iram, and Nisar (2020). Their study focused on the linguistic analysis of neologism related to

Coronavirus (COVID-19). The conduct of this study was founded on the three components of neologism, i.e., word formation, borrowing, and lexical deviation, based on the model of neologism of Krishnamurthy (2010). The data were collected from articles, books, Oxford Corpus, social media, and five websites and retrieved from January 2020 to April 2020.

Findings revealed that with the outbreak of COVID-19, most people on social media and state briefings the word-formation is utilized in the form of nouns, adjectives, and verbs. The abbreviations and acronyms are also used, related to the current situation of COVID-19. The study of Asif, Zhiyong, Iram, and Nisar (2020) has a significant bearing on the present study as both deal with the neologisms during the coronavirus pandemic. However, their study did not analyze the morphemic structures of the neologisms found in the different corpora. Hence, this study conducts a further structural analysis of the new words formed during this outbreak.

Before the coronavirus pandemic, Shahlee and Mustaffa (2019) also conducted a study to examine the neologisms used by youth on social networking platforms in terms of morphological process and word class. Data were collected from a group of students majoring in English at one of the local universities in Malaysia. Ninety neologisms were identified and captured through several social networking platforms. Findings revealed that youth use the acronym process to create new words. Moreover, most of the neologisms formed are verbs. This study, however, did not look into the morphological structures of the neologisms. Hence, this study intends to investigate the word formation of the new terms in addition to the morphological processes used to create the words.

Language Development

As stated by Wheeler (2017), language is surely the most effective form of communication. It is the most potent instrument an individual can have. Language is using human voice sounds organized to express and communicate thoughts and feelings. It has shaped our society into what it has become today, allowing our civilization to excel and progress into what is now modern. Language has allowed the individual to communicate within a group and within him to accomplish many goals.

Language gives us a means by which we can organize our ideas and thoughts into rational, logical actions. It is also a vehicle by which we can gather, analyze, and learn from information. The main components of any

language are a sender, a receiver, a message, and a medium. Noise and feedback come afterward. The sender encodes a message and, through the medium, sends it to the receiver, who decodes it to understand it. It is how any language works. The encoding is done in words or vocabulary, which the receiver interprets according to his perception and context. During the last few centuries, the vocabulary of English has evolved at a very rapid speed.

It was agreed by Fredman (2001) saying that language as a dynamic structure is exposed to constant development, transformation, and alteration. Media, society, culture, science, technology, and politics are the core factors that contribute to language evolution. Due to numerous linguistic and extra-linguistic factors, newly coined units in the language are entering and influencing the English language. These new units, known as neologisms, serve as our guide in understanding the never-ending evolution of the English language. Furthermore, neologisms ease each individual's process of coping with changes by creating mental bridges between the old and the contemporary. The English language vocabulary is facing constant change as neologisms enter in a blink of an eye through the media. The mass media, the major source and ground on which English neologisms are coined, plays a significant role as an intermediary between the English population as active consumers and the language itself.

Historical Evolution of Language Development

Since this paper focuses on the English language, it is worth noting that through the ages, English has demonstrated an insurmountable capacity for adaptability and coping with global events and subsequent changes (Hundt, Mollin & Pfenninger 2017). The language will never stop changing, and English is a changing language; it is flexible and adaptable to the needs of its users (Romaine 1983, Aitchison 2001, Scott-Phillips & Kirby 2010). According to Rao (2019), "To maintain international relationships in science, technology, business, education, travel, and tourism, English serves the purpose as a common and global language." This privilege is attributed to the richness and depth of English, evidenced in the lexical repository of new entries in English language dictionaries.

With the expansion of world diseases, vocabulary, and new words have also emerged. In 1738, yellow fever appeared, and Spanish influenza spread in 1890. Poliomyelitis spread in 1878; later, it shortened to Polio in 1911. Epidemics broke out after World War

Two (WWII), and most children were affected. In recent decades, it has been observed the share of linguistic coinage related to epidemics and pandemics. SARS appeared in 2003, while AIDS in 1982. In 1968, coronaviruses were discussed in the Paper of Nature for the first time, but very few people had known in 2020. It is noticed that the previous pandemics also gave rise to new words and vocabulary.

In 1382, an epidemic appeared in Europe, i.e., fatal disease or epidemic and pestilence. The bubonic plague, another epidemic, was broken out in Europe from 1347 to 1351. In 1878, the term self-quarantined was first used, and the villagers of Eyam isolated themselves to prevent Black Death. So, throughout the history of epidemics, new words have been used frequently. The same is the case with the modern world; plenty of new words have been utilized during pandemics—Covid-19 is not an exemption from this phenomenon.

Methodology

This study used the qualitative research design to analyze the morphological processes of the neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, this study involves textual analysis to determine the morphological processes in forming new words. Qualitative research can be used to explore new topics or understand complex issues (Hennink et al., 2020). It is suitable for explaining and understanding the issue or 'how' questions describing processes or behavior to address 'why' questions. This approach emphasizes phenomenal observation and focuses more on the substance of these phenomena's significance. The strength of the words and sentences strongly influences the analysis in qualitative research. Document analysis was used in collecting data. Document here is understood as written texts which serve as evidence for an event or fact to occur (Flick et al., 2004). Grady (1998) stated that documents can be useful in situational understanding and context setting. This research will take the data from multiple internet sources, such as articles and journals containing the terms that appeared during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sources of Data

The data were collected from multiple articles from different websites. The description of neologism data has been represented in the form of tables. All categories of neologism have been analyzed in terms of the structure, parts of speech it belongs and their meaning. This study comprises a single-method

approach in nature. The qualitative analysis describes each neologism component by using the neologism structure, and it is based on content-based analysis.

Instruments of the Study

The data used in this study were fifty-four (54) Covid-19 related neologisms, all from various internet articles. In analyzing the morphological structures of each word, Shahlee and Mustaffa's (2019) neologism model was used. All categories of neologism have been analyzed in terms of the morphemic structures comprising the free and bound morpheme, which were further dissected to lexical and grammatical and inflectional and derivational, respectively. Moreover, parts of speech and word formation were also determined. This study comprises a single-method approach in nature. The textual analysis described each neologism component by using the neologism structure, and it is based on content-based analysis.

Procedure

The data used in analyzing the morphological structures of COVID-19-related neologisms are words from various internet articles that introduces the neologisms created because of the coronavirus outbreak. The process of generating the data on the morphological structures of the neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic follows the three-stage process below:

Phase 1 –Identification of the Neologisms. This phase involved the identification of the neologisms that emerged during the outbreak of the Coronavirus. During this phase, the researcher searched for Internet articles that introduced the new terms created during the pandemic. These terms were tallied, and the definitions of the terms were determined based on how they were used in the context of the pandemic.

Phase 2 –Analysis of the Morphological Processes. This phase was on analyzing the morphological processes involved in the creation of the neologism. The classification of the neologisms based on the morphological processes followed the model of Shahlee and Mustaffa (2019). The researcher determined whether the words are formed through compounding, blending, affixation, conversion, abbreviation, acronym, clipping, onomatopoeia, or antonomasia.

Phase 3 –Analysis of the Morphological Structures of the Neologisms. During this data generation phase, the researcher determined the morphological structure of each neologism. The free and bound morphemes were

determined. Then, the morphological structure of the words was classified as simple, complex, or compound.

Results

This section presents the result of the analysis conducted on the morphological structures of COVID-19-related neologisms. This study used textual analysis research design in analyzing the morphological structures of the fifty-four (54) neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, this study determined the morphological processes encompassing new words' formation. This study aims to know the neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic, the morphological structure of each neologism Covid-19 pandemic, the word formation processes involved in creating these neologisms, the meanings of each newly formed word and expression, and the kind of readers' guide about neologisms during Covid-19 pandemic to be proposed.

Table 1, Neologisms during the Covid-19 pandemic, presents the fifty-four (54) neologisms from online articles published at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic (*see appendix 1*).

The table below presents the Morphological Structures of the Neologisms during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2 Morphological Structure of the Neologisms during the Covid-19 Pandemic (*see appendix 2*).

The table below shows the Word Formation Process of the Neologisms during Covid 19 pandemic.

Table 3. Word Formation Involved in Covid-19 Neologisms

Word Formation	Neologism
Blending	coronation, coronacoaster, coronageddon, coronapocalypse, coroneologisms, covexit, covideo, covidient, covidiot, covidivoces, covidpreneurs, covinnovation, drivecation, elbump, homeference, nostalgia, pandumbic, quaranqueens, quaranteams, quarantech, quaranteens, quarantough, quarantrends, quarantines, quarantrolls, quarantine, ronadobbing
Affixation	Boomer remover, scaremongering, coronababies, coronacuts, coronashaming, coronacation, coroneologisms, coronial, covidalliances, covidials, covidivoces, covidpreneurs, covinnovation, drivecation, lockdowners, post-rona, quaranqueens, quaranteams, quaranteens, quarantrends, quarantines, quarantrolls, zoombombing, ronadobbing
Compounding	blursday, boomer remover, scaremongering, Covid waltz, covidalliances, coronabonus, coronababies, coronabae, coronalit, coronaviva, coronashaming coronacoma, coronacuts, coronadodge video party, lockdowners, cocktail hour, zoombombing, zoom mullet, zoom room, cornteen
Clipping	rona, pandy
Borrowing	Kung Flu
Antonomasia	Trumpdemic

The table below presents the Meaning of Neologisms Formed during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Table 4 Meaning of Neologisms that Emerge during the COVID-19 Pandemic (see appendix3).

Discussion

This study aimed to know the neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic, the morphological structure of each neologism Covid-19 pandemic, the word formation processes involved in creating these neologisms, the meanings of each newly formed word and expression, and the kind of readers' guide about neologisms during Covid-19 pandemic to be proposed. Textual analysis research design was used in analyzing the morphological structures of the fifty-four (54) neologisms during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion

There were fifty-four 54 newly created words during the Covid-19 pandemic, and they are the following: Blursday, Boomer remover, caremongering, cornteen, Corona bonus, coronababies, coronaBae, coronacation, coronacoaster, coronacoma, coronacuts, coronadodge, coronageddon, coronalit, coronaocalypse, corona-shaming, coronaviva, coroneologism, covexit, Covid waltz, covidalliances, covideo party, covidient, covidiot, covidivoces, covidpreneurs, covinnovation, drivecation, elbump, homeference, KungFlu, lockdowners, locktail hour, lockstalgia, pandumbic, pandy, post-rona, quaranqueens, quaranteams, quarantech, quaranteens, quarantini, quarantough, quarantrends, quarantrolls, quarantunes, quaranzine, Rona, Ronadobbing, Trumpdemic, Yoba-dobbing, Zoom bombing, Zoom mullet, and Zoom room. They were obtained from multiple articles online.

All fifty-four (54) neologisms have lexical morphemes as they are all content words like nouns and verbs. As for the grammatical, there's none because all of them are content words, not function words. There were eighteen (18) neologisms with inflectional bound morphemes such as Blursday, Boomer remover, corona babies, Coronacuts, Corona-shaming, covidalliances, covidivoces, covidpreneurs, post-rona, Quaranqueens, guarantees, Quaranteens, quarantined, Quarantrolls, Quarantunes, Ronadobbing, Yoba-dobbing, and Zoom bombing. On the other hand, 5 neologisms have derivational bound morphemes, and these words are scaremongering, coronation, co-innovation, derivation, and lockdowns. Moreover, there were thirty (30) compound neologisms such as cornteen, corona bonus, coronaBae, coronacoaster, coronacoma, coronacuts, coronadodge, coronageddon, coronalit, coronapocalypse, coronaviva, coroneologism, covexit, covid waltz, covideo party, covidient, covidiot, elbump, homeference, KungFlu, Locktail hour, Lockstalgia, Miss Rona, Pandumbic, quarantine, quarantough, quaranzine, Trumpdemic, Zoom mullet, and Zoom room. On the other hand, there were twenty-three (23) complex words such as Blursday, Boomer remover, scaremongering, and corona babies. Coronacation, corona-shaming, covidalliances, covidivoces, covidpreneurs, covinnovation, drivecation, lockdowners, post-rona, quaranqueens, quaranteams, quarantech, quaranteens, quarantrends, quarantrolls, quarantunes, Ronadobbing, Yoba-dobbing, and Zoom bombing. Lastly, there were two (2) simple words like Pandy and Rona. The word formations used in the neologisms during the Covid-19 pandemic are blending, compounding, affixation,

borrowing, clipping, and antonomasia.

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Table 1, Neologisms during the Covid-19 pandemic, presents the fifty-four (54) neologisms from online articles published at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic (*see appendix 1*).

1. Blursday	28. drivecation
2. Boomer remover	29. elbump
3. scaremongering	30. homeference
4. cornteen	31. KungFlu
5. Corono bonus	32. lockdowners
6. coronababies	33. Cocktail hour
7. coronaBae	34. Lockstalgia
8. coronacation	35. Pandumbic
9. coronacoaster	36. Pandy
10. coronacoma	37. post-rona
11. coronacuts	38. quaranqueens
12. coronadodge	39. quaranteams
13. coronageddon	40. quarantech
14. coronalit	41. quaranteens
15. coronapocalypse	42. quarantine
16. corona-shaming	43. quarantough
17. coronaviva	44. quarantrends
18. coroneologism	45. quarantrolls
19. covexit	46. quarantunes
20. COVID waltz	47. quarantine
21. covidalliances	48. rona
22. covideo party	49. Ronadobbing
23. covidient	50. Trumpdemic
24. covidiot	51. Yoba-dobbing
25. covidivorces	52. Zoom bombing
26. covidpreneurs	53. Zoom mullet
27. covinnovation	54. Zoom room

Table 2 Morphological Structure of the Neologisms during the Covid-19 Pandemic (see appendix 2).

Neologisms	Parts of Speech	Morphemes/Affixes				Form
		Free		Bound		
		Lexical	Grammatical	Inflectional	Derivational	
Blursday	Noun	Blur day		-s		Complex
Boomer remover	Noun	Boomer -move		re-		Complex
caremongering	Verb	Care Monger			-ing	Complex
corn teen	Noun	corn teen				Compound
Corona bonus	Noun	Corona bonus				Compound
coronababies	Noun	corona baby		-ies		Complex
coronaBae	Noun	Corona Bae				Compound
coronation	Noun	Corona (VA) cate			-ion	Complex
coronacoaster	Noun	Corona (roller) coaster				Compound
coronacoma	Noun	Corona coma				Compound
Coronacuts	Noun	Corona cut		-s		Compound
Coronadodge	Noun	Corona Dodge				Compound
coronageddon	Noun	Corona (arma) geddon				Compound
Coronalit	Noun	Corona lit				Compound
coronapocalypse	Noun	Corona Apocalypse				Compound
Corona-shaming	Verb	Corona shame		-ing		Complex
coronaviva	Noun	Corona Viva				Compound
coroneologism	Noun	Corona neologism				Compound
Covexit	Verb	Cov(id) Exit				Compound
COVID waltz	Noun	Covid waltz				Compound

covidalliances	Noun	Covid alliance		-s		Complex
covideo party	Noun	Covid video party				Compound
covidient	Noun	Covid (obed)ient				Compound
Covidiot	Noun	covid idiot				Compound
covidivoces	Noun	Covid divorce		-s		Complex
covidpreneurs	Noun	covid (entre)preneur		-s		Complex
covinnovation	Noun	Covid innovate			-ion	Complex
Drivecation	Noun	Drive (VA)cate			-ion	Complex
Elbump	Noun	el(bow) bump				Compound
Homeference	Noun	Home (con)ference				Compound
KungFlu	Noun	KungFlu				Compound
lockdowners	Noun	lock down			-ers	Complex
Cocktail hour	Noun	lock tail hour				Compound
Nostalgia	Noun	lock (no)stalgia				Compound
Miss Rona	Noun	Miss (Co)Rona				Compound
Pandumbic	Noun	pan(demic) dumb				Compound
Pandy	Noun	pandy				Simple
post-rona	Noun	(co)rona		-post		Complex
Quaranqueens	Noun	quaran (tine) queen		-s		Complex
quaranteams	Noun	quaran (tine) team		-s		Complex
quarantech	Noun	quaran (tine) tech (nology)				Complex

Quaranteens	Noun	quaran (tine) teen		-s		Complex
quarantini	Noun	quaran (tine) mar(tini)				Compound
quarantough	Noun	quaran (tine) tough				Compound
quarantrends	Noun	quaran (tine) trend		-s		Complex
Quarantrolls	Noun	quaran(tine) troll		-s		Complex
Quarantunes	Noun	quaran (tine) tune		-s		Complex
Quarantine	Noun	quaran (tine) zine				Compound
rona	Noun	rona				Simple
Ronadobbing	Verb	Rona dob		-ing		Complex
Trumpdemic	Noun	Trump (pan)demic				Compound
Yoba-dobbing	Noun	Yoba dob		-ing		Complex
Zoom bombing	Verb	Zoom bomb		-ing		Complex
Zoom mullet	Noun	Zoom mullet				Compound
Zoom room	Noun	Zoom room				Compound

Table 4 Meaning of Neologisms that Emerge during the COVID-19 Pandemic (*see appendix3*).

<i>Neologism</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Blursday	This is an unspecified day because of lockdown's disorientating effect on time
Boomer remover	This is slang for the COVID-19 outbreak that refers to the high chances of boomers dying or, in other words, being removed.
caremongering	a movement encouraging acts of kindness, especially to help vulnerable people, during the COVID-19 pandemic
cornteen	Internet slang for "quarantine" originated from the many times people misspelled that word on social media during the COVID-19 or coronavirus crisis. Often used in posts expressing boredom or frustration related to self-quarantine or 'social distancing' measures.
Corona bonus	It is intended to reward employees who have performed exceptional services in connection with the coronavirus pandemic in 2021.
coronababies	Babies born during the coronavirus pandemic.
coronaBae	Also known as a "quarantine bae," this is someone you start dating virtually (or finding yourself attracted to when you ordinarily wouldn't) while in self-isolation.
coronation	It refers to someone who is forced to stay at home and take time off because of the pandemic.
coronacoaster	It refers to the severe mood swings experienced during the Coronavirus
coronacoma	A term coined for what felt like a never-ending period of shutdown.
Coronacuts	A hairstyle during the pandemic.
Coronadodge	Physically avoiding others out in public so as not to contract the virus
coronageddon	This refers to a near-certain, end-of-times condition created either by the actual COVID-19 virus or the massive social, financial, and political devastation generated on the back of global hysteria.
Coronalit	This refers to a literature produced during/inspired by the pandemic
coronapocalypse	This means the end of the world because of the Coronavirus
Corona-shaming	It is the act of publicly criticizing those, particularly celebrities, who have infringed public health regulations
coronaviva	It refers to an oral examination or thesis defense taken online during lockdown
coroneologism	It is defined as the neologisms developed. during the COVID-19.
Covexit	It refers to the act of going out or making an exit during lockdown
COVID waltz	It refers to the act of maneuvering around other people in public, like a dance, to avoid being close to them.
covidalliances	It refers to the friends you made during the Covid-19 pandemic.
covideo party	This includes online parties via video conferencing platforms such as Zoom or Skype.
covidient	This term refers to a person who follows all government rules and regulations during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Covidiot	It refers to those who do not follow physical distancing rules and other precautionary measures.
covidivoces	The term initially began trending on Japanese social media after couples staying together during the lockdown became annoyed with one another and split up.
covidpreneurs	It is used to describe individuals that thrive and innovate in a pandemic environment.
covinnovation	It refers to a new method, idea, product, etc., that was created during the Covid-19 pandemic.
Drivecation	It refers to a holiday, typically in a motorhome, in one's own driveway
Elbump	It refers to an elbow contact in place of handshaking or other physical greeting
Homeference	It refers to a conference or a meeting that happens virtually, so you can attend from your home, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.
KungFlu	It is a racist name for the COVID-19 coronavirus.
lockdowners	It is an individual who enjoys the loss of freedom and stability people are suffering because of the coronavirus lockdowns.
Cocktail hour	This means a time for an alcoholic beverage to be sipped by someone at home during the quarantine period
Nostalgia	It refers to nostalgia for a time when the country was in lockdown or in a more extreme form of lockdown.
Pandumbic	This means an idiot, not necessarily, but typically of a younger age, who refuses to believe that COVID-19 is real and thereby exposes themselves and others to great harm.
Pandy	A lighthearted term for the pandemic caused by the Coronavirus responsible for COVID-19
post-rona	This refers to plans and activities after the Covid-19 pandemic. People are already preparing for their "post-rona" lives by planning outfits, looking up restaurants, and fantasizing about brunch with friends.
Quaranqueens	This term refers to a woman who locks herself inside and obsessively cleans, washes clothe, wipes all purchased items and makes others follow strict hygiene rules during a global pandemic, including making her partner immediately strip and shower upon reentering the house.
quaranteams	This refers to the online teams created during lockdown to help other people deal with changing work circumstances
quarantech	It refers to apps and gadgets that help while away time indoors.
Quaranteens	This term is used to refer to those who are born during the quarantine period and will be stepping into teenage in 2033-34
quarantine	This refers to an alcoholic beverage one sips at home during the lockdown.
quarantough	It refers to the ability to endure hardship or pain during the Covid-19 pandemic
quarantrends	It refers to a current style or preference of the general public during the Covid-19 pandemic.
Quarantrolls	It refers to individuals sending malicious online messages in conditions of and/or referring to quarantine.
Quarantunes	It is a music produced and/or performed under lockdown.

Quarantine	It is a magazine produced under lockdown.
Rona	This term has been used to show the virus as a villain who does not play around. Rona is often used as a playful or ironic way to refer to Covid-19, especially when commenting on more relatable, humorous challenges of social distancing during the pandemic.
Ronadobbing	It refers to the act of informing on those contravening crisis-related restrictions
Trumpdemic	It refers to the person who's passive and lenient about the rising Covid-19 cases.
Yoba-dobbing	It is an act of reporting someone's antisocial behavior to authorities.
Zoom bombing	This refers to the unwanted disruption caused by an individual while people are conversing on Zoom, a video conferencing platform
Zoom mullet	It is an act of looking fine on the other side but isn't on the other during Zoom or other video calls. For instance, business on top while stretchy pants are below.
Zoom room	The one corner of the home that is kept clean for video conferences