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A Morphological Analysis of New Words Added to English from 2020 to 2024

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Abstract

Because of the growing need to express new ideas and feelings, new words are formed constantly. The area that is concerned with this is word formation. It is a part of morphology that deals with the processes that form new words. The processes are compounding, derivation, conversion, clipping, blending, initialism, acronym, reduplication. The study shows that the processes are not equally productive because some processes are very productive while some of them are very unproductive. The aim of this study is to find out how many new words have been added to Oxford English Dictionary from 2020 to 2024. To show the processes of word formation that formed the new entries and to find out the most productive processes during that period. This study makes use of a mixed approach as it presents the numerical data of the new entries and analyses these entries morphologically. The data is collected from Oxford English Dictionary Online for analyzing the entries of new words in English.



About the Journal

Zanco Journal of Humanity Sciences (ZJHS) is an international, multi-disciplinary, peer-reviewed, double-blind and open-access journal that enhances research in all fields of basic and applied sciences through the publication of high-quality articles that describe significant and novel works; and advance knowledge in a diversity of scientific fields. <https://zancojournal.su.edu.krd/index.php/JAHS/about>

1. Introduction

Language is continuously evolving and changing because of the growing need to express new ideas related to science, religion, technology, society, culture, etc. Hence, new words are formed by speakers from different aspects of life, various ages and positions everywhere in the world (Minkova & Stockwell, 2009). The field that studies the creation of new words is morphology. It is a branch in linguistics that studies the internal structure of words, its focus is on how words are formed from smaller parts called morpheme. It has two main parts: inflection and word formation. The former deals with grammatical category of words while the latter deals with the processes of creating new words (Fabregas & Scalise, 2025). The new words are formed by processes of word formation which are: compounding, derivation, conversion, clipping, blending, abbreviation, and backformation. Some of these processes are productive in which they create more words. However, some of them are less productive since they produce less words. Borrowing is also another source of enriching English language with new words from different aspects. Because English is an international language, new words are formed constantly. For this reason, dictionaries are updated regularly to add new entries. They also include the borrowed words as they constitute a great deal of words. This paper makes use of the entries that are updated quarterly by Oxford English Dictionary online.

The focus of this paper is on word formation processes and their role in forming new words. The aims of this paper are (i) to find out how many new words have been added to Oxford English Dictionary from 2020 to 2024, (ii) to explore the processes of word formation that formed the new entries, (iii) to find out the most productive processes during that period. This study seeks to answer the following questions: (i) How many words are added to Oxford English Dictionary from 2020 to 2024 as new entries? (ii) What are the processes of word formation that formed the new entries? (iii) What is the most productive process during the mentioned period?

2. Literature Review

Morphology is a branch in linguistics that deals with how words are related in a language. It also studies the grammatical properties of words. It has two main parts: inflection and word formation (compounding and derivation) (Fabregas & Scalise, 2025). Inflection studies the grammatical processes of words and the way suffixes are added to fit a particular syntactic slot (Katamba, 1993). Unlike inflection, word formation is not a part of grammar, but it is a part of its lexicon (Brinton, 2000). Morphology focuses on how morphemes are put together to form words; it also focuses on the grammatical category of words when put in a sentence. Furthermore, it studies the ways in which new words are formed (Fabregas & Scalise, 2025).

The study of word formation goes along with the study of language. Scholars, such as Panini, made early contributions to this field on the Sanskrit language (Bauer, 1983). Word-formation is defined as “that branch of the science of language which studies the patterns on which a language forms new lexical units, i.e. words” (Lipka, 1992, p. 92). It is a process by which new words or lexical items are created. Some of the processes are productive because they continue to produce more new forms. However, some are less productive as they form less new words. The most productive ones are those which produce new words from the old ones (Crystal, 2006). The processes are compounding, derivation, conversion, clipping, blending, acronym, backformation, eponym, reduplication, and borrowing (Minkova & Stockwell, 2009). These processes are chosen for the study because they are the processes that contribute to form new words in Oxford English Dictionary Online. Additionally, they are the processes that form new words in English language. New words are formed daily within families, friends, geographical regions and within the same gender or the same- race. The creation of new words should be bound by the rule of sound sequencing in the language, however, their birth, survival and being integrated into the language is not secured. As a matter of fact, their survival can be subject to political, cultural and economic factors (Minkova and Stockwell, 2009).

Word formation is an essential tool that helps speakers to build new words to symbolize the experiences they face in the world. Thus, the main concern of morphology is the ways of forming new words and how these are created from smaller parts that interact in speech (Hamamwand,

2011). So, new words are formed when there is a need for them. When experiencing something new that people face the world. Additionally, technological advancements, global crises, cultural and social shifts, and scientific and medical developments are the essential reasons for forming new words. For example, the covid-19 pandemic necessitated the creation of many new words related to that global event that did not exist before (Al-Salman & Haider, 2021).

2.1 Compounding

Compounding is one of the processes of forming new words by combining two or more than two roots in a word such as *truck driver*, *brother-sister*, and *headache* (Fabregas & Scalise, 2025). It used to be a very productive process in English as it combines two or more of the existing words to form a new one (Fasold & Connor-Linton, 2006; Rowe & Levine, 2023). The transparency of the meaning of compounds plays a great role in its productivity (Booij, 2005). The most common types of compounds are compound nouns as in *windmill*, but the less frequent one is compound verb as in *babysit* (Radford et al., 2009). According to its meaning, compounds are classified into two types: endocentric and exocentric. In the former, the second part which is the head carries the basic meaning such as *lipstick* (it is a kind of stick). In the latter, the head does not carry the basic meaning, and it falls outside the compound such as *lazybones* (it refers to a lazy person) (Haspelmath, 2002).

2.2 Affixation

Affixation or derivation is one of the productive processes of forming new words by attaching different affixes to the base (Bauer, 2004). Affixes do not carry the basic meaning which is unlike the root which carries the main meaning. They are of two kinds: prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are attached to the beginning of a word while suffixes fall at the end of the word (Brinton & Brinton, 2010). Affixes may have different origins, they could be native as those from Old English, or foreign as those from Latin and French (Brinton & Brinton, 2010). Concerning the productivity of affixes, it depends on the number of new words it can create. For example, a suffix like *-th* is not that productive in comparison to the suffix *-er* (Brinton, 2000).

2.3 Conversion

It is a shift from one word class to another such as *fall* and *to fall*, it is also called zero derivation as there are no affixes added to change its class (Brinton & Brinton, 2010). In conversion, it is not always easy to decide which one is the base, and which one is derived (Adams, 1973). The most frequent type of conversion is changing nouns to verbs and verbs to nouns (Carter & McCarthy, 2010). In conversion, phonological changes occur as in stress shift between nouns and verbs as *'export* and *ex'port* (Brinton & Brinton, 2010).

2.4 Clipping

Clipping or shortening is one of the processes of forming new words by phonologically reducing words as in *ad* and *gator* (*from advertisement and alligator* respectively). It does not change the grammatical category of the word, and its meaning is generally kept. The words that are clipped are not generally used in formal settings and they tend to be colloquial in style, for example *doc* and *tec* for *doctor* and *detective* respectively (Fabregas & Scalise, 2025).

2.5 Blending

Blending is a process of combining two different roots into one single word, generally belonging to the same category. For example, blending *channel* and *tunnel* to form *chunnel*. The words that have identical sounds, segments, number of syllables, and the place of stress are more likely to be combined (Fabregas & Scalise, 2025).

2.6 Abbreviation

Abbreviation is a process of shortening words or sequences of words to create new forms by taking the first letter of each word (Plag, 2002). There are two kinds of abbreviations: acronyms and initialisms. Acronyms are pronounced as a normal word, as in *NATO* (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Initialisms are pronounced letter by letter separately as in *USA* (United States of America) (Plag, 2002). Phonotactic rules of English should be considered when deciding to pronounce them as letters or as a word. For example, *BBC* (The British Broadcasting Corporation) should be pronounced separately not as one word because it does not conform to the rules of phonotactics (Plag, 2002). The abbreviations are either in upper or lower case (Brinton, 2000).

2.7 Eponyms

Eponyms or proper names are new words based on the names of people and places, for example, *watt* from James Watt and *boycott* from Charles Boycott. Such new words are formed in different fields such as physics, chemistry, biology, etc. The proper names then becomes common nouns to refer to ideas, brands, units, and so on (Minkova & Stockwell, 2009).

2.8 Reduplication

Reduplication is a process of repeating a word or a part of it to form new words (Minkova & Stockwell, 2009). The words are reduplicated in three ways: repeating the word completely as in *dum-dum*; repeating the word with a change in the vowel sound as in *chit-chat*; changing the first consonant sound as in *willy-nilly* (Bauer et al., 2013; Stageberg, 1981).

2.9 Backformation

It is a process of forming new words by deleting the affix that was added to it (Bauer, 2004). For example, *baby-sit* is the backformation of *baby-sitter*. Backformation does not only affect derivation, but also inflection as in *peas* when deleting the inflectional suffix (-s) to form *pea* (Bauer, 2002).

2.10 Neologism

Neologism or coinage is a less frequent kind of process of forming new words as it creates a completely new word (Brinton, 2000). When the coined words start to be used by speakers, it will no longer be neologism. The word 'Google' as a noun for example, it was newly coined word till it became common by people and started to become a verb by conversion (Yule, 2020). The new words are coined in many aspects of life. For example, the sudden outbreak of the virus in 2019 led to coin new word like *covid-19* (Mohammed, 2023).

2.11 Borrowing

It is not a process by which new words are formed, but by bringing new words from another language. The words that are taken from other languages are called 'loan words' or 'borrowings'. Perhaps English borrowed words more than any other language (Crystal, 1997). It is not appropriate to call the words taken from other languages 'borrowing' because the words will not be returned. In this context, the term 'sharing' is more appropriate (Curzan, 2012). The loaned words must be edited to fit the rules of phonology and morphology. English borrowed words from Italian, Russia, Arabic, Chinese, etc. Examples of borrowing are *pizza*, *vodka*, *sherbet*, and *kechup*. People normally borrow words from another language to be able to better express a concept related to technology or new discoveries (Radford et al., 2009). The process of borrowing is still used in English as it has become an international language that leads to contact among diverse cultures (Rowe & Levine, 2023).

3. Methodology and Data Collection

This paper makes use of a mixed approach because it presents the numerical data of the new entries during the five years then describes and analyzes the data morphologically. The data is collected from Oxford English Dictionary Online for analyzing the entries of new words from 2020 to 2024. The dictionary's online platform integrates multiple versions and updates. When an entry is updated, it will appear in the next update, in the next month(s), or next year(s). For more clarification, Figure 1. shows the updates of the years published in dictionary. For the recent updates, months and years are shown on the left of the screen while for the previous updates, they are shown in the blue color.

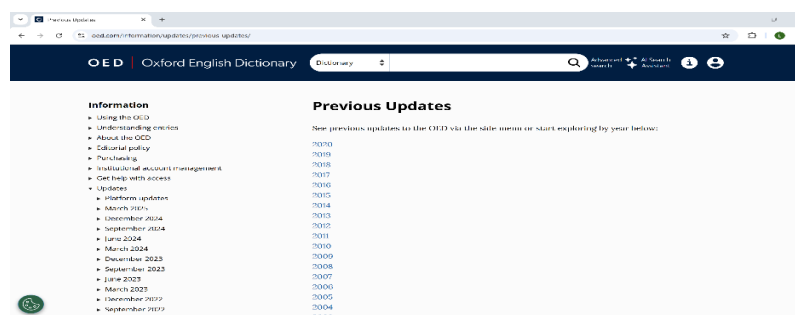


Figure 1. Screenshot of updates in Oxford English Dictionary Online

By copying and pasting the new entry in the search bar and clicking on search, a new page will be shown containing advanced search options. When choosing the advanced search, a new page will appear containing many important pieces of information as demonstrated in Figure 2. The information given on that page includes parts of speech, type of formation, language of origin, usage, obsolescence, and the subject.

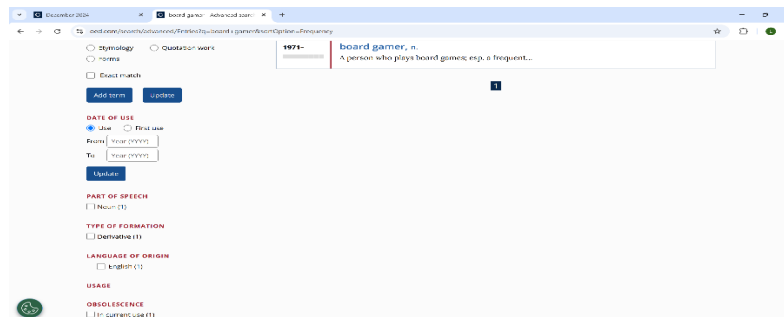


Figure 2. Screenshot of advanced search of an entry

The new entries are checked one by one in the dictionary from 2020 to 2024 to collect all the required information about morphology needed in this paper. Furthermore, in a dictionary like Oxford English Dictionary, the words are updated quarterly. The updates include new entries (words are entered for the first time), new senses (words that gain new senses), and additions to unrevised entries (Oxford English Dictionary Online, 2024). The focus is on the new entries in this paper. Words go through many steps before they are included in the dictionary. Oxford English Dictionary is going to record all the word stories as they develop, and the words should be added to the 'watch list' database of the dictionary. The words from the watch list come from different sources. The editors are going to search the words in articles, magazines, newspaper archives, and social media. When the editors captured the details about the words, they start to put the words in a draft to be recorded in the dictionary entry. That is why sometimes an entry is old, but it has been entered into the dictionary lately (Oxford English Dictionary Online, 2024).

4. Results and Discussion

In this section, the findings of morphological analysis of new words from 2020 to 2024 will be shown:

The study finds that the number of the new lexical items added to Oxford English Dictionary from 2020 to 2024 are three thousand five hundred and three (3503) words. The highest number of new words added to the dictionary is one thousand and eleven (1011) in 2024 and the lowest number is four hundred and nineteen (419) in 2023. However, in 2020, 2021, and 2022, the number of new entries is seven hundred and twelve (712), seven hundred thirty-nine (739), and six hundred twenty-two (622) respectively. It is found that some of the processes of word formation are very productive, such as compounding and derivation. However, some of them are less or even not productive at all, such as backformation. Figure 3 shows the productive processes of word formation starting from compounding and ending in acronym.

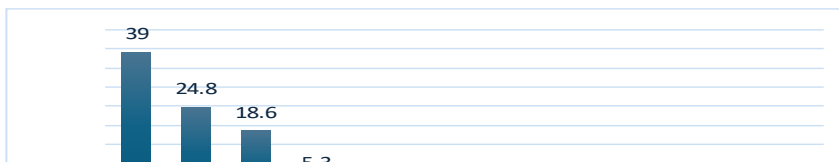


Figure 3. Productive processes of word formation from 2020 to 2024

The words that are formed by compounding constitute the highest number of new entries by 39% of overall new entries. When observing the list of new entries provided by the dictionary each month and year separately, compounding can be seen as the most frequent type of formation. As can be seen from Figure 4, the compound nouns comprise the majority of compounds by 73.9%, for example, *baby gate*, *babywear*, *black bee*, etc. Followed by compound adjectives by 19.4%, for example, *cross-hormone*, *cut-eye*, *cut-and-sew*, etc. The least number of compounds are compound verbs and adverbs by 4.7% and 1.2% respectively. Examples of compound verbs are *backchannel*, *cross carpet*, *screen-share*; examples of compound adverbs are *lickety-brindle*, *next tomorrow*, *top bin*.

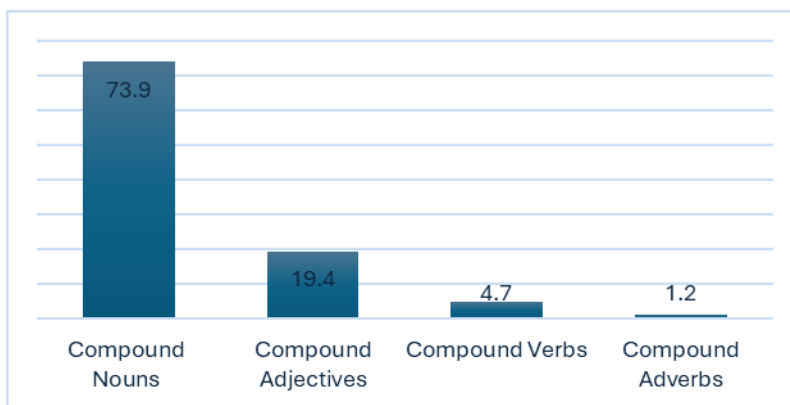


Figure 4. Types of compound words

The second most productive process of word formation is derivation by 24.8%. It is productive since it creates new words by adding affixes to the words to produce new forms. Suffixes are more productive than prefixes at 86%. Suffixes mostly change the word class of words, so they have the most effects in creating new words. Some suffixes are far more productive than others as can be seen in Figure 5.

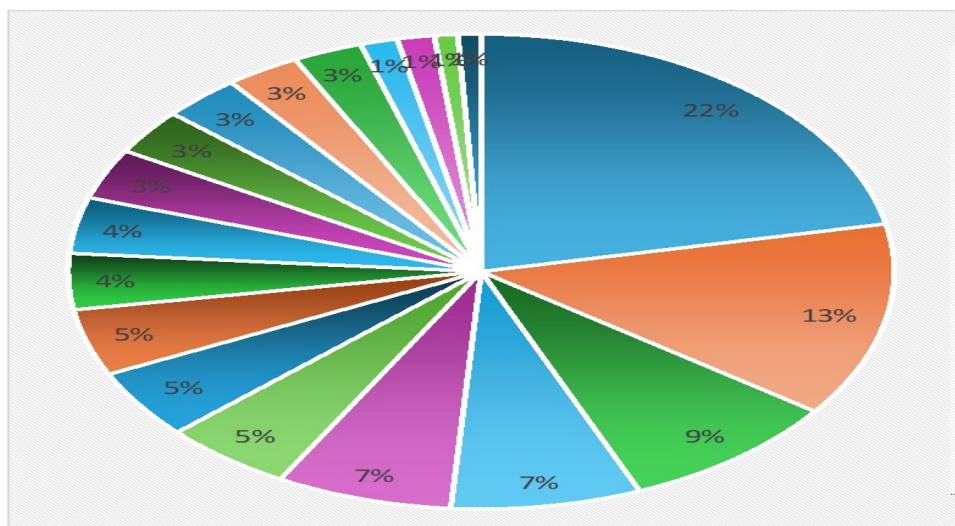


Figure 5: The most productive suffixes

It is apparent from Figure 5 that *-ing* comes with the highest rate over others, at 22% then *-ed* is in the second rank, at 13%. The percentages of *-er*, *-ly* and *-y* are nearly similar at 9%, 8% and 7% respectively. Moreover, by 5% comes other suffixes like *-tion*, *-ness*, and *-ic*. Following that, suffixes that are nearly of similar rate such as *-ist*, *-ism*, *-ity*, *-able*, *-ie*, *-ize*, and *-al*. The least common suffixes are *-ish*, *-o*, and *-ee* at 1%. Table 1 presents the most productive suffixes with examples:

Table 1. Examples of the productive suffixes

Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
-ing	toppling	-ed	coached
-er	vaxxer	-ly	animatedly
-y	shocky	-tion	annualization
-ness	chewiness	-ic	anodynamic

Prefixes on the one hand constitute smaller amounts of new entries by only 14% of the overall new entries. The most productive prefix is *anti-* by 54%. Followed by *self-* by 14% and *de-* by 9%. It is found that the majority of words formed by adding *self-* are created during the pandemic. The prefix *under-* is in fourth place and *co-* in fifth place by 6% and 5% respectively. The least frequent prefixes are *over-*, *post-*, and *un-* as demonstrated in Figure 6.

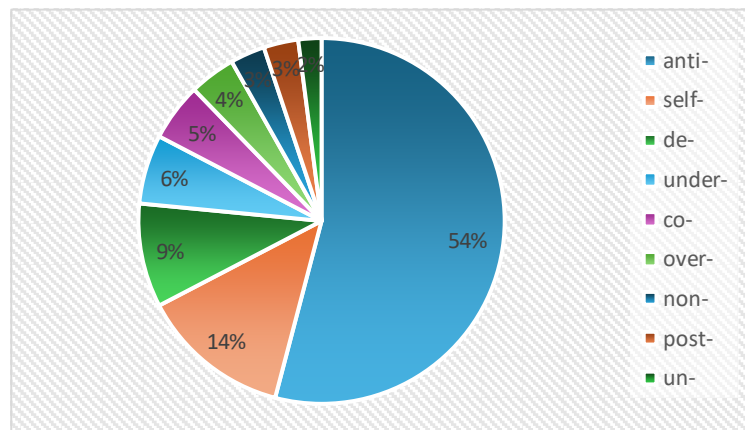


Figure 6: The most productive prefixes

Table 2 below presents the most productive prefixes with examples:

Table 2. Examples of productive prefixes

Prefixes	Examples	Prefixes	Examples
anti-	Anti-romantic	self-	self-isolated
de-	de-age	under-	underproduce
co-	cogeneration	over-	overboost
non-	Non-injury	post-	Postcolonialism
un-	uncrewed		

The data about the number of affixations is collected in the dictionary each year separately. It can be found in the etymology part of the dictionary. Deciding on which affix is used to form the new word is also mentioned in the etymology. As clear from Figure 7 below:

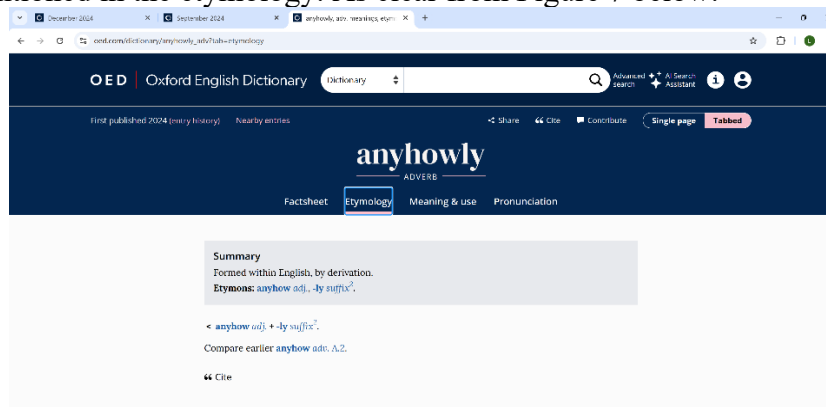


Figure 7. Screenshot of affixations from OED

Borrowing is in the third rank at 18.6% as can be seen in Figure 3 above. It is found that nearly half of the borrowed entries of English language are from Indo-European languages such as *amalfitan*, *broigus*, *chutzpadik*, and *dulce et decorum*. Following that words that are borrowed from other sources by 16% such as *banna*, *Foucauldian*, and *Garrick*. The rate of words that are borrowed from Central and Eastern Asian languages are nearly like the rate of the borrowed words from African languages as in *katsu*, *chichi*, *bokeh*, *danfo*, *japa*, and *agbero*. Words are also entered English from Austronesian languages as in *mahi*, *bakla*, and *koha*. Furthermore, words are borrowed from Middle Eastern and Afro-Asiatic languages such as *tawhid*, *brik*, and *arba kanfot*. However, the least frequent sources for borrowing new words are Indigenous languages of Americas and Australian Aboriginal as in *Lokono* and *ngankari*. Figure 8 demonstrates the rates of borrowing words.

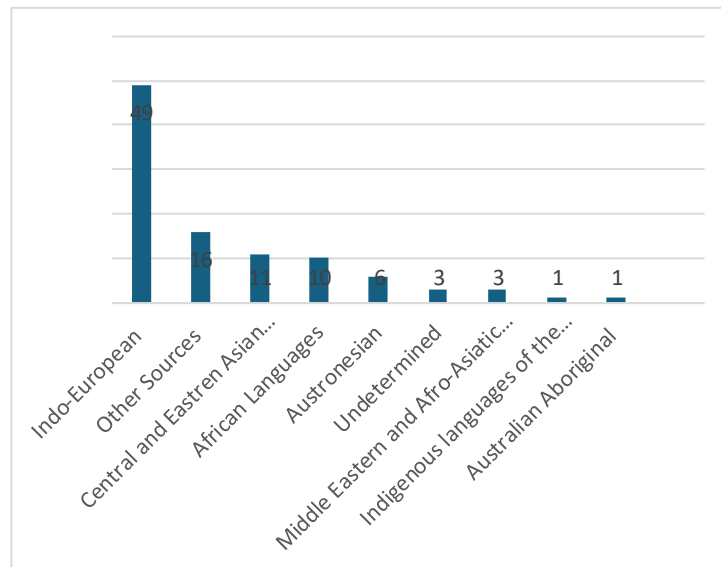


Figure 8. The origin of borrowed words

Words related to food, religion, culture, languages, etc. are borrowed from other languages. This can be attributed to the expanded mixture of people from different places, cultures and religions to English speaking countries.

In Oxford English Dictionary Online, the advanced search also shows the language of origin of the borrowed words as presented in Figure 9.

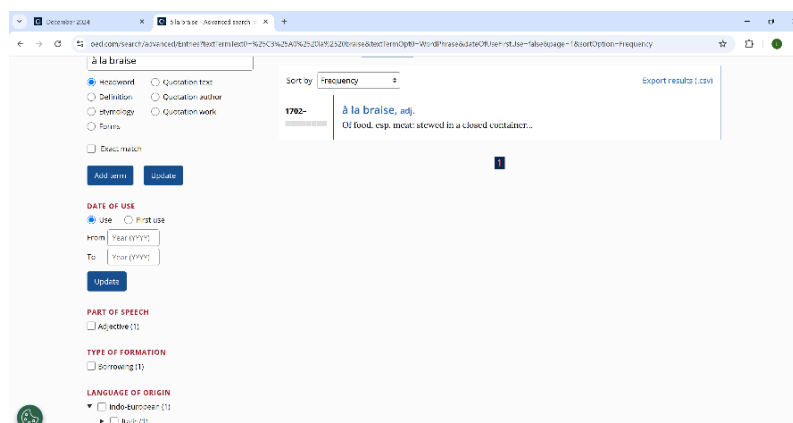


Figure 9. Screenshot of a borrowed entry

Conversion constitutes 5.3% of overall new entries in English during the mentioned period. Verbs comprised the majority of conversions, for example, *axe-murder* as a verb is conversion, but as a noun is compound. Most often, when a noun is created by borrowing, compounding or other

processes, the verb is created by conversion as in *cancan* (it was borrowed as a noun and became verb as conversion).

Proper names can also become a source of forming new words. It makes up 3.4% of overall new entries during the last five years. An example of this type is *Veronica bucket* and *Dear Jane*. In some cases, adjectives can also be created from proper names as in *Gradgrindian*.

Variant refers to the variation of words in spelling, pronunciation and the way used in contexts due to regional, linguistic and historical variation. They make up 2.7% of overall new entries in English during that period. For instance, *dipsy-doodle* as an adjective or noun. In addition, *knowwhaddamean* (know what that mean?), *amirite* (am I right?) as an interjection, *disya* (this here) as a pronoun and *fi* (to) as a preposition. They are made from various types of words.

Shortening or clipping constitutes 2.7% of the new entries of English over that period. *Covid-19* and *obvs* (obviously) are examples of this kind of process. Other examples of shortening are *crypto*, *collabo*, and *pod* (n^6)

Blending forms 0.5% of new entries in English during the mentioned period. For example, *confuddle* (it came from blending confuse and muddle), *glampsite* (from glamping and site), *sharenting* (from sharing and parenting).

There are 0.5% of new words that are formed without knowing the type of formation or it is uncertain. For instance, *Elfame*, *garrick*, and *gribble*.

Initialism and acronym make up 0.4% and 0.3% of the whole new entries from 2020 to 2024 in English respectively. *AQI* (Air Quality Index), *NIPT* (Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing), *MVP* (Minimum Viable Product), and *AGI* (Artificial General Intelligence) are examples of initialism. *AMOLED* (Active-Matrix Organic Light Emitting Diode), *MERS* (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), *SCOBY* (A Symbiotic Culture of Bacteria and Yeast) are examples of acronyms.

Imitation or reduplication is the least frequent process of all by 0.2% of overall new words in English during the mentioned period. Example of imitative words are *chin-chin*, *steups*, and *ska*.

From the results above, we can observe that there are processes that form more words than others that indicate their productivity. Compounding is the most frequent type of formation from 2020 to 2024 in Oxford English Dictionary Online. There are two other common types of formation such as derivation and borrowing. The suffix *-ing* forms the majority of the words formed by derivation. It has been found that the suffix *-o* is getting more common in informal settings.

There are some other processes that form less words when comparing them to the previous ones. They are conversion, proper names, variants, and shortening. In conversion, most of the words are formed by other processes such as compounding, borrowing, shortening, etc. But when their word classes are changed, they become new words by conversions. Verbs constitute the majority of conversions. Proper names are becoming frequent lately. Variants and shortenings are also getting more frequent in recent years by the speakers. For shortening, the words are shortened as in *doc* (for doctor). For variants, the phrases or sentences are shortened as in *amirite* (am I right?) and *wagwan* (for 'what is going?' And 'what is happening?'). People tend to use short words and phrases in daily conversations, consequently, these kinds of words might be more frequent in future. The less frequent processes are blending, unknown and uncertain, initialism, acronym and imitative.

The period between 2020 and 2024 witnessed many important global events that left great impact on societies, cultures and economies worldwide. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the lives of almost all people globally. Consequently, that led to the creation of many words during the pandemic to express many things such as the word *Covid-19* itself and many other words such as *social distancing*, *self-quarantine*, *R0*, *infodemic*, etc. Technological advancements marked a rapid increase, especially that is related to artificial intelligence. Words such as *artificial intelligence* and *livestream* are words related to technology. Social movements led to introduce words like *cancel culture*. There are also other events related to the economy including global inflation and fears of recession. These global events led shaping the world and enriching the English language. This reflects an ongoing interaction between global events and lexical enrichment. Additionally, many new words come into English by borrowing. Words related to religion and belief are mostly

borrowed to English language. For example, words like, *fard*, *hijabi*, *jamaat*, *rakat*, etc. borrowed from Muslims.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, this paper can confirm that a vast number of new entries are produced by compounding, and it is the most productive process of all from 2020 to 2024. There are also other productive processes such as derivation, borrowing, and conversion. Processes like proper names, variants, and shortenings are becoming more frequent. Variant and shortening are expected to become more frequent in future as they contribute to shortening words and sentences. The study also confirms that there is not even a single word created by backformation, so it is regarded as an unproductive process. Moreover, the study concludes that the highest number of new words added to Oxford English Dictionary from 2020 to 2024 are the words added in 2024. However, there are processes that contribute to forming less words, so they are getting less productive such as blending, initialism, acronym, and imitation.

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شیکردنه وهیهکی وشه سازی بۆ شه نوینیانهی خراونه ته نیو زمانی ئینگلیزی له نیوان ۲۰۲۰ بۆ ۲۰۲۴

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پوخته

له به زیاده بونی پیدایهستی بۆ ده بربینی بیروکه و ههست و شتی نوێ، به بهردهوامی وشه ی نوێ دروست دهکری. وشه رو نان به شیکه له مۆرفۆلۆژی که په یهسته به دروستکردنی وشه ی نوێ. ئه و پرۆسه ی وشه و زاراوه ی نوێ پیکدین بریتین له لیکدان، دارشتن، گواستنه وه (پۆلگورین)، پارچه کردن، تیکه لکردن، دووباره کردنه وه و ئه کرۆنیم. ئه م توێژینه وهیه ده ریخستوه که هه ندی له و پرۆسه زور به به ره من وهه ندیکان هه یج به ره میان نیه. ئامانج له م توێژینه وهیه ده ستنیشان کردنی ئه و وشه نوینیانه ی خراونه ته نیو فه رههنگی ئینگلیزی ئۆکسفۆرد له سالێ ۲۰۲۰ بۆ ۲۰۲۴. وههروه ها ده رخستتی ئه و پرۆسیسه ی که وشه ی نوێ دروست دهکهن و به به ره من له ماوه ی ئه و کاته دیاریکراوه. توێژینه وهکه رینا زیکێ چۆنییه تی و چه ندیه تی ده گریته بهر. داناکان وه رگیرون له فه رههنگی ئینگلیزی ئۆکسفۆرد بۆ شیکردنه وه ی وشه نوینه کانی زمانی ئینگلیزی.

وشه سه ره کیه کان: مۆرفۆلۆژی، پرۆسیسه کانی دروستکردنی وشه، فه رههنگ، وشه ی نوێ

التحليل الصرفي للكلمات الجديدة أضيفت إلى اللغة الإنجليزية من ۲۰۲۰ إلى ۲۰۲۴

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المخلص

بسبب تزايد الحاجة لتعبير عن الأفكار والمشاعر تتكون الكلمات الجديدة بشكل مستمر. الحقل المختص لتوليد الكلمات الجديدة يسمى بعمليات تكوين الكلمات. إنها جزء من العلم الصرف الذي تدرس طرق تكوين الكلمات في اللغة. العمليات المختصة بتكوين الكلمات هي التركيب، الاشتقاق، التحويل الصرفي، الاختزال، النحت اللغوي، الاختصار و التكرار الصرفي. هذه الدراسة وجدت انه هناك بعض العمليات تكون اكثر انتاجاً للكلمات بينما هناك عمليات لا تكون منتجة اطلاقاً. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى ايجاد عدد الكلمات التي تكونت و ادخلت في قاموس اكسفورد الأنجليزي من ۲۰۲۰ إلى ۲۰۲۴. و كذلك تهدف إلى تحديد العمليات التي كونت الكلمات الجديدة و إظهار العمليات الأكثر انتاجاً للكلمات خلال السنوات المحددة. يعتمد هذا البحث على المنهج المختلط الذي يدمج بين الطريقتين الكمية والنوعية. هذه الدراسة أخذت البيانات من القاموس اكسفورد الإنجليزي لتحليل الكلمات الجديدة. **الكلمات المفتاحية:** علم الصرف، عمليات التكوين الكلمات، القاموس، الكلمات الجديد.