

The Semantic Structure of English Vocabulary Updates in 2022

Kateřina Vítková

Bachelor's Thesis
2023



Tomas Bata University in Zlín
Faculty of Humanities

Univerzita Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně
Fakulta humanitních studií
Ústav moderních jazyků a literatur

Akademický rok: 2022/2023

ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

(projektu, uměleckého díla, uměleckého výkonu)

Jméno a příjmení: **Kateřina Vítková**
Osobní číslo: **H20808**
Studijní program: **B0231P090005 Anglický jazyk pro manažerskou praxi**
Forma studia: **Prezenční**
Téma práce: **Sémantická struktura aktualizace anglické slovní zásoby v roce 2022**

Zásady pro vypracování

Studium odborné literatury
Teoretické zpracování tématu
Příprava korpusů
Sběr a analýza dat z korpusů
Stanovení výsledků a vyvození závěrů

Forma zpracování bakalářské práce: **tištěná/elektronická**
Jazyk zpracování: **Angličtina**

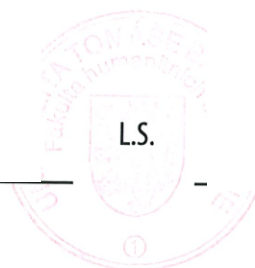
Seznam doporučené literatury:

- Jackson, Howard, and Etienne Zé Amvela. 2007. *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*. London: Bloomsbury.
- Katamba, Francis. 2015. *English Words: Structure, History, Usage*. London: Routledge.
- Lipka, Leonhard. 1992. *An Outline of English Lexicology: Lexical Structure, Word Semantics, and Word-formation*. 2nd ed. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Plag, Ingo. 2018. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Saldana, Johnny. 2009. *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*. London: SAGE.

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: **prof. PaedDr. Zdena Králová, PhD.**
Ústav moderních jazyků a literatur

Datum zadání bakalářské práce: **7. listopadu 2022**
Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce: **9. května 2023**

Mgr. Libor Marek, Ph.D.
děkan



doc. Mgr. Roman Trušník, Ph.D.
ředitel ústavu

PROHLÁŠENÍ AUTORA BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

Beru na vědomí, že

- odevzdáním bakalářské práce souhlasím se zveřejněním své práce podle zákona č. 111/1998 Sb. o vysokých školách a o změně a doplnění dalších zákonů (zákon o vysokých školách), ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, bez ohledu na výsledek obhajoby ¹⁾;
- beru na vědomí, že bakalářská práce bude uložena v elektronické podobě v univerzitním informačním systému dostupná k nahlédnutí;
- na moji bakalářskou práci se plně vztahuje zákon č. 121/2000 Sb. o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon) ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, zejm. § 35 odst. 3 ²⁾;
- podle § 60 ³⁾ odst. 1 autorského zákona má UTB ve Zlíně právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití školního díla v rozsahu § 12 odst. 4 autorského zákona;
- podle § 60 ³⁾ odst. 2 a 3 mohu užit své dílo – bakalářskou práci - nebo poskytnout licenci k jejímu využití jen s předchozím písemným souhlasem Univerzity Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně, která je oprávněna v takovém případě ode mne požadovat přiměřený příspěvek na úhradu nákladů, které byly Univerzitou Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně na vytvoření díla vynaloženy (až do jejich skutečné výše);
- pokud bylo k vypracování bakalářské práce využito softwaru poskytnutého Univerzitou Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně nebo jinými subjekty pouze ke studijním a výzkumným účelům (tj. k nekomerčnímu využití), nelze výsledky bakalářské práce využít ke komerčním účelům.

Prohlašuji, že

- elektronická a tištěná verze bakalářské práce jsou totožné;
- na bakalářské práci jsem pracoval(a) samostatně a použitou literaturu jsem citoval(a). V případě publikace výsledků budu uveden(a) jako spoluautor.

Ve Zlíně 30.4.2023

1) zákon č. 111/1998 Sb. o vysokých školách a o změně a doplnění dalších zákonů (zákon o vysokých školách), ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, § 47b Zveřejňování závěrečných prací:

(1) Vysoká škola nevydělečně zveřejňuje disertační, diplomové, bakalářské a rigorózní práce, u kterých proběhla obhajoba, včetně posudků oponentů a výsledku obhajoby prostřednictvím databáze kvalifikačních prací, kterou spravuje. Způsob zveřejnění stanoví vnitřní předpis vysoké školy.

(2) Disertační, diplomové, bakalářské a rigorózní práce odevzdané uchazečem k obhajobě musí být též nejméně pět pracovních dnů před konáním obhajoby zveřejněny k nahlížení veřejnosti v místě určeném vnitřním předpisem vysoké školy nebo není-li tak určeno, v místě pracoviště vysoké školy, kde se má konat obhajoba práce. Každý si může ze zveřejněné práce pořizovat na své náklady výpisy, opisy nebo rozmnoženiny.

(3) Platí, že odevzdáním práce autor souhlasí se zveřejněním své práce podle tohoto zákona, bez ohledu na výsledek obhajoby.

2) zákon č. 121/2000 Sb. o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon) ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, § 35 odst. 3:

(3) Do práva autorského také nezasahuje škola nebo školské či vzdělávací zařízení, užije-li nikoli za účelem přímého nebo nepřímého hospodářského nebo obchodního prospěchu k výuce nebo k vlastní potřebě dílo vytvořené žákem nebo studentem ke splnění školních nebo studijních povinností vyplývajících z jeho právního vztahu ke škole nebo školskému či vzdělávacího zařízení (školní dílo).

3) zákon č. 121/2000 Sb. o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon) ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, § 60 Školní dílo:

(1) Škola nebo školské či vzdělávací zařízení mají za obvyklých podmínek právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití školního díla (§ 35 odst. 3). Odpirá-li autor takového díla udělit svolení bez vážného důvodu, mohou se tyto osoby domáhat nahrazení chybějícího projevu jeho vůle u soudu. Ustanovení § 35 odst. 3 zůstává nedotčeno.

(2) Není-li sjednáno jinak, může autor školního díla své dílo užít či poskytnout jinému licenci, není-li to v rozporu s oprávněnými zájmy školy nebo školského či vzdělávacího zařízení.

(3) Škola nebo školské či vzdělávací zařízení jsou oprávněny požadovat, aby jim autor školního díla z výdělku jím dosaženého v souvislosti s užitím díla či poskytnutím licence podle odstavce 2 přiměřeně přispěl na úhradu nákladů, které na vytvoření díla vynaložily, a to podle okolností až do jejich skutečné výše; přitom se přihlídně k výši výdělku dosaženého školou nebo školským či vzdělávacím zařízením z užití školního díla podle odstavce 1.

ABSTRAKT

Bakalářská práce s názvem “Sémantická struktura aktualizace anglické slovní zásoby v roce 2022” se zaměřuje na analýzu nově aktualizovaných slov za rok 2022. V teoretické části práce jsou popsány způsoby, kterými do anglického jazyka přibývají nová slova a metody, které lze použít pro kódování výzkumu spolu s kategoriemi použitými pro kódování v této práci. V praktické části je představen vzorec pro výzkum, analýza vzorku na úrovni slovních druhů a způsobů, jakými byla nová slova vytvořena a kódovací kategorii, do které spadají. Vzorec pro výzkum je rozdělen do čtyř částí podle Oxford English Dictionary Updates. Každá ze čtyř částí je analyzovaná a výsledky jsou poté zhodnoceny i za celý rok.

Klíčová slova: sémantika, anglický jazyk, způsob tvorby slov, aktualizace Oxford English Dictionary, 2022, analýza nových slov

ABSTRACT

The bachelor's thesis, entitled "The Semantic Structure of English Vocabulary Updates in 2022", focuses on the analysis of newly updated words for the year 2022. The theoretical part of the thesis describes the ways in which new words are added to the English language and the methods that can be used for coding research, along with the categories used for coding in this thesis. The practical part presents the research sample, the analysis of the sample at the level of word classes and the ways in which the new words were created, and the coding category they fall into. The research sample is divided into four parts according to the Oxford English Dictionary Updates. Each of the four parts is analysed and the results are also evaluated for the whole year.

Keywords: semantics, English language, word formation processes, Oxford English Dictionary Updates, 2022, analysis of new words

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to the supervisor of my bachelor's thesis, prof. PaedDr. Zdena Králová, Ph.D., for her support, recommendations, patience, and guidance through this work. Also, I would like to thank my family for their support and encouragement during my studies.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	8
I THEORY	9
1 WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES	10
1.1 TYPES OF WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES	10
1.1.1 Derivation.....	10
1.1.2 Compounding.....	11
1.1.3 Conversion	11
1.1.4 Clipping.....	11
1.1.5 Blending	12
1.1.6 Acronyms	12
1.1.7 Coinage	12
1.1.8 Borrowings.....	12
2 METHODS OF CODING	14
2.1 CODING	14
II ANALYSIS	16
3 RESEARCH	17
3.1 MARCH 2022 UPDATE	17
3.2 JUNE 2022 UPDATE	24
3.3 SEPTEMBER 2022 UPDATE.....	34
3.4 DECEMBER 2022 UPDATE.....	40
3.5 THE WHOLE YEAR 2022	47
CONCLUSION	51
BIBLIOGRAPHY	52
LIST OF FIGURES	53

INTRODUCTION

In this bachelor's thesis, I will focus on the semantic structure of English vocabulary updates in the year 2022. Society is changing and so are the language and vocabulary used by people. The aim of this thesis is to show how the semantic structure of English vocabulary changed and developed during the year 2022 by analysing new updates of Oxford English Dictionary on the word class, word formation process, and code category levels.

Semantics can be defined as the study of “the literal meaning of words”. (Kearns, 2000) According to Lyons (1995), semantics can also be classified as a metalanguage, which is a language used when describing another language. But why is semantics important nowadays? Words can stay the same but acquire another meaning throughout the time. Existing words can also acquire new senses. (Simon, 2021) One word then can be used to describe or talk about many things, the meaning only depends on the context in which it is used. The Oxford English Dictionary analyse these senses and new meanings and provides lists of them each three months.

This thesis is divided into two main parts. First is the theoretical part where I introduced and explained information about what classifies as a word, and describe some of the word formation processes, which might be used when creating a new word in English. I will also introduce coding and methods used for coding and doing research. I will present my code categories, which I used for analysing my research sample.

The second part focuses on the research itself. I will introduce my research sample, which is divided into four parts according to Oxford English Dictionary Updates during the year 2022. For the analysis of my research sample, I used coding as a research method. The research sample will be analysed on word class, word formation, and code category levels. I will provide charts and graphs for visualization of my results and then explain them. I will compare the result thought the whole year and compare them.

I. THEORY

1 WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES

According to Jackson and Zé Amvela (2007), a word can be defined as “an uninterrupted unit of structure” made up of one or more morphemes, and it generally appears in the structure of phrases. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful elements of a language. Each word has a distinct part of speech or word class.

Word-formatting processes can be defined as various methods used in order to create new words from those already existing. Each method produces a certain kind of word (Jackson and Zé Amvela, 2007). Yule (2010) also describes this process as creating new words.

1.1 Types of Word-formation Processes

In his book, Plag (2007) focuses on word-formation processes such as derivation, convention, clipping, blending, compounding, abbreviation, and acronyms. Jackson and Zé Amvela (2007) described inflection, derivation, compounding, conversion, blending, and shortening. Yule (2010) wrote about coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-fronting, conversion, acronyms, and derivation.

In this chapter, I will focus on some of these processes in a more detailed description.

1.1.1 Derivation

Derivation is a word-forming process, which is the most common in the English production of new words (Yule, 2010). Lipka (1992) referred to this process as affixation. Derivation uses affixes to create new words from those already existing, that is why some call it affixation. The terms root or base are used to refer to a stem made up of a single morpheme. Words' fundamental meaning is contained in their root, which is their innermost core. Depending on the position of added affix, we differentiate between three types: prefix, suffix, and suprafix. Derivational affixes have the capability of changing the word classes of the unit they are applied to and making words a part of different word classes. But that is not true in every case (Jackson and Zé Amvela, 2007). Plag (2007) differentiates between three types of affixations these are prefixation, suffixation, and infixation. Yule (2010) provides the same distinction.

Affixes, which are added to the beginning of a word are called prefixes. Most of the prefixes do not change the word class, they change the meaning (Plag, 2007). An example of prefixation is adding the prefix *dis-* to the word agreement, creating disagreement.

Affixes, which are added to the end of a word are called suffixes. These are most likely to change the word class of the unit they are added to and can change the meaning (Plag, 2007). An example of suffixation is adding the suffix *-ship* to the word *relation*, creating *relationship*.

Inflection refers to an affix inside another word. This type is typical for some expressions and is connected with expressing emotion (Yule, 2010). An example of inflection can be the expression *absolutely*.

1.1.2 Compounding

According to Yule (2010), the process of compounding is putting together two different words, which will create a single form. Jackson and Zé Amvela, (2007) classify compounds as words that have more than one root. The word class of a compound depends on the word class of the last constituent in the compound. Roots in compounds can have the same or different word classes. Compounds have some regulations, but it is difficult to generalize them into rules. Many ways how to write compounds exist. Some are written with a hyphen (e.g., *full-time*), some with a blank between them (e.g., *common salt*), and some without a blank between them (e.g., *textbook*).

1.1.3 Conversion

Conversion is known as a change in the word's function, changing the word class to another without any change of form, spelling, or pronunciation. Conversion can be in the same word class (changing a noun to another type of noun), or in different classes (changing a verb to a noun) (Jackson and Zé Amvela, 2007). Plag (2007) also refers to a conversion as “zero-derivation” or “zero-affixation”. Other terms for this process can be “functional shift” or “category change” (Yule, 2010). An example of conversion is using the noun *microwave* as a verb, or using the verb *call* as a noun.

1.1.4 Clipping

Clipping is a word-formation process, where only a part of a word or stem remains, and the rest is omitted. The start of the word can remain (“*lab* from *laboratory*”), or the end of the word (“*plane* from *aeroplane*”), or the middle of the word (“*flu* from *influenza*”). For this process, it is typical that the new words are more used than the ones from which they were created (Jackson and Zé Amvela, 2007). Yule (2010) supports this theory and writes that it is a process of creating a shorter and reduced form of a word that has more than one syllable.

1.1.5 Blending

Blending is a process, which combines two different words to create a single new one. Blending is often done by attaching just the beginning of one word to the end of the other one (Yule, 2010). Jackson and Zé Amvela (2007) classified blending as a new word created from two already existing words, where the part of words used can be recognized effortlessly. In some cases, only one part can be recognizable. Blends are more often used in an informal style. An example of blending is the word *brunch*, which was created as a combination of the words *breakfast* and *lunch*.

1.1.6 Acronyms

Yule (2010) defined acronyms as a word created by using only “the initial letters of a set of other words”. For example, the acronym *NATO* was created from *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*. Acronyms can be pronounced as individual letters (e.g., *CD*) or as single words (*NATO*). Some might be written using capital letters (e.g., *NATO*), and some became more used in everyday speech and are written using small letters (e.g., *laser*). As mentioned before acronyms became a part of everyday speech (e.g., *ATM*).

Jackson and Zé Amvela (2007) define this process as an initialism. They stated that sometimes even initial syllables can be used in this process. Initialism is used for euphemism or catchiness.

1.1.7 Coinage

Coinage, or the creation of entirely new words, is one of the least frequent word formation processes in English. The sources of coinage that are most frequently used are made-up trade names for commercial goods that are then used as general words (typically without capital letters) for any variation of that product. Word might have technical origin, but eventually they become a part of everyday speech (Yule, 2010).

Yule (2010) also provides examples of coinage. For the ones that are older and used for a long time “*aspirin*, *nylon*, *Vaseline*”. For the newer ones “*granola*, *Kleenex*, *Teflon*”.

1.1.8 Borrowings

The method of borrowing, or the adoption of words from other languages, is one of the most frequent sources of new terms in English. The English language has included several terms from various languages over its history, including “*croissant* (French), *lilac* (Persian), and *piano* (Italian)”. Loan translation is a term used to describe a unique sort of borrowing. The components of a word are directly translated into the borrowing language throughout

this method. An example of loan translation is “the French term gratte-ciel”, which can be translated as “scrape-sky” (Yule, 2010).

2 METHODS OF CODING

According to Saldana (2009), between data gathering and more thorough data analysis, there is a transitional step called coding. Code is a short phrase or word summarizing, highlighting, or capturing the core of the idea property for certain language-based data. The amount of data in the first cycle can differ but should be the same in the second one. In my case, the data are the same amount in both cycles, consisting of one word. Data should be then coded, to be part of some arranged systematic categories. The process of coding and dividing units into categories is called codifying. Coded categories then should show an explanation or theory. (Saldana, 2016)

Patton and Cochran (2002) provide steps that should be taken in the coding process:

- a. Reading and annotating – this step is taken as a basic stage, starting with reading the material or data, and getting to know them.
- b. Identifying themes – this step is about looking at the data in detail, summarizing, and thinking about what the text is. When looking through the data, we should make a list of the themes.
- c. Coding scheme – this step is about putting together themes from the previous step and forming a coding scheme from them. Subcodes can appear in each code.
- d. Coding – in this step, we should start using the codes on the data or material.

2.1 Coding

In this thesis, I will use categories created by the coding process. After going through the data, I decided to use the categories, which are stated below.

- a. Art and music - words, which belong to this category are related to art, music, dance, and technics used in art (e.g., *Bongo Flava, Bongo*).
- b. Culture - words, which belong to this category are connected to culture, describing traditions, people of a certain culture, and religious traditions (e.g., *Brahms and Liszt, Brahmalo*).
- c. Economics – words, which belong to this category are connected to economics, terms used in this area, technics used (e.g., *financialization, financialized*).
- d. Fashion – words, which belong to this category are related to fashion trends, clothing, accessories, and makeup (e.g., *blanket stitch, breast binding*).
- e. Feature – words, which belong to this category are related to adjectives describing person, specific trait, or characteristics (e.g., *shockvertising, topsidown*).

- f. Food – words, which belong to this category are connected to names of dishes, ingredients, recipes, new dishes (e.g., *Fluffernutter*, *gur cake*).
- g. Health – words, which belong to this category are connected to healthcare terms, diseases, new medications, or genetics (e.g., *vaccinologist*, *vaccinology*).
- h. Invention – words, which belong to this category are names of new inventions, new terms created in connection with inventions (e.g., *crypto*).
- i. Nature – words, which belong to this category are related to new flowers, animals, and weather, nature as a whole (e.g., *macro*, *seasidey*).
- j. Politics – words, which belong to this category are connected to the economic sphere, the political sphere, and terms from these areas (e.g., *federo*, *damnatio memoriae*).
- k. Society – words, which belong to this category are related to new terms created to describe problems or stereotypes in society, and relationships, words commonly used by society (e.g., *gatekeep*, *weathergirl*).
- l. Sport – words, which belong to this category are related to new sports, terms to describe the rules of a new sport, player (e.g., *trequartista*, *triple jumper*).
- m. Technology – words, which belong to this category are related to new technology, terms to describe how this technology works, certain methods or procedure, new programs or apps (e.g., *wireless network*, *agrivoltaics*).
- n. Travel - words, which belong to this category are related to travel means, describing vehicles used to travel (e.g., *twin-cab*, *standard class*).

II. ANALYSIS

3 RESEARCH

In this part of the thesis, I will analyse and present the result of the analysis of Oxford English Dictionary Updates during the year 2022. Oxford English Dictionary updates and provides data about “new entries, new sub-entries, new senses, and new additions to unrevised entries” every three months. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

For this thesis, I decided to go through and analyse only the new entries during the year 2022 or new words updated. The definition of new words according to the Oxford English Dictionary is “entirely new headword entries appearing in OED for the first time” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023). I will divide them according to update, word class, formation process, and category of codes. The division between updates will make it possible to see, which one was the most productive one, had more new entries. The division between the word formation processes will make it possible to analyse, which word formation process is used the most throughout the updates, and during the whole year. The division between word classes will make it possible to analyse, to which word class belonged the new entries, and which word class has been the most updated. The division between code categories will allow me to analyse to which code category the new entries belonged according to their meaning, and which category was the most updated one.

3.1 March 2022 Update

The first update of the Oxford English Dictionary includes three months: January, February, and March. During this period 156 new entries have been added. All the new entries are listed in the table below. Data about new entries, word class, and word formation process is provided by Oxford English Dictionary and accessible on their website. The code category was assigned by me, after going through the meaning of each word.

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
“a chara”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“ann”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“annales”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“anneal”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Technology
“annectant”	“Adjective”	“Variant”	Feature
“annelation”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Technology

“annexin”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“annexture”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“anni”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“Annie Oakley”	“Noun”	“Proper name”	Society
“annihilatory”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“annit”	“Interjection”	“Variant”	Society
“annite”	“Noun”	“Proper name”	Nature
“anniversarian”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“anti-ageing”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-backlash”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-caking”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-cyclical”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-dandruff”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-gay”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-gun”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-piracy”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“antipolitics”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-regulation”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-saloon”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-shipping”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-spam”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-stalking”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-surface”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-sweat”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-vaccine”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anti-wrinkle”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“banatee”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“béal bocht”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“bioink”	“Noun”	Compounding	Health

“bisque”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“blas”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“blow-in”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“bockety”	“Adjective”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“bodge-up”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Society
“bodgie”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“bodgie”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Feature
“bodgied”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“bodging”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“bualadh bos”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“canoer”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Sport
“carnyx”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Celtiberi”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Celticization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Celticized”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Celticness”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Celtify”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Culture
“ceol”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“chapess”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“ciotóg”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“ciunas”	“Noun and interjection”	“Borrowing”	Society
“colonialization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“colonialized”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“colonializing”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“Colonial Revival”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“condomize”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Society
“cowboyish”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“cowboyism”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society

“crios”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“critical load”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“critical rationalism”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“critical theorist”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“cross border”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“cross border”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Society
“cross checking”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“cúpla focal”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“decolonial”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“decolonialization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“decolonialize”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Society
“delph”	“Noun”	“Variant”	Food
“demisexual”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“dinosauric”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“distance-based”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Society
“distancer”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“div”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Feature
“doc”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“doctor shop”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Health
“doctor shopper”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“doctor shopping”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“drawal”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Technology
“draw borer”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Technology
“draw boring”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Technology
“drawn-out”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“draw sheet”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“drip-feed”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Health
“drooking”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“Dub”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Culture

“epidemiologic”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Health
“face-lifted”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“fada”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“fainne”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Fashion
“fard”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“first gentleman”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“flaithulach”	“Adjective”	“Borrowing”	Society
“fluthered”	“Adjective”	“Variant”	Feature
“foreign flag”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“foreignization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“foreignized”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“foreignizing”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“Foreign Legionnaire”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“French colonial”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“Gaeilge”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Gaeilgeoir”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“gaslighter”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“geoconservation”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“geodiversity”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“groundbreaking”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“gur cake”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Food
“gut level”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“hijabi”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“hollowed-out”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“Holy Hour”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“horse-trade”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Economics

“Ismaili”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“jummah”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“kufir”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“langered”	“Adjective”	“Variant”	Feature
“langers”	“Adjective”	“Uncertain”	Feature
“nanobody”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“plámás”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Feature
“plámás”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“plámáser”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“plámásing”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“postcolonialism”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“postcoloniality”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“ráiméis”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“rakat”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“ruaille buaille”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“sambo”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Food
“sean nós”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“segotia”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“self-intoxicated”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Society
“self-sabotage”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“self-sabotage”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“self-sabotaging”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“self-sabotaging”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Society
“self-saboteur”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“siblinghood”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“sibling-in-law”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“síneadh fada”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“sixty nine”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“soixante-neuf”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“tawhid”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“tweakable”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“tweaky”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature

“vaccinologist”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“vaccinology”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“vax”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Health
“vax”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Health
“vaxxed”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Health

(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

Out of the total 156 new entries, 85 were nouns, 43 were adjectives, 14, were adjectives and nouns at the same time depending on the usage, 12 were verbs, 1 was a noun and interjection at the same time depending on the usage, and 1 was an interjection. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each word class.

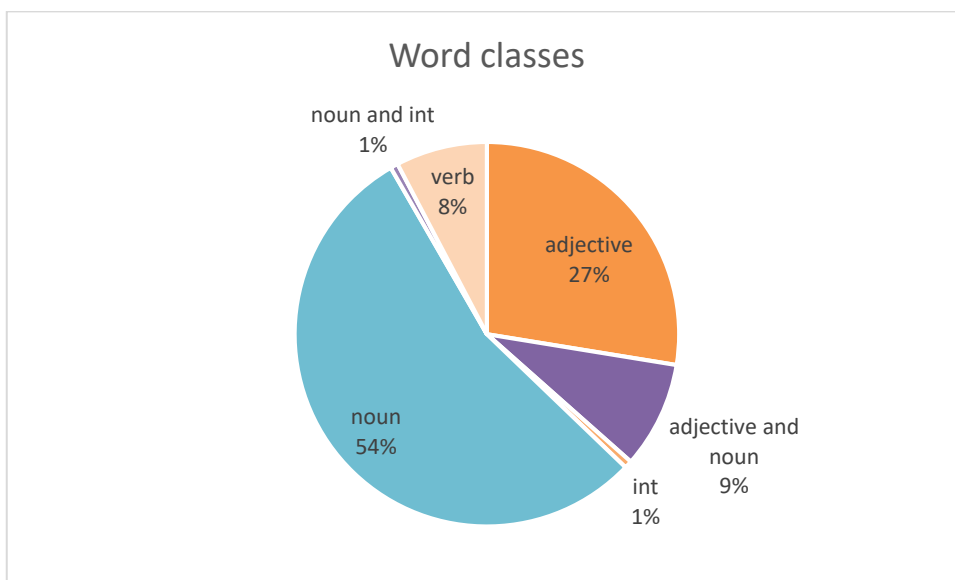


Figure 1: Word classes of new entries in March update

Out of the total 156 new entries, 69 were created by derivation, 33 were created by borrowing from other language or languages, 31 were created by compounding, 8 by conversion, 7 by clipping or shortening, 5 were variants, 2 were proper names and 1 formation process was uncertain according to the Oxford English Dictionary. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each formation process.

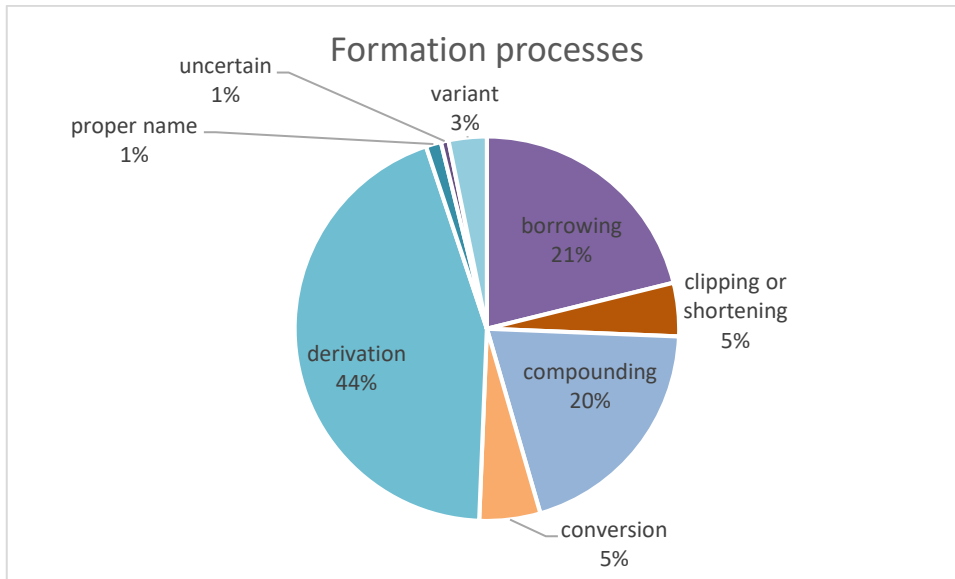


Figure 2: Formation processes of new entries in March 2022

Out of the total 156 new entries, 56 belonged to society code category, 50 belonged to feature category, 20 to culture category, 13 belonged to health category, 5 belonged to technology category, 3 belonged to food category, 3 belonged to sport category, 2 belonged to art and music category, 3 belonged to fashion category, 1 belonged to economics category, and 1 belonged to nature category. The graph with all the categories and their frequency can be seen below.

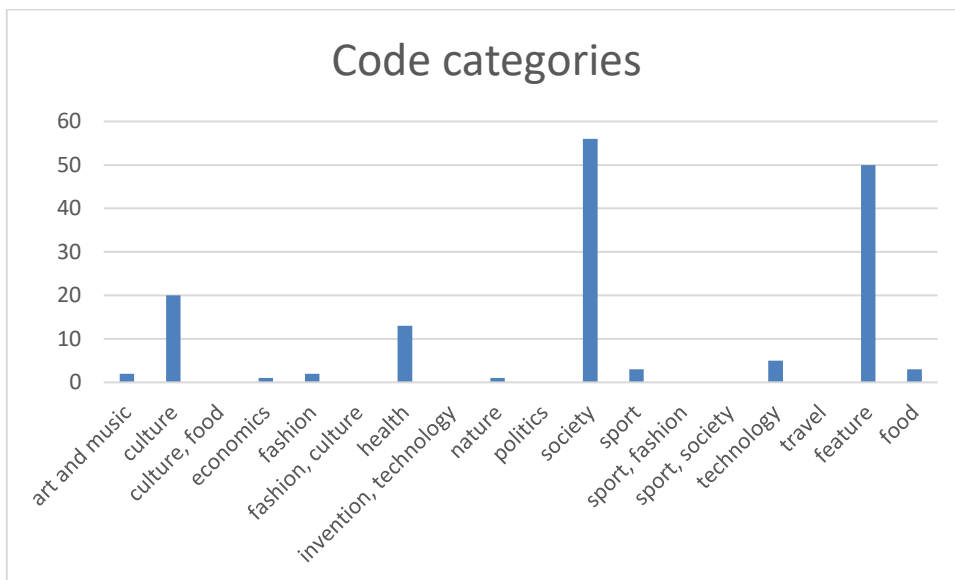


Figure 3: Code categories of new entries in March 2022

3.2 June 2022 Update

The second update of the Oxford English Dictionary includes three months: April, May and, June. During this period 197 new entries have been added. All the new entries are listed

in the table below. Data about new entries, word class, and word formation process is provided by Oxford English Dictionary and accessible on their website. The code category was assigned by me, after going through the meaning of each word.

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
“ahoi”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“animalizing”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“animatedly”	“Adverb”	“Derivation”	Feature
“Anishinaab”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“anjeer”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food
“Ankara”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Fashion, Culture
“ankimo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture, Food
“ankle-biting”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“ankle-biting”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Society
“ankle bracelet”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Technology
“ankle-breaker”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“ankle-breaking”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Health
“ankling”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Sport
“anklung”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“anma”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“anno”	“Adverb”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“annona”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Economics
“annotatable”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“annoted”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“announceable”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“annoyedly”	“Adverb”	“Derivation”	Feature
“annuality”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“annualization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“annuitize”	Verb	“Derivation”	Economics
“annuitized”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Economics

“annuitizing”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“anodynamic”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anonym”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“anonyma”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“anonymization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“anonymizer”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anor”	“Pronoun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“another”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“asante sana”	“Noun and interjection”	“Borrowing”	Society
“ashrama”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“ati”	“Adverb and interjection”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“back to front”	“Adjective and adverb”	“Compounding”	Feature
“bakla”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“bambi”	“Adverb and interjection”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“Bantuized”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Culture
“benga”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“bobsled”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“bobsledder”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Sport
“bobsledding”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Sport
“bobsleigh”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“bobsleighter”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Sport
“Bongo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“Bongo Flava”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“Brahmaloka”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Brahmana”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Brahmic”	“Adjective”	“Clipping or shortening”	Culture

“Brahmic”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Brahmic”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Brahms and Liszt”	“Adjective”	“Proper name”	Feature
“brotherboy”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“buibui”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“bulldoze”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Society
“bulldozer”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“bulldozered”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“bully beau”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“bullycide”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“bully hack”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“busaa”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“buveera”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“Bw”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“bystanding”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“casta”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“casteist”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“catnep”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“chaiwala”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“changaa”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“chapo”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Food
“chips mayai”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“collabo”	“Verb”	“Clipping or shortening”	Art and music
“cyathium”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Nature
“daladala”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Travel
“debe”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“deskmate”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“dirten”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Feature
“Doc”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Fashion

“double-deck”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“dumpsite”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“Dunning–Kruger”	“Noun”	“Proper name”	Society
“dwarven”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Society
“effeminizing”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“enby”	“Adjective and noun”	“Initialism”	Society
“escorting”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“eustress”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“federo”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Politics
“financeable”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“financialization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“financialize”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Economics
“financialized”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Economics
“finger trap”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“flava”	“Noun”	“Variant”	Art and music
“folx”	“Noun”	“Variant”	Society
“githeri”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“gombolola”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Fashion
“Ho-Chunk”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“hypersexualization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“hypersexualize”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Society
“hypersexualized”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“ignorability”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“ignoral”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“ignoramus”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“ignorati”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“ignored”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“irio”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“Isukuti”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“jembe”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“jiko”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society

“Kalenjin”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“kalo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“kashata”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“Katikkiro”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“katogo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“kaveera”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“kiondo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“kipande”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“kwanjula”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“kyeyo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“leso”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Fashion
“mabati”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“machinga”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“magendo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Economics
“majimbo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“mama ntilie”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“manamba”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“mandazi”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“manicule”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“mbege”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food, Culture
“mbu”	“Adverb”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“mirabilis annus”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“Mozart and Liszt”	“Adjective”	“Proper name”	Feature
“mpango wa kando”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“muhoi”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“multisexual”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“muratina”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“muxe”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“mwalimu”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“mwananchi”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“nightertime”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“nkuba kyeyo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture

“nyama choma”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture, Food
“nyayo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“ors.”	“Pronoun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“oyee”	“Interjection”	“Expressive”	Society
“pangender”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Society
“para-, comb. Form”	“Prefix”	“Clipping or shortening”	Sport
“pole pole”	“Adverb”	“Borrowing”	Feature
“pole sana”	“Interjection”	“Borrowing”	Society
“postnup”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“sambaza”	“Verb”	“Borrowing”	Technology
“saucepot”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Food
“sauced”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“Sena”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“share-farm”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Economics
“share mould”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“sharenting”	“Noun”	“Blending”	Society
“sharesies”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“sharing”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“Sheng”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding, borrowing”	Culture
“shrub”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“shrub”	“Verb”	“Borrowing”	Society
“shrubbing”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“singeli”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“sistergirl”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“situpa”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“sorpotel”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture, Food
“South Sudanese”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Culture

“soya-based”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Food
“soy-based”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Food
“soysage”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Sport
“sportswash”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Sport
“sportswashing”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“standability”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“standard class”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Travel
“standfirst”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Technology
“stand your ground”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“stealthing”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“stress-busting”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“stress position”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“stress reliever”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“sub-location”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Sudanian”	“Adjective and noun”	“Proper name”	Culture
“sudanophil”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Culture
“taarab”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“TERF”	“Noun”	“Acronym”	Society
“Tonga”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“turn-by-turn”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“uji”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“unga”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“unjabbed”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“unprocedural”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“unvaxxed”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Health

“vaxxer”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“villagize”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Society

(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

This update was the most productive one. Out of the total of 197 new entries, 125 were nouns, 27 were adjectives, 16 were adjectives and nouns at the same time, depending on the usage, 15 were verbs, 5 were adverbs, 2 were adverbs and interjections at the same time, depending on the usage, 2 were interjections, 1 was a noun and interjection at the same time, depending on the usage, and 1 was a prefix. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each word class.

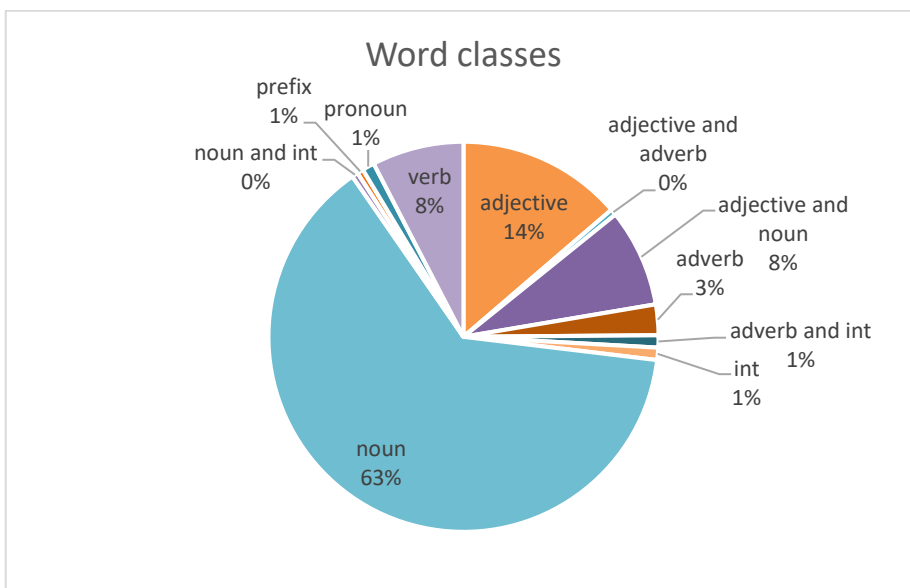


Figure 4: Word classes of new entries in June 2022

Out of the total of 197 new entries, 82 were created by borrowing, 53 were created by derivation, 36 were created, 10 were created by clipping or shortening, 5 were created by conversion, 4 were proper names, 2 were variants, 1 was an acronym, 1 was created by blending, 1 by initialism, 1 was an expressive, and 1 by borrowing and compounding. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each formation process.

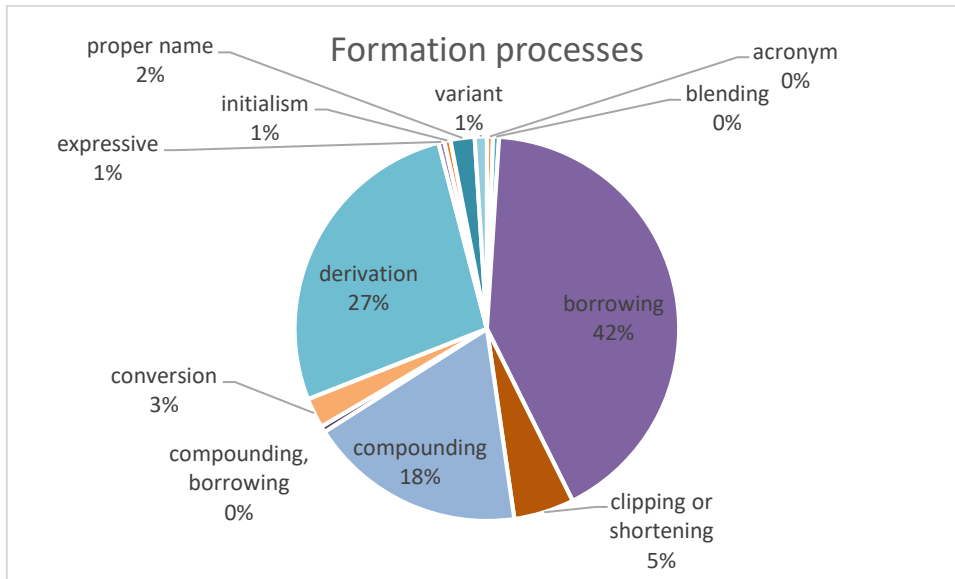


Figure 5: Formation processes of new entries in June 2022

Out of the total of 197 new entries, 72 belonged to the society code category, 34, belonged to the feature category, 30 belonged to the culture category, 11 belonged to the economics category, 13 belonged to the food, culture category, 8 belonged to the art and music category, 7 belonged to the sport category, 6 belonged to the health category, 5 belonged to the food category, 3 belonged to the fashion category, 3 belonged to the technology category, and 1 belonged to the nature category. The graph with all the categories and their frequency can be seen below.

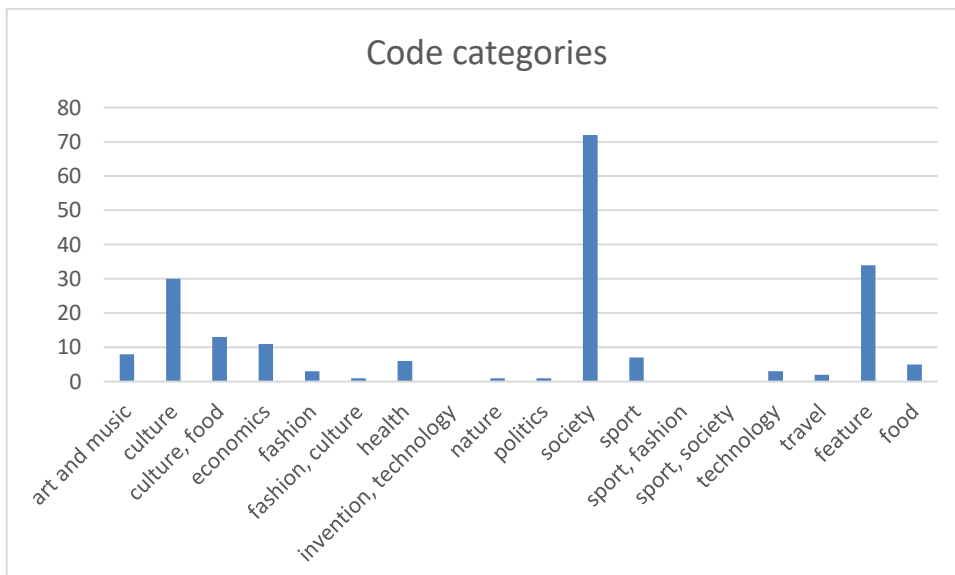


Figure 6: Code categories of new entries in June 2022

3.3 September 2022 Update

The third update of the Oxford English Dictionary includes three months: July, August, and September. During this period 112 new entries have been added. All the new entries are listed in the table below. Data about new entries, word class, and word formation process is provided by Oxford English Dictionary and accessible on their website. The code category was assigned by me, after going through the meaning of each word.

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
“ancilliary”	“Adjective and noun”	“Variant”	Economics
“Andalusi”	“Adjective”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“andartes”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Andaste”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Andhra”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Andiamo”	“Interjection”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“Andino”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“andon”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“Andrewmas”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“androcentrism”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“aniseed”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“aniseedy”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“anorexically”	“Adverb”	“Derivation”	Feature
“apartheider”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Culture
“barnstorming”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“barnstorming”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“billy-be-damned”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“blanket party”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“blanket stitch”	“Verb”	Conversion	Fashion
“blousette”	“Noun”	Derivation	Fashion
“blouson noir”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society

“blousy”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“breast binder”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“breast binding”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“cabinet noir”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“cabinet particulier”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“cabinetry”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“cabinetwork”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“Cape Muslim”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“chaffie”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Feature
“chest binder”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“chest binding”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“coachable”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“coach boat”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Travel
“coached”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Sport
“coaching stock”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Travel
“coach light”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Travel
“coach line”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Travel
“Coke bottle”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Food
“cooperativism”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“cooperativist”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“cooperativize”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Economics
“cornetti”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport
“cornetto muto”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“Cruyff turn”	“Noun”	“Proper name”	Sport
“damfino”	“Interjection”	“Variant”	Feature
“damnatio memoriae”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Politics
“Damnum absque injuria”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“Dear Jane”	“Noun”	“Proper name”	Society

“enamelware”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“galdem”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“gatekeep”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“gegenpress”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Sport
“gegenpressing”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport
“gender identity”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“goo-goo”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Culture
“gooh”	“Noun”	“Unknown”	Society
“gora”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“gori”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“Great Andamanese”	“Adjective and noun”	“Proper name”	Culture
“grocery shop”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“grocery shopper”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“grocery shopping”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“indigena”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“indigénat”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“indigeneity”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Culture
“indigenism”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Culture
“indigenismo”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“indigenista”	“Adjective and noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“indigestly”	“Adverb”	“Derivation”	Feature
“jabbed”	“Adjective and noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“knifepoint”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“mandem”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“Nalukataq”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“New Catholic”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Culture

“overboost”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Technology
“Panenka”	“Noun”	“Proper name”	Sport
“pumpkin spice”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Food
“rabona”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport
“Rix-chancellor”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“shock absorbency”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“shock absorption”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“shockeroo”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“shockie”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Travel
“shockvertising”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“shocky”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“tiki-taka”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport
“topbill”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Art and music
“top-billed”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Art and music
“top-coat”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“topdresser”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“top edge”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“top-edge”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Sport
“top-edged”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Sport
“top lighting”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Art and music
“topline”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Art and music
“top-loading”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Society
“top loft”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“top order”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“toppie”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“top piecing”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Fashion
“toppling”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Politics
“topsidown”	“Adverb”	“Variation”	Feature
“topstitch”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“top-to-toe”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“total football”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“trequartista”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport
“triple jumper”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Sport

“triple jumping”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“valari”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“weathergirl”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“wireless network”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Technology

(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

Out of the total 112 new entries, 75 were nouns, 12 were adjectives and nouns at the same time, depending on the usage, 11 were adjectives, 9 were verbs, 3 were adverbs, and 2 were interjections. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each word class.

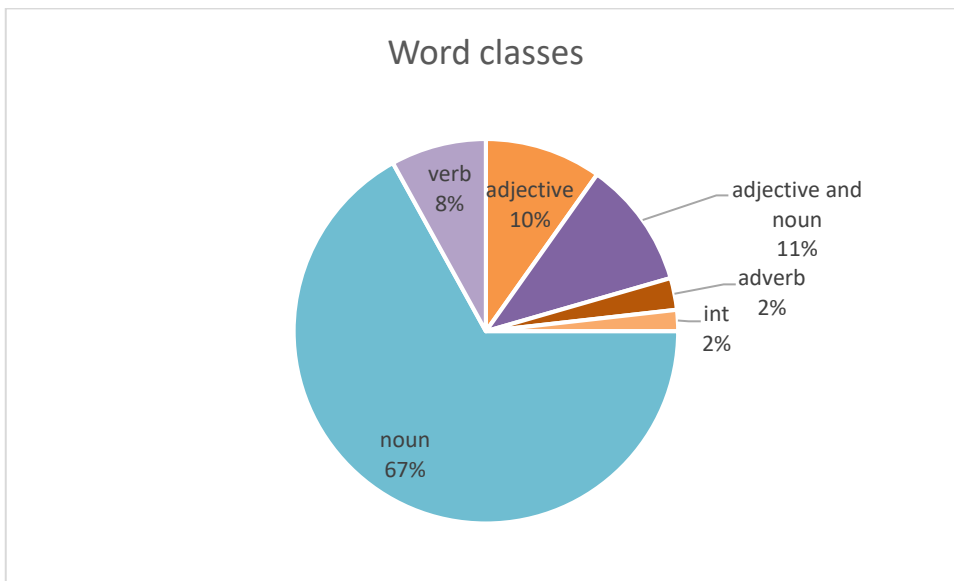


Figure 7: Word classes of new entries in September 2022

Out of the total of 112 new entries, 44 were created by compounding, 28 were created by borrowing, 25 were created by derivation, 5 were created by conversion, 4 were proper names, 2 were variants, 2 were created by clopping or shortening, 1 formation process was unknown, and 1 was a variation. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each formation process.

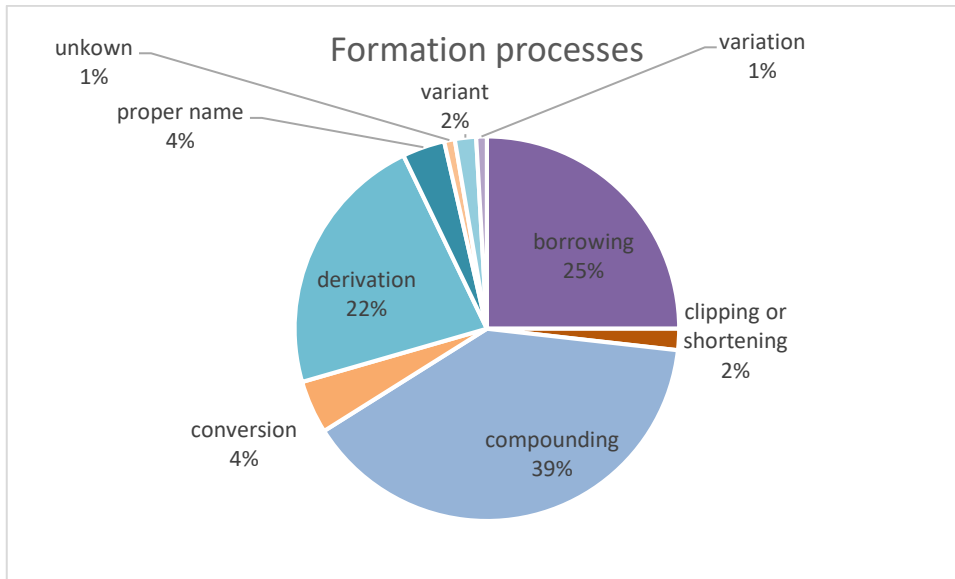


Figure 8: Formation processes of new entries in September 2022

Out of the total of 112 new entries, 32 belonged to the society code category, 18 belonged to the culture category, 17 belonged to the feature category, 16 belonged to the sport category, 8 belonged to the fashion category, 5 belonged to the art and music category, 5 belonged to the travel category, 4 belonged to the economics category, 2 belonged to the politics category, 2 belonged to the technology category, 2 belonged to the food category, and 1 belonged to the health category. The graph with all the categories and their frequency can be seen below.

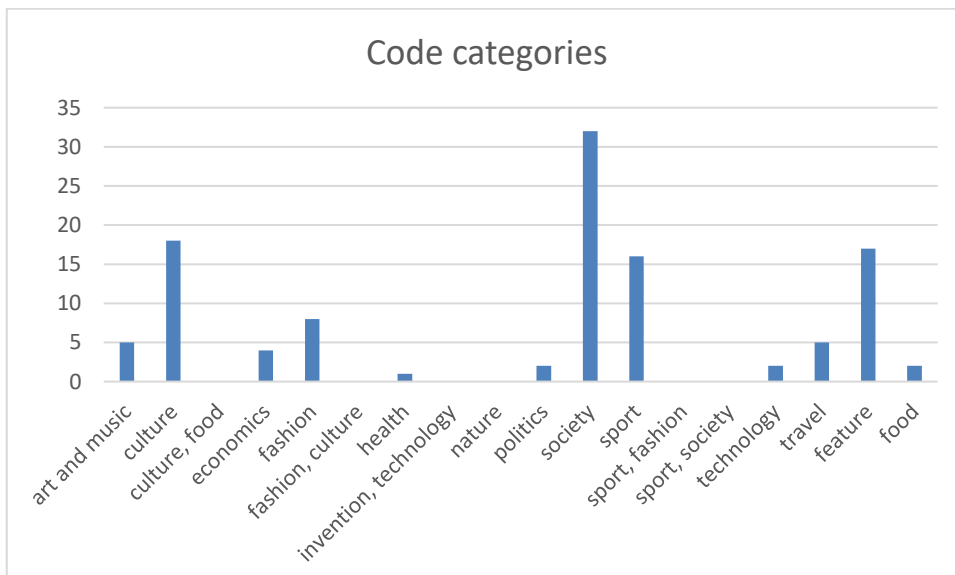


Figure 9: Code categories of new entries in September 2022

3.4 December 2022 Update

The fourth update of the Oxford English Dictionary includes three months: October, November, and December. During this period 156 new entries have been added. All the new entries are listed in the table below. Data about new entries, word class, and word formation process is provided by Oxford English Dictionary and accessible on their website. The code category was assigned by me, after going through the meaning of each word.

New entry	Word class	Formation process	Code category
“aestel”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“agrivoltaic”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Technology
“agrivoltaics”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Technology
“apeth”	“Noun”	“Variant”	Feature
“Asclepius”	“Noun”	“Proper name”	Health
“ballpark”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“bandura”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“Barbera”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Food
“barberchair”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Nature
“barbering”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Society
“barberize”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Society
“barber's cat”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“barbershopping”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Art and music
“bioeconomy”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Economics
“blockan ale”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“block-book”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“blocked-off”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“blocker”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“blockfield”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Nature
“blockholder”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Economics
“blockie”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“blocking”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“blocking patent”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Economics
“blocklayer”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“block laying”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Technology

“blocko”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Culture
“blockorama”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“block print”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Art and music
“block schedule”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“block scheduling”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“block trade”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Economics
“block trader”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Economics
“block trading”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Economics
“bloco”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Art and music
“bowstave”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Art and music
“broad”	“Adjective”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“broad-brush”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“broad-brushed”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Society
“broad-brushing”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Art and music
“broadcastable”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“broadclothed”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Fashion
“broadhead”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“broad jumper”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“broad jumping”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“broad land”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Nature
“broadline”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Economics
“broadloid”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“broadloomed”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“broad-ranging”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“broad reach”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Nature
“broad reach”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Nature
“broad reaching”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Travel
“broad-reaching”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“bruz”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“buildability”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature

“building and loan”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Economics
“build-it-yourself”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“buildout”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Feature
“built-out”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“buy-bust”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“boycott”	“Noun”	“Variant”	Economics
“buy-down”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Economics
“buyership”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Economics
“CODA”	“Noun”	“Acronym”	Feature
“coinfection”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“course Camarguaise”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport
“crash course”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“crash diet”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“crash diet”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Health
“crypto”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Invention, Technology
“dap”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Society
“dapping”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“dry-walled”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“edgeland”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“enslaving”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“escape room”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“fintech”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Technology
“Fluffernutter”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Food
“gay boy”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“ghettoism”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“ghetto pass”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“half-boiled”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Food
“half-brained”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half century”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“halfdealsman”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society

“half-decent”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half-duplex”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Technology
“half-eyed”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half-formed”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half gainer”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport
“half-hip”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Art and music
“half hunter”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“half-jack”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Fashion
“half jackboot”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Fashion
“half-plough half-plow”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Technology
“half ploughing half plowing”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Technology
“half-season”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Sport, Fashion
“half-see”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half-seen”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“halfsies”	“Adverb and noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“half-size”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half-sized”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half-smile”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half-step”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half-step”	“Verb”	“Conversion”	Feature
“half-stepping”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“half-timbering”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“half ton”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Sport, Society
“halotherapy”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“hassled”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“hayburner”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society

“homicide”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“hymenoplasty”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“kumbaya”	“Adjective and noun”	“Variant”	Feature
“L plate”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Feature
“lumberjill”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“macro”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Nature
“merch”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“model minority”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“mononymous”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“morninger”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“mushed”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Food
“obvs”	“Adverb”	“Clipping or shortening”	Society
“parasocial”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Health
“pinkie promise”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“pinkie promise”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“pinkie swear”	“Noun”	“Conversion”	Society
“pinkie swear”	“Verb”	“Compounding”	Society
“seasidey”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Nature
“shithousery”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Sport
“slathering”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Feature
“slave factory”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Society
“slavehood”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“Slavicism”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Society
“slaving”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Slavonicization”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Culture
“Slavophilia”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“Slavophilic”	“Adjective”	“Compounding”	Culture
“Slavophobia”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Culture

“Slavophone”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Culture
“staffel”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Culture
“stras”	“Noun”	“Clipping or shortening”	Food
“superyacht”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Travel
“tallywacker”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Health
“tallywag”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Health
“textspeak”	“Noun”	“Compounding”	Technology
“thereminist”	“Noun”	“Derivation”	Art and music
“trackable”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Feature
“twin-cab”	“Adjective and noun”	“Compounding”	Travel
“unceded”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Society
“undersing”	“Verb”	“Derivation”	Art and music
“undersung”	“Adjective”	“Derivation”	Art and music
“Volksfest”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“Volksgemeinschaft”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Society
“Volksmarch”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport
“Volkssport”	“Noun”	“Borrowing”	Sport

(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

Out of the total of 156 new entries, 101 were nouns, 32 were adjectives, 14 were verbs, 7 were adjectives and nouns at the same time, depending on the usage, 1 was an adverb, and 1 was an adverb and noun at the same time, depending on the usage. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each word class.

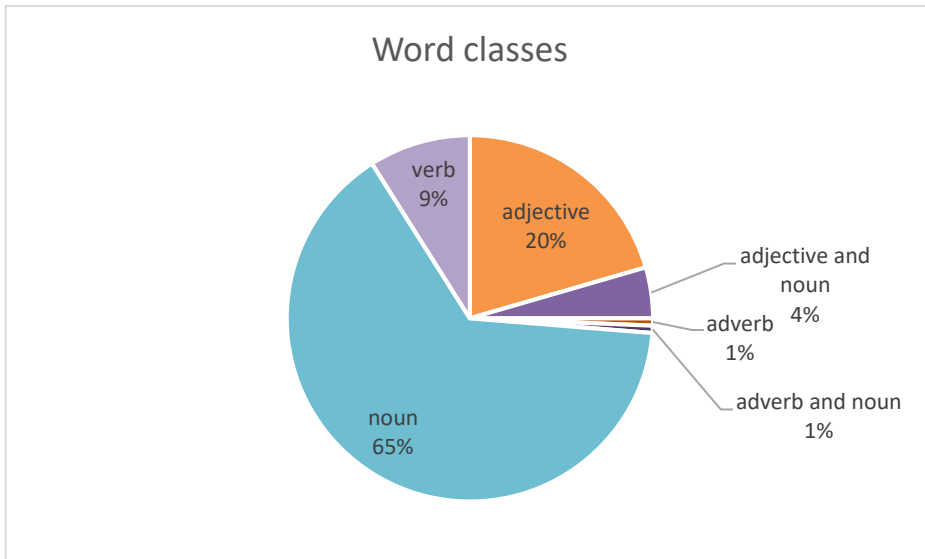


Figure 10: Word classes of new entries in December 2022

Out of the total of 156 new entries, 82 were created by compounding, 40 were created by derivation, 10 were created by conversion, 10 were created by borrowing, 9 were created by clipping and shortening, 3 were variants, 1 was a proper name, and 1 was an acronym. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each formation process.

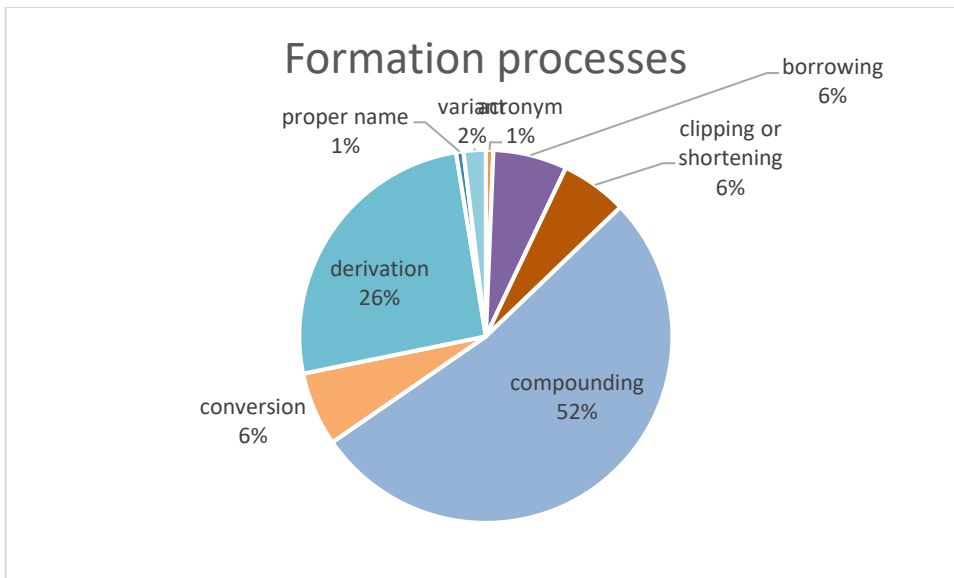


Figure 11: Formation processes of new entries in December 2022

Out of the total of 156 new entries, 42 belonged to the society code category, 34 belonged to the feature category, 12 belonged to the culture category, 12 belonged to the economics category, 10 belonged to the art and music category, 9 belonged to the health category, 8 belonged to the technology category, 7 belonged to the nature category, 7 belonged to the sport category, 5 belonged to the food category, 4 belonged to the fashion,

culture category, 3 belonged to the travel category, 1 belonged to the invention, technology category, 1 belonged to the sport, fashion category, and 1 belonged to the sport, society category. The graph with all the categories and their frequency can be seen below.

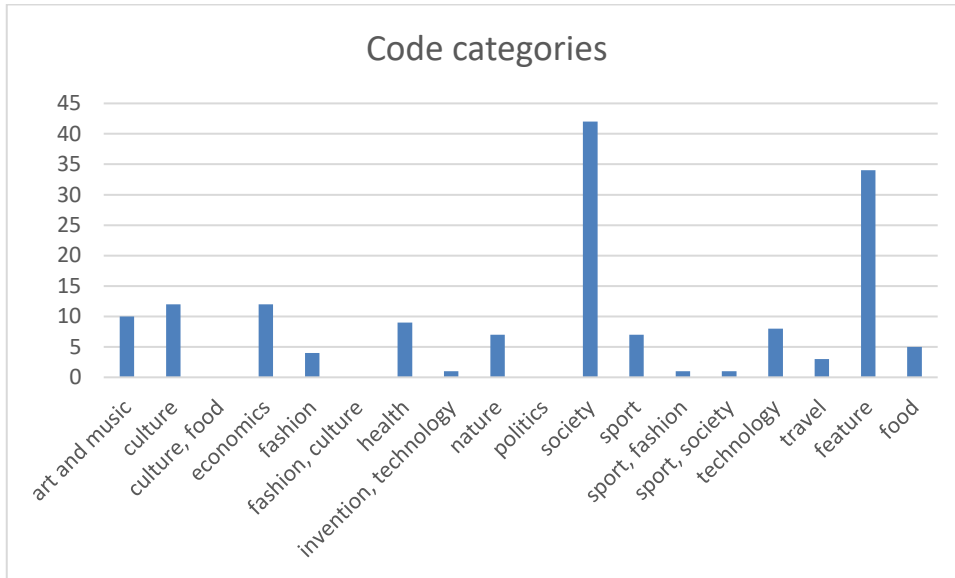


Figure 12: Code categories of new entries in December 2022

3.5 The whole year 2022

During the whole year 2022, a total of 621 new entries have been updated. After analysis the results showed that out of the total of 621 new entries, 386 were nouns, 112 were adjectives, 50 were verbs, 49 were adjectives and nouns at the same time, depending on the usage, 9 were adverbs, 5 were interjections, 2 were pronouns, 2 were nouns and interjections at the same time, depending on the usage, 2 were adverbs and interjections at the same time, depending on the usage, and 1 was an adverb and noun at the same time, depending on the usage, and 1 was an adjective and adverb at the same time, depending on the usage, 1 was a prefix. This made clear that most of the word updated or created words belonged to the word class of nouns. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each word class.

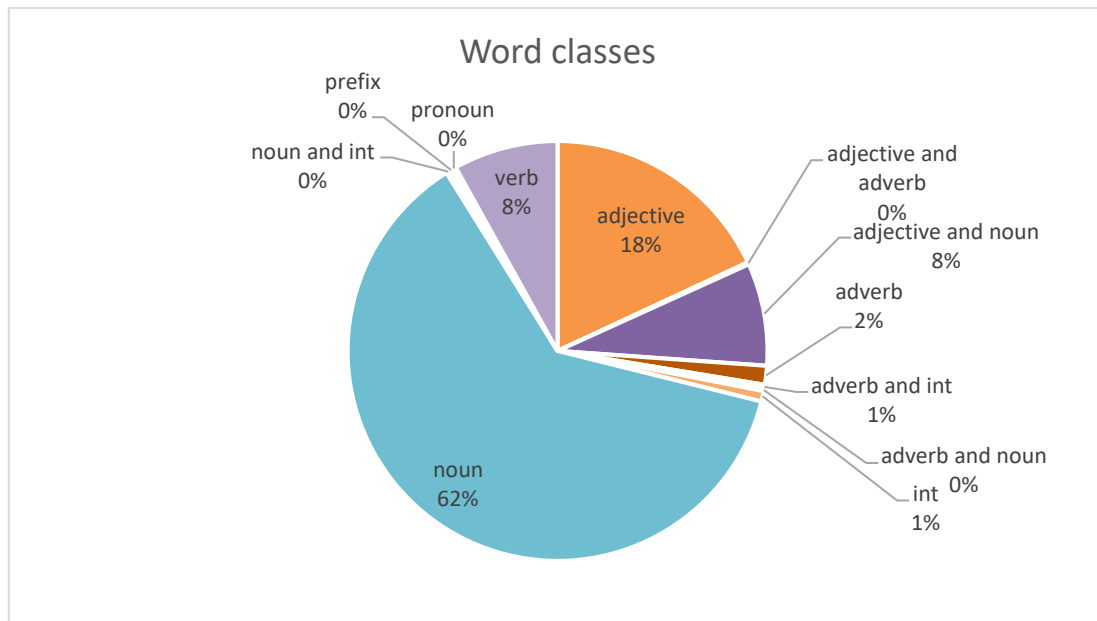


Figure 13: Word classes of new entries during the year 2022

After analysis the results showed that out of the total of 621 new entries, 193 were created by compounding, 187 were created by derivation, 153 were created by borrowing, 28 were created by clipping or shortening, 28 were created by conversion, 12 were variants, 11 were proper names, 2 were acronyms, 1 was created by blending, 1 was created by compounding and borrowing, 1 was an expressive, 1 formation process was uncertain, 1 formation process was unknown, and 1 was a variation. This made clear that the most used formation processes for creating new entries were compounding, derivation, and borrowing. For better visualization of this division, I added the pie chart below, which shows the percentage of each formation process.

Many theories might exist about the usage of word formation processes, how frequently is certain word formation process used, and under which circumstances. As I stated in the theory part, many authors believe that derivation is the most used word formation process. The Guardian published an article about changes in language and borrowed words, which might help to explain why 25 % of new words were from another language. The Guardian claims that “millions of people are learning English, and they too are making their own mark on its development” and that “Many of new words that these” English-speaking populations have contributed to the language's lexicon are listed in the “Oxford English Dictionary (OED)”. These terms incorporate several words from different languages that English frequently interacts with. (Salazar, 2022) For non-native speakers of English might be difficult to find words to describe things or traditions from their culture in English. This might be another reason why they use borrowings.

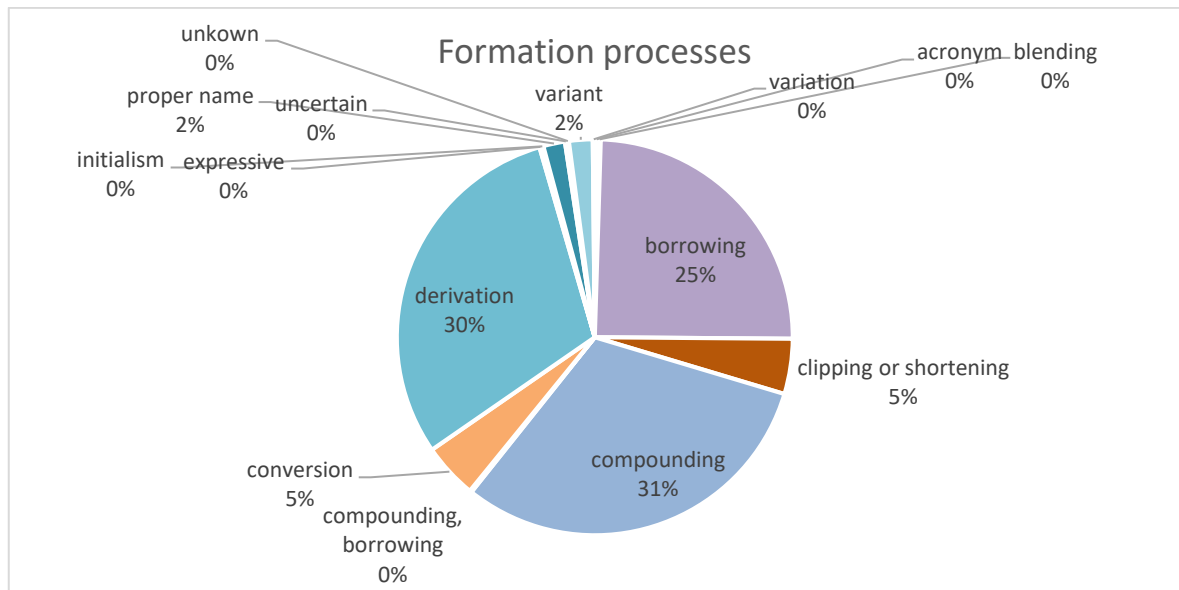


Figure 14: Formation processes of new entries during the year 2022

After analysis, the results showed that out of the total of 621 new entries, 202 belonged to the society code category, 135 belonged to the feature category, 80 belonged to the culture category, 33 belonged to the sport category, 29 belonged to the health category, 28 belonged to the economics category, 25 belonged to the art and music category, 18 belonged to the technology category, 17 belonged to the fashion category, 15 belonged to the food category, 13 belonged to the culture, food category, 10 belonged to the travel category, 9 belonged to the nature category, 3 belonged to the politics category, 1 belonged to the invention, technology category, 1 belonged to the fashion, culture category, 1 belonged to the sport, fashion category, and 1 belonged to the sport, society category.

This made clear that most of the new entries that were updated or created belonged to the code category of society. That might be caused by the fact that society is changing, and so is language. People need new words to describe new problems they might have, and new generations use different words, which become popular in their surroundings. Other frequent code categories were feature, culture, and sport. However, the code category health was less frequent than in the past years, which might be because of the fewer restrictions and cases of Covid 19, and society recovering from the pandemic. The graph with all the categories and their frequency can be seen below.

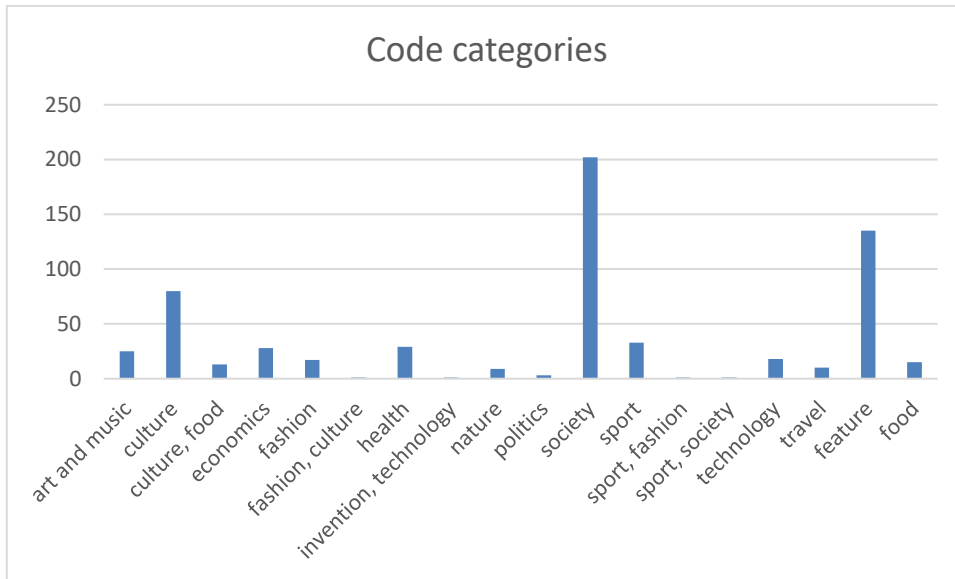


Figure 15: Code categories of new entries during the year 2022

CONCLUSION

The aim of this thesis was to analyse the Updates of the Oxford English Dictionary and the semantic structure of English vocabulary during the year 2022.

After coding and analysing the research sample, I found out that most of the new entries that were updated or created belonged to the code category of society. This might be caused by the fact that society is changing, and so is language. People need new words to describe new problems they might have, and new generations use different words, which become popular in their surroundings. The second most updated category was the feature, which might be also caused by the fact that people need more words to describe new things or need better words to describe certain things or situations. The code category health was not as updated as it was during the past years, which might be because of fewer Covid 19 cases. However, the impact of Covid 19 pandemic was still visible since some of the updated words were connected to vaccines, coinfection, and pandemics.

Another part of this analysis was concerned with the formation processes used for creating new words. When speaking of the formation processes, the most used formation processes for creating new entries were compounding, derivation, and borrowing. Why there is a big part of borrowing words that were updated can be explained by the fact that people, who are not native speakers of English use words from their native language because English does not have the words needed to describe their culture, traditions, or food.

The last part of analysis was concerned with the word class of new words. My research showed that most of the word updated or created words belonged to the word class of nouns. Nouns were the most updated word class in all four updates during the year 2022.

The aim of this thesis was to show how the semantic structure of English vocabulary changed and developed during the year 2022 by analysing new updates of the Oxford English Dictionary on the word class, word formation process, and code category levels.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- “Oxford English Dictionary”. 2023. Oxford English Dictionary. <https://www.oed.com>.
- Jackson, Howard, and Etienne Zé Amvela. 2007. *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*. London: Bloomsbury.
- Katamba, Francis. 2015. *English Words: Structure, History, Usage*. London: Routledge.
- Kearns, Kate. 2000. *Semantics*. Modern linguistics series. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Lipka, Leonhard. 1992. *An Outline of English Lexicology: Lexical Structure, Word Semantics, and Word-formation*. 2nd ed. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Lyons, John. 1995. *Linguistic semantics: an introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Plag, Ingo. 2018. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Salazar, Danica. 2022. “English is picking up brilliant new words from around the world – and that’s a gift”. *The Guardian*.
- Saldana, Johnny. 2009. *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*. London: SAGE.
- Simon, Lauren. 2021. “When is a bench not a bench? Semantic transfer and the OED”. *Oxford English Dictionary*. <https://public.oed.com/blog/semantic-transfer-and-oed/>.
- Yule, George. 2010. *The Study of Language*. 4th ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Saldana, Johnny. 2016. *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*. 3rd ed. London: SAGE.

LIST OF FIGURES

Nenalezena položka seznamu obrázků.

Figure 1: Word classes of new entries in March update

Figure 2: Formation processes of new entries in March 2022

Figure 3: Code categories of new entries in March 2022

Figure 4: Word classes of new entries in June 2022

Figure 5: Formation processes of new entries in June 2022

Figure 6: Code categories of new entries in June 2022

Figure 7: Word classes of new entries in September 2022

Figure 8: Formation processes of new entries in September 2022

Figure 9: Code categories of new entries in September 2022

Figure 10: Word classes of new entries in December

Figure 11: Formation processes of new entries in December 2022

Figure 12: Code categories of new entries in December 2022

Figure 13: Word classes of new entries during the year 2022

Figure 14: Formation processes of new entries during the year 2022

Figure 15: Code categories of new entries during the year 2022