

A Morphological Analysis Of English Blended Words

¹Nuatica Abby H, ²Jumanto

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

Semarang

311202002245@mhs.dinus.ac.id, 311202002194@mhs.dinus.ac.id,
ilhamj@dsn.dinus.ac.id

Abstract: This morphological research tries to explore blended words to find out their linguistic behaviors. Morphology is one branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of a language as grammatical units called words. Another understanding states that morphology is a branch of linguistics that discusses or identifies the intricacies of word-formation. This science is better known as morphemics, which is the study of morphemes. Therefore, the core of the study of morphology is the word along with the rules for its formation and changes. Through this research, English blended words were analyzed through a morphological analysis as part of linguistics as a science. Blending is like a type of word formation in which two or more words can be merged into new words. Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. In this study, 100 data of blended words obtained from the internet were analyzed to come to their linguistic behaviors. The data were broken down into categories after each of the data was identified, and then the main findings of morphological behaviors of blending were presented. An analysis of morphology on the blended words was employed to find out the linguistic behaviors of the blended words. A morphological synthesis on the behaviors of blending was presented to verify the findings of the research. Conclusions and suggestions based on the research findings were then put forward to ease the learning of linguistics in general as well as morphology in particular and to shed light that morphology as part of linguistics is not difficult to learn as well as to enjoy.

Keywords: morphology; morphological analysis; blending; blended words; linguistic behaviors of blending.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Words can be told as the smallest collection of phonemes that may be uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning. Within the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Most English vocabulary making new lexemes out of old ones either by adding an affix to previously existing forms, altering their word class, or combining them to produce compounds. These processes of construction of interest to grammarians is called a lexicologists. The importance of word formation is to the development the lexicon from a second to none. After all, almost many lexeme, whether Anglo-Saxon or foreign, change its word class, or help make a compound. Alongside the Anglo-Saxon root in kingly, for example, we have the French root

in royalty and the Latin root in regally. There is no elitism here. The processes of affixation, conversion, and compounding are all great levelers.

Word formation process which is linguistically known as morphological, is the process of how words are being produced, it includes the form of new words, either through the modification of present words or by means of complete innovation, which eventually becomes part of the language. The idea that languages comprise words is taken for granted through most people. Sometimes there are variations of opinion as to what units are to be handled as words. For example, English speakers might not agree whether all right is one word or two, and as a result disputes may additionally stand up as to whether alright is the correct way of writing all right. Word formation process is morphology concern, to find out how new words are formed. (Katamba, 17) In linguistics, it is the advent of a new word by means of making changes in existing or present words or by creating a total of new words. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and forms a core part of linguistic study. The study of the inner shape of words did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistics until the nineteenth century. Early within the nineteenth century, morphology played a pivotal function within the reconstruction of Indo-European. In 1816, Franz Bopp published the outcome of an examination assisting the claim, originally made by Sir William Jones in 1786, that Sanskrit, Latin, Persian and the Germanic languages have been descended from a common ancestor. Bopp's evidence changed based totally on a comparison of the grammatical endings of phrases in these languages. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental device concerned in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Blending as a word formation procedure can be appeared as a subtype of compounding due to the fact, like compounds, blends are shaped of two (or now and again more) content material phrases and semantically are either hyponyms of one of their components, or show off some kind of paradigmatic relationships between the ingredients. In contrast to compounds, but, the formation of blends is restrained by using a number of phonological constraints for the reason that the resulting formation is a single word. Mainly, blends have a tendency to be of the equal duration because they are the longest in their constituent phrases, and to keep the principle pressure of considered one of their materials. positive regularities are also determined in phrases of ordering of the phrases in a mix (e.g. shorter first, more common first), and inside the function of the switch point, i.e. wherein one combined phrase is cut off and switched to some other (normally at the syllable boundary or at the onset/rime boundary). The regularities of combination formation word can be related to the recognisability of the combined phrases. This is done by regular and predictable processes such as compounding, clipping, back-formation, derivation, acronyming and blending. Knowing how words are formed and what semantic assets they convey through their forms enables human beings to effortlessly recognize words and their meanings in discourse. Blending is way to combine two or more forms by clipping and or overlapping. Blends can also be categorized on the basis of factors other than their structure, that is whether they are associative or syntagmatic. English is a dynamic language that is constantly evolving. Many of the words in the English language are derived from ancient Latin and Greek or from other European languages such as German or French.

Blended words began to describe a new words or cultural phenomena. For example, as dining out became more popular, many restaurants began serving a new weekend meal in the late

morning. It was too late for breakfast and too early for lunch, so someone decided to make a new word that describes a meal that was a little bit of both. This, word "brunch" was born. Brunch mean that you can make your own breakfast and lunch in the same time. Gries defines blending as follows "Blending involves the coinage of a new lexeme by fusing parts of at least two other source words of which either one is shortened in the fusion and/or where there is some form of phonemic or graphemic overlap of the source words. (Gries 2004:639). The formation of a blend aims toward two competing goals. On the one hand, it must have the structure of a single word, unlike compounds, in which the two base words are accessible. For this purpose, the blend often adopts the number of syllables in one of its base words, thus truncating some segmental material. On the other hand, a blend must preserve as much of the structure from its base words as possible. To accommodate the first goal and maximize the fulfillment of the second, the number of syllables in a blend is often identical to the number of syllables in the longer base word (number of syllables in parentheses). The principles governing the formation of blends are not always obeyed. The few exceptions found reflect natural state affairs in derivational morphology, where exceptions are often due to some extra grammatical factors. Gries (2004) analyses proposed so far can be (and, in fact, already are in a larger project of his) further exploited along three major lines. First, it was shown above that structural characteristics of blends can also be investigated fruitfully with reference to articulatory features. Thus, it could be interesting to see whether both of the interrelated questions (information contribution and similarity) could be further pursued by not counting graphemes or phonemes, but articulatory features instead. He said that would be an extremely time-consuming task, but the results would probably be even more precise. He also mentioned in his paper about the preliminary results, presumably promising, but as yet the database on his analysis is still too small to yield results with significance levels comparable to those reported in the present paper.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

English Morphology is one of the linguistics branches, which studying words. Linguistic is like a major to grammar. Morphology is studied a words structure. Word structure here belongs to morphemes. But, the study linguistic here to dedicated morphemes is called a morphology. English Morphology is difficult because many theories in there. Unfortunately, english student in Kidergarten, Elementary school, or highschool have not to studied morpology, not just about four language skills. In fact, English Morphology is became compulsory curriculum. Because of that, they think english morphology is not an important things to have teaches in a class.

In 1828 English language which english morphology is bengin used. This morphology word refers to branch of biology which deals with the form of living organisms such as their parts, their relationship and between their structure. Morph is means form or shape and –ology means the study of something, so morphology is form to study of something. Form of words is Bauer mentions about morphology. Morphology is a smaller element, which created from smaller elements and how to change that elements is processing the building lexemes and a word form. Morphology in linguistic point of view, is a experts of define morphology as internal structure of words. Morphology is a states of grammar which concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving of the morphemes that compose with them. So, is why called morphology is a study of words structure.

New words are created in the way called word formation, and morphology also deals with that. Morphology also refers to a mental system which is involved in word affirmation or to a branch of linguistics said Aronoff. However, what Lieber said is morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways to create new words in the language of the world, and the way to form words is varied depending on how they're used in sentences. From that statement, there is an important thing or important point that we can take. Morpheme as the smallest meaningful units in language and words become the central points of studying English Morphology. Morphology which studies both their internal structure and their word formation. Many words are included morphologically, as simple as they are indivisible units of meaning. Words cannot be segmented into smaller units with their own meaning such as book, walk, talk or etc. Meanwhile, the other words are morphologically complex. Morphology complex means that those words can be broken down into smaller parts with their own meaning.

One out of many word-formation processes in English as we know is blending. Blending is a type of word formation in which two or more words can be merged and the blended constitutes. Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It can be defined as the international coinage. A new word by using parts of at least two source words or more of which either one is shortened in the fusion and or where there is some form of phonemic or graphemic overlap of the source words. It is typically accomplished by taking only from the beginning of one word and joining it to the next or to the end of the word. In some parts, there's a hotel and it joining with the motor, so the 'blended' word for referring to this statement is motel (motor + hotel). To talk about the combined effects of a word 'internet' the word consists of words (international + network). In places where they have a lot of this stuff, they can jokingly make a distinction between smaze (smoke + haze) and smurk (smoke + murk).

Example blending words:

1. Brunch (breakfast+lunch),
2. Vlog (video+log)
3. Telecast (television+broadcast).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this blending analysis is to use a qualitative linguistic morphology method using 50 data for analysis. Research that uses this data sourced from the internet which is online and for understanding and developing qualitative concepts.

The steps of this analysis will be (1) research and information collection, (2) planning, (3) data collection, (4) data analysis, (5) result, (6) conclusion. The selection of this analysis method is based on consideration because this method has systematic and easy-to-understand stages. The explanation of each component will be discussed in a wide explanation below.

The type of this research is linguistic qualitative in which the methods are used to collect the data, analyze them, and then draw the result and conclusion from the analyzed data.

The data are words taken from the internet. The writer concern with three example as the data source, as follows:

1. Motor + Hotel => MOTEL
2. Breakfast + Lunch => BRUNCH
3. Stay + Vacation => STAYCATION

In collecting the data, the writer uses morphological linguistic qualitative methods, and the writer will apply the analysis as above for the 50 data.

1. motel => motor (n) + hotel (n) (is a hotel with designed for motorists, in usually having an each room which directly entered from the parking area)
2. guesstimate => guess (v) + estimate (v) (an informal english portmanteau)
3. hazmat => hazardous (adj) + material (n) (is a clothes that keep you save from virus)
4. Oxbridge => oxford (n) + cambridge (n) (a university)
5. Yarvard => Yale (n) + Harvard (n)(a university)
6. telecast => television (n) + broadcast (v) (broadcasting something through television media
7. heliport => Helicopter (n) + airport (n) (landing place)
8. smog => Smoke (n) + fog (n) (a fog which made from heavier and darker)
9. advertorial => Advertisement (n) + editorial (n) (advertisement with journalistic writing style)
10. blog => web (n) + log (n) (an online website)
11. vlog => video (n) + log (n) (a video which uploaded in channel site)
12. internet => international (adj) + network (n) (computer network system)
13. covid => corona (n) + virus (n) + disease (n) (a virus from China and makes all countries have to quarantine)
14. quaranteam => quarantine (n) + team (n) (a team to quarantine during covid-19)
15. emoticon => emotion (n) + icon (n)(an emojis)
16. Bollywood => Bombay (n) + Hollywood (n) (an Indian films)
17. Pixel => Picture (n) + Element (n) (a minute area of illumination on a display screen)
18. Malware => Malicious (adj) + Software (n) (software that is specifically designed t o disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system.)

19. Netizen => Internet (n) + Citizen (n) (a user of internet)
20. Glamping => Glamor (n) + Camping (n) (staycation in a camping ground but little bit fancy)
21. Singlish => Singapore (n) + English (n) (a country)
22. Instalike => Instagram (n) + Like (v) (likes in Instagram)
23. Foodgasm => Food (n) + Orgasm (n) (indicates of people with pleasurable and euphoric feeling of satisfied during the consumption of amazing and delicious foods)
24. camcorder => Camera (n) + recorder (n) (camera with recorder)
25. Mediclaim => Medical (adj) + claim (n) (type of health insurance)
26. Phoneme => Phonetic (adj) + Scheme (n) (One of smallest units of speech that make one word different from another word)
27. Cineplex => Cinema (n) + Complex (adj) (Movie theater containing several auditoriums in one building)
28. Malaysia => Malay (n) + Singapore (n) (Country in Southeast Asia)
29. Mansplain => Mans (n) + plain (adj) (When a man explains something to a woman that she already understands)
30. chunnel => channel (n) + tunnel (n) (The railroad tunnel between France and England under the English Channel)
31. Bit => Binary (adj) + Digit (n) (the biting or cutting edge or part of a tool)
32. medicare => medical (adj) + care (n) (Defined as a federal health program that pays for some of the medical and hospital expenses of people over 65 years of age using Social Security funds)
33. workaholic => work (n) + alcoholic (adj) (A person who works a lot of the timme and finds it difficult not to work)
34. docudrama => documentary (n) + drama (n) (A television programme whose story is based on an event or situation that really happened, although it is not intended to be accurate in every detail)
35. smaze => Smoke (n) + Haze (n) (a combination of smoke and haze similar to smog in appearance but less damp in consistency)
36. Spanglish => Spanish (n) + English (n) (Language that is combination of Spanish and English)
37. brunch => Breakfast (n) + lunch (n) (A meal eaten in the late morning that is a combination of breakfast and lunch)

38. frenemy => friend (n) + enemy (n) (A person who pretends to be your friend but is in fact an enemy)
39. biopic => biography (n) + picture (n) (A film about the life of a real person)
40. hangry => Hungry (adj) + angry (adj) (Becoming angry because you are feeling hungry)
41. chillax => Chill (v) + relax (v) (To become calm and relax)
42. ginormous => Gigantic (adj) + enormous (adj) (Extremelly large)
43. fugly => Fucking (adj) + ugly (adj) (Very ugly)
44. staycation => Stay (v) + Vacation (n) (A holiday you spent you time with beloved that you take at home or near your home rather than travelling to another place)
45. high-tech => High (adj) + Technology (n) (Using the most advanced and developed machines and methods)
46. email => Electronic (adj) + Mail (n) (The system for using computers to send messages over the internet)
47. bromance => Brother (n) + Romance (n) (A close, friendly, but not sexual relationship between two men)
48. sportcast => Sports (adj) + Broadcast (v) (A radio or television broadcast giving only sports news)
49. fanzine => Fan (n) + Magazine (n) (A mmagazine written by people who admire a sports team, musicians, etc., for other people with the same special interest)
50. SCI-FI => Science (n) + Fiction (n) (A term used to described the genre of Science Fiction within books, films, comics, games, and television shows)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Table 1 50 Data Blended Words

NO	BLENDING	ELEMENTS
1	Motel	Motor (n) + Hotel (n)
2	Guestimate	Guess (v) + Estimate (v)
3	Hazmat	Hazardous (adj) + Material (n)

4	Oxbridge	Oxford (n) + Cambridge (n)
5	Yarvard	Yale (n) + Harvard (n)
6	Telecast	Television (n) + Broadcast (v)
7	Heliport	Helicopter (n) + Airport (n)
8	Smog	Smoke (n) + fog (n)
9	Advertorial	Advertisement (n) + Editorial (n)
10	Blog	Web (n) + Log (n)
11	Vlog	Video (n) + Log (n)
12	Internet	Iterational (adj) + Network (n)
13	Covid	Corona (n) + virus (n) + Disease (n)
14	Quaranteam	Quarantine (n) + Team (n)
15	Emoticon	Emotion (n) + Icon (n)
16	Bollywood	Bombay (n) + Hollywood (n)
17	Pixel	Picture (n) + Element (n)
18	Malware	Malicious (adj) + Software (n)
19	Netizen	Internet (n) + Citizen (n)
20	Glamping	Glamor (n) + Camping (n)
21	Singlish	Singapore (n) + English (n)
22	Instalike	Instagram (n) + Like (v)

23	Foodgasm	Food (n) + Orgasm (n)
24	Camcorder	Camera (n) + Recorder (n)
25	Mediclain	Medical (adj) + Claim (n)
26	Phoneme	Phonetic (adj) + Scheme (n)
27	Cinplex	Cinema (n) + Complex (adj)
28	Malaysia	Malay (n) + Singapore (n)
29	Mansplain	Mans (n) + Plain (adj)
30	Chunnel	Channel (n) + Tunnel (n)
31	Bit	Binary (adj) + Digit (n)
32	Medicare	Medical (adj) + Care (n)
33	Workaholic	Work (n) + Alcoholic (adj)
34	Docudrama	Documentary (n) + Drama (n)
35	Smaze	Smoke (n) + Haze (n)
36	Spanglish	Spanish (n) + English (n)
37	Brunch	Breakfast (n) + Lunch (n)
38	Frenemy	Friend (n) + Enemy (n)
39	Biopic	Biography (n) + Picture (n)
40	Hangry	Hungry (adj) + Angry (adj)
41	Chillax	Chill (v) + Relax (v)

42	Ginormous	Gigantic (adj) + Enormous (adj)
43	Fugly	Fucking (adj) + Ugly (adj)
44	Staycation	Stay (v) + Vacation (n)
45	High-tech	High (adj) + Technology (n)
46	Email	Electronic (adj) + Mail (n)
47	Bromance	Brother (n) + Romance (n)
48	Sportscast	Sports (adj) + Broadcast (v)
49	Fanzine	Fan (n) + Magazine (n)
50	Sci-fi	Science (n) + Fiction (n)

DISCUSSION

Table 2 the 50 data blended words with analysis

NO	BLENDING	BLEND
1	Motel (n)	Motor (n) + Hotel (n)
2	Guestimate (n)	Guess (v) + Estimate (v)
3	Hazmat (n)	Hazardous (adj) + Material (n)
4	Heliport (n)	Helicopter (n) + Airport (n)
5	Advertorial (n)	Advertisement (n) + Editorial (n)
6	Blog (n)	Web (n) + Log (n)
7	Vlog (n)	Video (n) + Log (n)

8	Internet (n)	Interational (adj) + Network (n)
9	Emoticon (n)	Emotion (n) + Icon (n)
10	Bollywood (n)	Bombay (n) + Hollywood (n)
11	Pixel (n)	Picture (n) + Element (n)
12	Malware (n)	Malicious (adj) + Software (n)
13	Netizen (n)	Internet (n) + Citizen (n)
14	Camcorder (n)	Camera (n) + Recorder (n)
15	Phoneme (n)	Phonetic (adj) + Scheme (n)
16	Malaysia (n)	Malay (n) + Singapore (n)
17	Chunnel (n)	Channel (n) + Tunnel (n)
18	Medicare (n)	Medical (adj) + Care (n)
19	Workaholic (n)	Work (n) + Alcoholic (adj)
20	Brunch (n)	Breakfast (n) + Lunch (n)
21	Frenemy (n)	Friend (n) + Enemy (n)
22	Biopic (n)	Biography (n) + Picture (n)
23	Stacycation (n)	Stay (v) + Vacation (n)
24	Email (n)	Electronic (adj) + Mail (n)
25	Bromance (n)	Brother (n) + Romance (n)
26	Docudrama (n)	Documentary (n) + Drama (n)

27	Telecast (n), (v)	Television (n) + Broadcast (v)
28	Smog (n), (v)	Smoke (n) + fog (n)
29	High-tech (n), (adj)	High (adj) + Technology (n)
30	Ginormous (adj)	Gigantic (adj) + Enormous (adj)
31	Fugly (adj)	Fucking (adj) + Ugly (adj)
32	Chillax (v)	Chill (v) + Relax (v)
33	Oxbridge (?)	Oxford (n) + Cambridge (n)
34	Yarvard (?)	Yale (n) + Harvard (n)
35	Covid (?)	Corona (n) + virus (n) + Disease (n)
36	Quaranteam (?)	Quarantine (n) + Team (n)
37	Glamping (?)	Glamor (n) + Camping (n)
38	Singlish (?)	Singapore (n) + English (n)
39	Instalike (?)	Instagram (n) + Like (v)
40	Foodgasm (?)	Food (n) + Orgasm (n)
41	Mediclain (?)	Medical (adj) + Claim (n)
42	Cinplex (?)	Cinema (n) + Complex (adj)
43	Mansplain (?)	Mans (n) + Plain (adj)
44	Mobike (?)	Motor (n) + Bike (n)
45	Advertainment (?)	Advertisement (n) + Entertainment (n)

46	Spanglish (?)	Spanish (n) + English (n)
47	Hangry (?)	Hungry (adj) + Angry (adj)
48	Sportcast (?)	Sports (adj) + Broadcast (v)
49	Fanzine (?)	Fan (n) + Magazine (n)
50	Sci-fi (?)	Science (n) + Fiction (n)

Table 3 the data of blended words from the source

TYPE OF WORD	OCCURENCE IN DATA	PERCENTAGE
Verb	#1	2%
Noun	#26	52%
Confusing Data	#18	36%
Adjective	#2	4%
Other Data	#3	6%

The above data can be obtained 100% by classifying the data into categories as follows:
 Table 4 the Data Nouns amounted to 26 words

NO	BLENDING	BLEND
1	Motel (n)	Motor (n) + Hotel (n)
2	Guestimate (n)	Guess (v) + Estimate (v)

3	Hazmat (n)	Hazardous (adj) + Material (n)
4	Heliport (n)	Helicopter (n) + Airport (n)
5	Advertorial (n)	Advertisement (n) + Editorial (n)
6	Blog (n)	Web (n) + Log (n)
7	Vlog (n)	Video (n) + Log (n)
8	Internet (n)	Interational (adj) + Network (n)
9	Emoticon (n)	Emotion (n) + Icon (n)
10	Bollywood (n)	Bombay (n) + Hollywood (n)
11	Pixel (n)	Picture (n) + Element (n)
12	Malware (n)	Malicious (adj) + Software (n)
13	Netizen (n)	Internet (n) + Citizen (n)
14	Camcorder (n)	Camera (n) + Recorder (n)
15	Phoneme (n)	Phonetic (adj) + Scheme (n)
16	Malaysia (n)	Malay (n) + Singapore (n)
17	Chunnel (n)	Channel (n) + Tunnel (n)
18	Medicare (n)	Medical (adj) + Care (n)
19	Workaholic (n)	Work (n) + Alcoholic (adj)
20	Brunch (n)	Breakfast (n) + Lunch (n)
21	Frenemy (n)	Friend (n) + Enemy (n)

22	Biopic (n)	Biography (n) + Picture (n)
23	Staycation (n)	Stay (v) + Vacation (n)
24	Email (n)	Electronic (adj) + Mail (n)
25	Bromance (n)	Brother (n) + Romance (n)
26	Docudrama (n)	Documentary (n) + Drama (n)

Table 5 the Other data is the mixing of nouns, verbs amounting to 2 words and nouns, adjectives amounting to 1 word

No.	BLENDING	BLEND
1.	Telecast (n), (v)	Television (n) + Broadcast (v)
2.	Smog (n), (v)	Smoke (n) + fog (n)
3	High-tech (n), (adj)	High (adj) + Technology (n)

Table 6 of adjective data amounting to 2 words and verbs amounting to 1 word

No.	BLENDING	BLEND
1.	Ginormous (adj)	Gigantic (adj) + Enormous (adj)
2.	Fugly (adj)	Fucking (adj) + Ugly (adj)
3.	Chillax (v)	Chill (v) + Relax (v)

From the above data that has been classified according to its category. The author wants to explain the word according to its division and its trends.

Mix words with division

A mixture of words is formed by combining two different words with different meanings to form a new word. These words are formed as a word image of a new invention that combines

the nature of two different things.

There are many ways to make a word mixture.

One way is to combine parts of one word with another to become a new word. This word fragment is called morphem, which is the smallest unit of meaning in a language. Just take the word "camcorder," which is a combination of the words "camera" and "recorder." Mixed words can also be formed from words that are untuh and combined with some of the other words, this is called a splinter. For example, the motorcade is a mixture of the word "motor" and part of the word "cavalcade."

Word mixtures can also be formed by overlapping or phonemes combined, are part of two words that sound the same. For example, "Spanglish" is a combination of informal English words and spoken Spanish. Another mixture is through the removal of phonemes. For example "bromance," a combination of the first syllable "Brother" and coupled with the word "Romance".

Trending mix of words

English is a dynamic language that is constantly evolving. Mixed words began to appear to describe new technologies or cultural phenomena. For example, the word "Brunch" which means "breakfast" is a little more towards "lunch", then the word "Motel" combined from the word "Hotel and Motor", It is a mixture of words from a combination of words, in a section that is phonologically or graphically identical. And the word Chunnel combined from the word "channel and tunnel", and the word "smog" combined from the word "smoke and fog" . It describes mixed words that have an important position in contemporary vocabulary. Other blending may be combinations of lexical categories including some that do not appear in the mixture e.g., verbs such as "chillax" a mixture of the word "chill with relax." And there are many more types of new kinds of word culture trends from growing technology.

CONCLUSION

As per the data above the author concluded that blending words are a mixture of words formed by combining two different words with different meanings to form a new word. These words are formed as a word image of a new invention that combines the nature of two different things. Blending words is included in linguistic morphology due to the emergence of new words by making changes in existing words, including the internal structure of words and the formation of core parts of linguistic studies.

Linguistic morphology refers to the mental devices concerned in the formation of words or linguistic branches that deal with words, their internal structures, and how they are formed. The formation of these words can be concluded through the way of division, namely by combining parts of one word with other words to become a new word. For example, the word "camcorder," which is a combination of the words "camera" and "recorder." Then the word mixture can also be formed from a word that is untuh and combined with some of the other words, for example "motorcade" mix of the word "motor" and part of the word "cavalcade." The other way is the way of overlapping and through the removal of phonemes. And the formation of a word is obtained through new word culture trends from growing technology.

Gries defines blending as follows "Blending involves the coinage of a new lexeme by fusing parts of at least two other source words of which either one is shortened in the fusion and/or where there is some form of phonemic or graphemic overlap of the source words. (Gries 2004:639). The formation of a blend aims toward two competing goals. On the one hand, it must have the structure of a single word, unlike compounds, in which the two base words are accessible. For this purpose, the blend often adopts the number of syllables in one of its base words, thus truncating some segmental material. On the other hand, a blend must preserve as much of the structure from its base words as possible. To accommodate the first goal and maximize the fulfillment of the second, the number of syllables in a blend is often identical to the number of syllables in the longer base word

The author realizes that in the making of this journal there are many mistakes therefore the author apologizes if there is a word that is less pleasing and the author asks for criticism and advice to build this journal writing to be better in the future. Thanks to the blessings and support of various parties the author can complete this journal on time. The author said thank you so much.

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