

# Neologism

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## INDONESIAN GENDER-SPECIFIC NEOLOGISMS

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### Abstract

This paper aims at analyzing how gender-specific neologisms in Indonesian are formed and how they conceptualize gender in the community. Neologisms containing gender marked features from online media are extracted. They are classified based on the forms and the word formation processes. The researchers conduct a careful examination on how the semantic components in the neologisms conceptualize gender in the society. The researchers categorized the word formation processes of gender marked neologisms, consisting of 92 data samples, into seven word formation processes, starting from the least up to the most frequent processes, namely metaphor, reverse, acronym, diminutive, initialism, borrowing and blend/clipping compound. The results showed that blends or clipping compounds were formed from English, Indonesian and local languages, such as Javanese, as in the English-Indonesian *bohay* ('body' and *aduhay* 'sexy') to refer to a 'sexy female body'. These new words semantically ground on social dimensions carrying several attributes, namely: emotional, financial, physical, sexual, and financial attributes. Instead of serving as an act of empowerment, some neologisms, as argued in the findings, reflect negative stigma to particular genders.

**Keywords:** gender, neologism, slang, stereotype

### Abstrak

Makalah ini bertujuan menganalisis bagaimana neologisme spesifik gender di Indonesia terbentuk dan bagaimana mereka mengonseptualisasikan gender dalam komunitas. Neologisme yang mengandung fitur-fitur bertanda gender dari media online diekstraksi. Mereka diklasifikasikan berdasarkan bentuk dan proses pembentukan kata. Para peneliti melakukan pemeriksaan yang cermat tentang bagaimana komponen semantik dalam neologisme mengonseptualisasikan gender dalam masyarakat. Para peneliti mengkategorikan proses pembentukan kata dari neologisme bertanda gender, yang terdiri dari 92 sampel data, menjadi tujuh proses pembentukan kata, mulai dari yang paling sedikit hingga proses yang paling sering, yaitu metafora, membalikkan, akronim, diminutif, initialism, borrowing dan campuran/kliping senyawa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa campuran atau kliping senyawa dibentuk dari bahasa Inggris, Indonesia dan bahasa lokal, seperti bahasa Jawa, seperti dalam bahasa Inggris-Indonesia *bohay* (body 'tubuh' dan *aduhay* 'seksi') untuk merujuk pada 'tubuh wanita seksi'. Kata-kata baru ini secara semantik didasarkan pada dimensi sosial yang membawa beberapa atribut, yaitu: atribut emosional, finansial, fisik, seksual, dan finansial. Alih-alih berfungsi sebagai tindakan pemberdayaan, beberapa neologisme, sebagaimana didalilkan dalam temuan, mencerminkan stigma negatif pada gender tertentu.

**Kata kunci:** gender, neologism, slang, stereotype

## INTRODUCTION

Language constantly evolves to better conceptualize social reality or its conception. It dynamically grows by adding new words, which are called neologisms (Min-Chang, 2013). This

phenomenon is found in almost any languages, including Indonesian. The use of recent neologisms is widely influenced by mass media. One well-known Indonesian online Instagram account (@lambeturah) is famous for its catchy new words, such as *pelakor* an acronym for *perebut lelaki orang* or “man stealer”. Neologisms can be catchy and widely used because it follows certain morphological processes (Fansuri, 2006; Mustofa, 2009; Meehan, 2013, p. iv). It is noteworthy to observe how the emergence of these words using different language varieties reflects rich social context of the community.

Indonesians, who are heavy users of online social media, are creative in producing new words in online platform. Research on Indonesian neologisms mainly focuses on the word formation processes (Fansuri, 2006; Mustofa, 2009 & Wijana, 2012). Wijana (2012) conducted a study on Indonesian slangs focusing on the word formation, linguistic processes and meaning. Wijana (2012) mentions one example in his study, *BMW*, an acronym standing for “*body mengalahkan wajah*”. He points out how linguistically rich and creative human language is. Although a sizable research has problematized neologism from linguistic point of view, only few exclusively rethink the link between neologisms and gender. It is, then, crucial not only to analyze the morphological processes of creating these words, but also the social-cultural dimension of creating these words.

One social dimension that may influence the creation of new words is gender. Research has investigated that the relationship between gender and language is not a direct one (Folse & Vitanova, 2006; Holmes, 2008). Male and female users do not use language differently because of any biological reasons; research mentions that society construct gender in different ways which are shown through language and the development of language. Language is believed to be strongly linked to the power of discourse which represents, preserves, or reconstructs social identities as well as practices (Tannen, 1994; Mikic, Mrcela, & Golob, 2018; Min-Chang, 2013). Language creates power relations between social groups, including gender (Tannen, 1994; Mikic, Mrcela, & Golob, 2018). Pasaribu and Effendi (2016) pointed out that the language use in humor tends to carry stereotypes in accord with the expected roles of men and women. The relationship between gender and language is further argued by Martin (2018), who mentions that language can be used to resist hegemonic power or serve as an act of empowerment.

The formation of new words is then believed to conceptualize how the society constructs gender. One controversial example is given by Martin (2018) in an online media. She mentions that the word *pelakor* is sexist. It is creatively derived from the phrase “*perebut lelaki orang*” or “man stealer”. However, it positions a woman as the guilty one, although in an affair it takes two to tango. It conceals information about people socio-cultural conceptualization. It is important to highlight that the data do not only refer to binary classification of gender. Some neologisms also acknowledge the existence of homosexual community. Homosexuality is considered a “deviant” practice by many Indonesians (Martin, 2018). Yet several neologisms reflect the existence of the community and the users’ attitude towards the community, which further discussed in the analysis section. It is important, then, to find out how other neologisms are formed and how they conceptualize gender in the community.

### ***Slangs and neologisms***

Slangs are often defined in a general sense as an informal style of language. Slangs are formed by combining “old words into new meaning” (Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams, 2003, p. 473) such as “baper” which is taken from *bawa perasaan*. It is used to describe someone who is being sensitive. There are also slangs coming from totally new words, such as minceu which means “an administrator”. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2003) also mention that slang also gives new meaning to old words. For example, the word “galau” has gained a new meaning “sad” used by Indonesian youngsters to express sadness or anxiety. The appearance of slangs is an evident that human beings are creative in introducing and producing new utterances. These

new words are called neologisms. Some neologisms are evolved from social media to concept...

Newmark (1988: 140) defines neologisms as "newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense". Neologisms are useful in identifying new cultural concepts in the development of the society. There are several types of neologisms based on the word formation processes (Yule, 2010: 64), namely: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, and derivation. Below are brief elaborations of the word-formation processes in Table 1:

Table 1. Word-formation processes

Word-formation	Definitions	Examples
<b>Coinage</b>	Coinage is the formation of totally new words.	Pepsi, in particular, is a brand of soda drink. However, it gains a new meaning in Indonesian context—it means to urinate. It gains new word because it shares some similar sounds with the word "pipis" (to urinate).
<b>Borrowing</b>	Borrowing is the process of using word from other languages.	There are many slangy expressions taken from English (Wijana, 2012) such as kiyut which is from an English word "cute" or "sowot" which is originally from the phrase "so what".
<b>Compounding</b>	Compounding is the process of attaching two entirely different words into one word.	A famous example is the combination of wall and paper into wallpaper.
<b>Blending</b>	As the name suggest, blending is a word formation process where two or more separate forms are produced to create a single new words.	Blending is a process accomplished by taking some parts of the old words to create a new word, such as baper. In this case, we reduce the word bawa (bring) into "ba" as well as perasaan (feelings) into "per". These two reduced parts are then combined into the word baper (moody).
<b>Clipping</b>	Clipping occurs when a word consisting of more than one syllable is reduced to one shorter form.	The word kenapa (why) is clipped into the word napa; the word tidak is clipped into the word gak.
<b>Backformation</b>	Back formation is a type of word formation which reduces one form into a different word.	Some examples are televise from television; donate from donation; and hankie from handkerchief
<b>Conversion</b>	Conversion is a change in the function of the word.	The word wasap (to send messages through Whatsapp) is taken from a social media brand Whatsapp. However, because of its huge impact on communication it is often used as a verb in conversation which means "to send a text through Whatsapp".
<b>Initialisms</b>	Initialisms are form from the initial letters of several words.	There are many slangs which are formed through this word formation, such as LOL (laugh out loud), GWS (get well soon), and CMIW (Correct Me If I'm Wrong).

Most neologisms are produced based on the formation of lexical building blocks, which might fall into these patterns. The words are the reflection of the society. Some examples above show that the new words are tied to social and technical concepts tied in particular era. With the

advent of technology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Indonesian words have the potential to grow even more significantly.

### *The discourse of gender*

Language is shaped by the speech community and also shapes social relations among the users. A sizable research suggests how language is responsible for constructing the social identities and practices. The use of language in a speech community is likely influenced by meanings that create power relations among users (Tannen, 1994; Mikic, Mrcela, & Golob, 2018). Linguistic phenomenon should not be investigated solely from its linguistic feature, but also through its use within social variables, including gender. Researchers noted that the relationship between language and gender is not direct (Pasaribu, 2017). Male and female users do not use language differently because of any biological reasons. Instead, research mentions that society construct gender in different ways which are shown through language and the development of language.

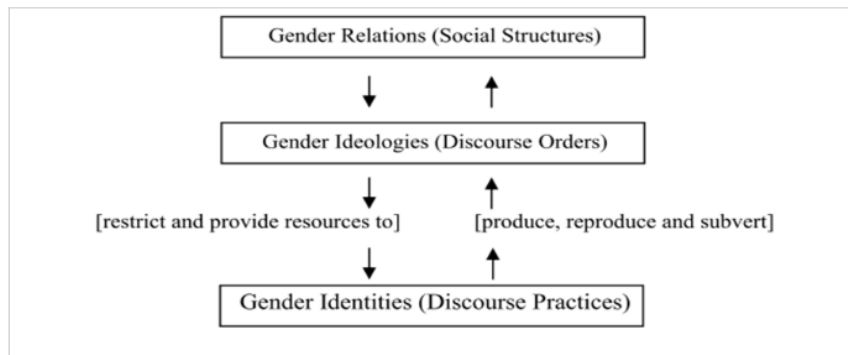


Figure 1. Gender types

Nakamura (2002) shows relations between a gender, ideology and social structures through this graph. Social structures are constructed by language and vice versa. He also further mentions that discourse practice, discourse orders and social structures are influencing each other. In other words, language has powerful influence towards social change (Litosseliti, 2006). Therefore stereotypes are present in language and changing. Pasaribu (2016) shows how language can be used to preserve the status quo or even supports inequalities, while Martin (2018) elaborates how the use of code switching challenges government domination or grand narratives of majority.

This research is then concerned with applying, not only linguistic analysis, but also users' social concept of gender to investigate gender-marked neologisms. Some words are semantically gender specific which carry gender markers in their features. It is crucial to highlight that the gender markers represented in Indonesian neologisms do not only refer to gender binary, but some terms refer to homosexuality. Studies suggested that men are representing the cultural norm and women were given the status of *liyan* or the other. Homosexuals are even more marginalized as it is considered a deviant practice contradicting local values (Martin, 2019). Martin further mentions how a linguistic phenomenon manifesting in code switching "expand monolithic definitions of Indonesianness". The findings of the data argue how some new words referring to gender, including LGBTQ community, carry both nonjudgemental and also negative connotations reflecting the current cultural norms.

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## RESEARCH METHOD

This research aimed to elaborate the word formation processes of Indonesian neologisms and to address how the neologisms conceptualize gender in the community. With these goals in mind, document analysis was used. This research also monitored Indonesian blogs and books related to Indonesian slangs. A linguistic theory of word formation processes was used in analyzing the gender marked neologisms. Furthermore, to analyze the conceptualization of gender and the attribute attached to a gender-specific group, this study interpreted the relationship between the new-formed words and the society based on arguments that words are always understood with respect to domains of experience. The data were explained qualitatively through verbal means. The figures and numbers in the discussion were presented to support the interpretation of the researchers. Based on this framework, it can be concluded that this research belongs to qualitative research. The data were collected from monitoring Indonesian social media, blogs, encyclopedia, and books related to Indonesian slangs from May 2018 until October 2018. Furthermore, Web Corpus was used to examine their use in the context.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Word formation of neologism

In this section, the current researchers resolved the first research question, namely, how the Indonesian online neologisms were formed. Thus, the researchers collected data from online sources and categorized the word formation processes of gender marked neologisms, which consisted of 92 data samples. Based on the samples collected, the current researchers classified them into seven word formation processes, as presented in Figure 1 below.

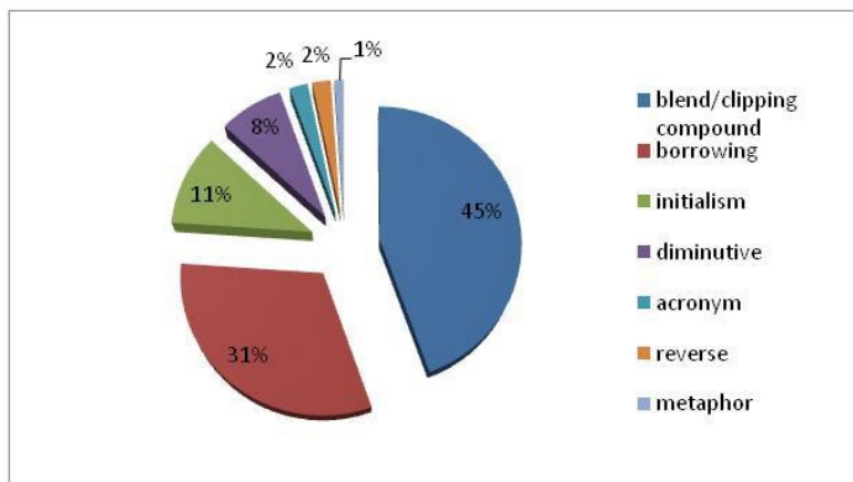


Figure 2. Word formation process frequency

The least productive word formation process was the so-called metaphor, appearing once only (one percent), through the word *jambu (air)* or ‘water apple’, to refer to “a beautiful girl”. Metaphorically speaking, the word *jambu (air)* or ‘water apple’ can be used to describe qualities of a girl who is beautiful and fresh. Based on the data, the current researchers identified two examples of acronyms (two per cent), namely *ceil*, standing for *cewek idaman lain* or ‘the other girl’ and *coil*, standing for *cowok idaman lain* or ‘the other boy/young man’. Interestingly, two examples of the word formation process ‘reverse’ (also two percent) were identified,

namely the word *keras*, meaning or ‘man’ and the word *kewec*, meaning *cewek* or ‘girl’. The third least frequent word formation process was diminutive, occurring 7 times, reaching eight percent. The examples of diminutive, implying smallness or cuteness, included the words *kontil*, *konty*, *memang*, *memek*, *memy*, *toket* and *unyuu*, which successively mean ‘penis’, ‘penis’, ‘vagina’, ‘vagina’, ‘vagina’, ‘woman’s breast/boob’, and ‘cute’.

The top three word formation processes identified in the data analysis were subsequently blend/clipping compound (41 occurrences; 45 percent), borrowing (29 examples; 31 percent) and initialism (10 occurrences; 11 percent). Note that the term *initialism*, as explained previously,

To display the entire data of the study, the current researchers listed alphabetically all of the 92 neologisms collected online in Table 2 below. For the current purposes, only neologisms and their word formation processes were provided here because the meanings of the neologisms and their relevant explanations were presented in another section, particularly in the analysis and discussion of the results of the second research question solution. Note that as formulated earlier, the second research problem is as follows: How do the gender-marked neologisms conceptualize gender in the community?

Table 2. Neologisms and word formation processes

No.	Neologism	Word Formation Process
1	3G	initialism
2	50 (manol)	blend/clipping compound
3	ABCDEFGF	initialism
4	ACDC	initialism
5	AC/DC	initialism
6	ag	initialism
7	anjelo	blend/clipping compound
8	bacil	blend/clipping compound
9	bandit	blend/clipping compound
10	bantet	borrowing
11	benong	borrowing
12	berondong	borrowing
13	biatch	borrowing
14	bispak	blend/clipping compound
15	bisyar	blend/clipping compound
16	bohay	blend/clipping compound
17	BRB!	initialism
18	bumil	blend/clipping compound
19	cang benong	borrowing
20	ceil	acronym
21	cengil use	blend/clipping compound
22	cepet	borrowing
23	cewok	blend/clipping compound
24	cibai	borrowing
25	cinere	borrowing

No.	Neologism	Word Formation Process
26	CocaCola	blend/clipping compound
27	coil	acronym
28	coker	blend/clipping compound
29	cokiber	blend/clipping compound
30	coli	blend/clipping compound
31	dalijo	blend/clipping compound
32	djarum	initialism
33	don juan	borrowing
34	duren	blend/clipping compound
35	duren super	blend/clipping compound
36	eboy	blend/clipping compound
37	Frank	borrowing
38	gatheli	borrowing
39	GM (ji-em)	initialism
40	gondes	blend/clipping compound
41	handoko	blend/clipping compound
42	henen	borrowing
43	himaho	blend/clipping compound
44	hode	borrowing
45	ipet	borrowing
46	jablay	blend/clipping compound
47	jabrik	blend/clipping compound
48	jambu	metaphor
49	jamu	blend/clipping compound
50	jamu super	blend/clipping compound
51	jancuk	borrowing
52	Jens	borrowing
53	jomblowati	blend/clipping compound
54	kencot	borrowing
55	keple	blend/clipping compound
56	kera	reverse
57	kewec	reverse
58	kongat	borrowing
59	kontil	diminutive
60	konty	diminutive
61	lapendos	blend/clipping compound
62	lonte	borrowing
63	maho	blend/clipping compound
64	mahox	borrowing
65	malaga	blend/clipping compound

No.	Neologism	Word Formation Process
66	manak	blend/clipping compound
67	manol	blend/clipping
68	memang	diminutive
69	memek	diminutive
70	memy	diminutive
71	menel	blend/clipping compound
72	mokondo	blend/clipping compound
73	ngaceng	borrowing
74	ngentit	borrowing
75	ngentot	borrowing
76	pembalap	blend/clipping compound
77	playboy	borrowing - English
78	purel	blend/clipping compound
79	putol	blend/clipping compound
80	sa`aduni	borrowing
81	semlohe	borrowing
82	senggama	borrowing
83	soteng	blend/clipping compound
84	suzuki	blend/clipping compound
85	STW	initialism
86	tilangdarat	blend/clipping compound
87	toket	diminutive+infixation
88	tora sudiro	blend/clipping compound
89	tukmis	borrowing (Exists in KBBI)
90	unyuu	diminutive
91	vankoy	borrowing
92	wp	initialism

As displayed in Table 2 above, 41 neologisms were categorised as blends or clipping compounds. Next, to examine the 41 blends or clipping compounds, representing 45 per cent of the total of 92 collected neologism samples, the present researchers compiled a separate inventory, including the origins and the meanings or referents of the 41 blends or clipping compounds.

Table 3. Blend/clipping compound

No.	Neologism	Blend/Clipping Compound	Meaning in English
1	50 (manol)	lima nol	five nil (nasty girl)
2	anjelo	antar jemput lonte	fetch female prostitutes
3	bacil	bayur cilik	teenage girl
4	bandit	banci genit	flirty transvestite
5	bispak	bisa pakai	female prostitute
6	bisyar	bisa bayar	female prostitute

No.	Neologism	Blend/Clipping Compound	Meaning in English
7	bohay	body aduhay	sexy body
8	bumil	ibu hamil	pregnant mother
9	cengil use	cewek tengil udiknya selangit	very girl
10	cewok	cewek berbentuk cowok	tomboy
11	CocaCola	cowok cakep cowok idola	handsome, favourite boyfriend
12	coker	cowok keren	cool boyfriend
13	cokiber	cowok kita bersama	our common boyfriend
14	coli	kocok peli	masturbate
15	dalijo	dasar peli bejo	simply lucky penis
16	duren	duda keren	cool widower
17	duren super	duda keren suka perawan	cool widower fond of a virgin
18	eboy	(electronic)boy	playboy
19	gondes	gondrong ndeso	male villager with long hair
20	handoko	hanya bermodal kontol	only with a penis
21	himaho	himpunan mahasiswa homo	homosexual (male) student association
22	jablay	jarang dibelai	female who lacks affection
23	jabrik	jarak dibelai karena burik	elderly prostitute
24	jamu	janda muda	young widow
25	jamu super	janda muda suka perjaka	young widow fond of a single man
26	jomblowati	jomblo -wati (suffix)	single female
27	keple	kupu-kupu malam, perek, lonte	female prostitute
28	lapendos	laki-laki penuh dosa	sinful man
29	maho	manusia homo	homo person
30	malaga	mabuk lantaran gadis	madly in love with a girl
31	manak	manusia nakal	naughty person
32	manol	lima nol	five nil (nasty girl)
33	menel	'memek' gatel	horny girl
34	mokondo	modal kontol doang	merely with a penis
35	pembalap	pemuda berbadan gelap	dark-skin man
36	purel	public relation	female prostitute
37	putol	pucuk kontol	penis tip
38	soteng	sok ganteng	pretentious handsome
39	suzuki	sejati-zungguh lelaki	real man
40	tilangdarat	tinggi langsing dada rata	tall, slim, flat-boobed female
41	tora sudiro	toket rata susah dirogoh	tough-to-touch flat boob

Interestingly, some of the blends or clipping compounds derived from English and a mixture of languages (Indonesian-English and Indonesia-local languages, for example, Javanese), as in *gondes* (*gondrong* or 'long hair' and *ndeso* or 'of a village'), to refer to a *male villager with long hair* and 'purel' (public relation) to refer to a 'female prostitute'.

### *The domains of words*

Neologisms found in virtual world are outcomes of human creativity. It is note-worthy to understand the new creation of words not only from the linguistic perspective but also social one. Evans and Green (2006) highlight this importance by saying that words are interpreted “with respect to frames or domains of experience” (2006: 211). Social understanding of the words helps us to understand the connotations or the association evoked by the word. Some literature has noted how English words are not neutral. Sunderland (2016: 36) mentions some examples, such as *chairman*, *fireman*, *foreman*, *workman*, and *spokesman*, which have masculine bias. As the roles which are considered more masculine are changed, non-gender-specific alternatives are given, such as chair, firefighter, supervisor, workers, and spokesperson. The change of social outlook and roles demands new label.

The data show how some gender specific words can be associated into different associations: emotional (characteristic, personal traits), physical (appearance), sexual (relation to other gender), financial (related to money) domains. Research has extensively argued that attributes in language can influence judgement and behavior towards groups of people (Banaji, Lemm, & Carpenter, 2001). The data show that the neologisms semantically refer not only to men or women, but also to LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer) community. There are 35 new words which semantically refer to man [+adult, +male], 31 of which carry some social attributes. Four words related to sexual act and body parts are created to avoid the use of literal words which are considered taboo.

Table 4. Neologism referring to men

No	Neologism	Meaning in English
1	3G	strong, handsome, and friendly
2	ag	I am handsome
3	berondong	young men
4	bokap	father
5	cinere	Chinese men
6	cocacola	handsome men with fans
7	coil	the other lover (male)
8	coker	cool men
9	cokiber	our common boyfriend
10	coli	masturbate
11	dalijo	simply lucky penis
12	don juan	playboy
13	duren	cool widower
14	duren super	cool widower fond of a virgin
15	eboy	playboy
16	Frank	weird boy
17	GM (ji-em)	boy fond of vagina
18	Gondes	male villager with long hair
19	Handoko	only with a penis
20	Jens	common boy
21	Kera	men
22	Kongat	the climax of orgasm in men
23	Lapendos	sinful man
24	Lekong	men
25	Manak	naughty person
26	Mokondo	merely with a penis

27	Ngaceng	erection
28	Pembalap	dark-skin man
29	Playboy	playboy
30	Rangga	men
31	Soteng	pretentious handsome
32	Tukmis	Men who loves seducing others' wives
33	Vankoy	Shabby men
34	Kontil	Penis
35	Konty	Penis

These words are used in wide-range of context with their connotative meanings. Connotative meanings depend on some social factors such as ideology, beliefs, sex, and gender (Chandler, 1995). The meanings of these words carry associations ranging from positive ones to negative ones. Table 5 shows how these words are associated with positive and negative attributes in different domains, namely: emotional, physical, sexual, and financial attributes.

Table 5. Classification of social attributes

Attributes	Positive	Negative
Emotional	0	2
Physical	9	4
Sexual	0	11
Financial	0	2

Two words are associated within negative emotional domains. For example, the word *frank* is defined as *diambil dari nama pria jerman yang artinya aneh* (weird man). The word *lapendos* is defined as *laki-laki penuh dosa* (man full of sins). Some words containing physical attributes are 3G which introduces the concept of *Gagah Ganteng Gaul* (Strong, Handsome, and Friendly) and *Vankoy* which is defined as *abang abang item jelek, kumuh* (black shabby ugly guy). It is interesting to note that in terms physical attributes for males, there are more positive connotations than the negative ones. Examples containing sexual attributes are *manak* which means “(manusia nakal) untuk orang-orang yang nakal. suka grepe-grepe cewenya” or a bad man who like to grope his woman and *tukmis* meaning *orang yang suka ngeganggu istri orang* or a man who loves to seduce someone else's wife. Negative images are portrayed in all neologisms with sexual references. These neologisms are in line with the stereotypes that men are prone to sin and seduction (Brannon, 2011, & Cenny, 2006). Last, there are words containing financial attributes such as *mokondo* referring to *istilah yg dipakai bagi orang-orang (pria) yang maunya/bisanya gratisan aja atau cuma modal 'barang' doank* or guys who love getting stuffs for free and *Handoko* meaning *orang yang tidak bermodalkan apa - apa dan hanya bermodal alat kelamin* or people who only depend on their sexual parts. Men are expected to be independent, agentic and goal oriented (Cuddy et. al, 2010: 3). This term is considered degrading to the reference of these words as the society expects men to be financially wealthy.

Table 6 shows 37 neologisms referring to women. Similar with the previous block of words, neologisms referring to women can be further associated into different domains containing positive and negative connotations.

Table 6. Neologism referring to women

No	Neologism	Meaning in English
1	50 (manol)	five nil (nasty girl)
2	bacil	teenage girl

3	bantet	sexy
4	biatch	bitch
5	brb!	be ready bitch!
6	bumil	pregnant mother
7	ceil	the other female lover
8	cengil use	very girl
9	cepet	vagina
10	cewok	tomboy
11	cibai	vagina
12	hamdan att	pregnant women
13	henen	female breast
14	ipet	vagina
15	jablay	female who lacks affection
16	jambu	lovely girlfriend
17	jamu	young widow
18	jamu super	young widow fond of a single man
19	jomblowati	single female
20	keple	female prostitute
21	kewec	women
22	lonte	female prostitute
23	lontonk	males**
24	malaga	madly in love with a girl
25	manol	furious women
26	memang	vagina
27	memek	vagina
28	memy	vagina
29	menel	horny girl
30	purel	female prostitute
31	semlohe	sexy girl
32	stw	old woman
33	tilangdarat	tall, slim, flat-boobed female
34	toket	breast
35	tora sudiro	tough-to-touch flat boob
36	unyuu	cute girl
37	wp	female prostitute

These new words are produced creatively through several word formation processes. However, most gender specific neologisms have more negative connotations than the positive ones as seen in Table 7:

Table 7. Social attributes of the neologisms

Attributes	Positive	Negative
Emotional	0	6
Physical	7	6
Sexual	0	7
Financial	0	0

The most dominant attribute for female specific neologism is the sexual attribute. Table 3 demonstrates that 7 words for female contain negative sexual attribute. An example of neologisms containing sexual attributes is the word *lonte* which mean *pelacur wanita* (a prostitute). There are four words which are linked to prostitutions, such as *purel*, *lonte*, *wp*, and

*keple*. These words suggest that some stereotypes that women are sexual objects remains perceived in the society (Royo, et. al 2001; Shifman & Lemishm, 2009). In terms of physical attributes, there are words containing positive and negative attributes. The word *jambu* deliver a positive connotation because it means *kewe cakep/cantik* or a beautiful girl. On the other hand, the word *tilangdarat* contain negative connotation because it stands for *Tinggi Langsing Dada Rata* or a woman who is tall and slim but having small breasts. Next, some words convey emotional attributes. These new words link six words with negative connotation. Some examples are *bacil* which means *bayur cilik, jablay cilik* or sassy girl and *jablay* which means *jarang dibelai* or rarely touched or cuddled. Unlike neologisms for men, it is interesting to see that there are no words negatively or positively linked to financial attributes.

The creation and meaning of neologisms evolve and change throughout time reflecting the social condition. The emergence of LGBT community also triggers the creation of new labels. These neologisms correspond not only to male or female, but they also define “other” gender or the LGBTQ community as seen in Table 8.

Table 8. Neologisms for LGBTQ community

No	Neologisms	Meaning in English
1	ACDC	transgender
2	AC/DC	transgender
3	bandit	sassy transgender
4	benong	transgender
5	cang benong	transgender
6	HIMAHO	homosexual students association
7	hode	transgender
8	maho	homosexual
9	mahox	homosexual

Table 8 presents nine words corresponding to transgender and homosexuals. Bieschke, Perez and DeBord (2007) mention that transgenders are people who express their gender differently from their biological sex, while homosexuals are people who are attracted to the same sex. Homosexuality in Indonesia was considered a part of the society in different regions in Indonesia until Western or Islamic influence (Oetomo, 2001). Boelstroff (2005) documented that homosexuality has emerged for at least a thousand years. The practice can be traced back to local rituals and traditions. The existence of Bissu in South Sulawesi, Warog in Reog Ponorogo, and Rateb Sadati in Aceh is related to homosexuality (Boelstroff, 2005 & Adihartono, 2013). This social reality can be extended to the use of language. The words ACDC and AC/DC are metaphorically taken from electric current are synonymous with *bencong* or transgender. *Himaho*, *maho* and *mahox* refer to gays. Neologisms referring to LGBT are not expanded further to emotional, sexual, and physical domains as the use of these words in reference to particular groups straightforwardly evoke negative stigma in the society. These terms show how the existence of LGBT is still challenged in Indonesian context.

## CONCLUSION

The current researchers categorized the word formation processes of gender marked neologisms, consisting of 92 data samples, into seven word formation processes, starting from the least up to the most frequent processes, namely metaphor, reverse, acronym, diminutive, initialism, borrowing and blend/clipping compound. The results also showed that blends or clipping compounds were formed from English, Indonesian and local languages, such as Javanese, as in the English-Indonesian *bohay* (‘body’ and *aduhay* ‘sexy’) to refer to a ‘sexy female body’. These new words are semantically associated with different social domains: emotional, financial, physical, sexual, and financial ones. Although some words are used to empower

particular gender, many words are used to expand stereotypes. Instead of serving as an act of empowerment, some neologisms, as argued in the findings, reflect negative stigma to particular genders.

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