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ENGLISH BLENDS FOUND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic seems to give us blessing disguise to the size of English vocabulary, one of which is blends. This study aims at describing the types and meanings of English blends found during the Covid-19 pandemic by using blends classification from Mattiello's theory i.e. morphotatic as well as morphological and graphic. This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative study. The research data are English blends found in 9 articles on websites. The data collection techniques used in this research are documentation and content analysis. Technic of data analysis is carried out in three stages, namely (1) data reduction which is carried out when there are same data, (2) data display which is presented in table, (3) drawing conclusions. The researchers found 49 data of English blends. Morphotactically, the researchers found 11 total blends (with 2 blends forming processes) and 38 partial blends (with 3 blends forming processes). Morphologically and graphically, the researchers found 7 overlapping blends and 42 non-overlapping blends.

Keywords: *Covid-19 Pandemic, Corona, Blends, Blending.*

INTRODUCTION

Pandemic was chosen as the Word of the year in 2020 by Merriem Webster because it has become the most searched word by people around the world. Since the announcement of Covid-19 as a pandemic by WHO on March 11, 2020, there has been a sharp increase in the number of searches for the word Pandemic in the dictionary. This increase is 115.806% compared to 2019 ("Merriam-Webster's word of the year 2020," n.d.).

Pandemic is actually not a new word. The word Pandemic (as an adjective) was first used in 1666 while it was first used as a noun in 1832 ("Definition of pandemic," n.d.). Pandemic comes from the Greek pan which means all and demos which means people.

From Merriem Webster, pandemic means an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area (such as multiple countries or continents) and typically affects a significant proportion of the population: a pandemic outbreak of a disease. The word Pandemic became famous again along with the emergence of Coronavirus which is actually not a new term in the world of health. However, it seems that Coronavirus 19 is so special that the term coronavirus is recorded as one of the words that were initially only known in the world of health but very quickly became a word that was known and used in general.

The emergence of Covid-19 has had many impacts on many aspects of human life in the world such as health, economy, education, tourism, entertainment, etc. It is undeniable that

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most of them have had a negative impact, but it is undeniable too that the emergence of Covid-19 has also provided a blessing disguise, one of which is the development of vocabulary in many languages. During the current pandemic, more than 1,000 new terms – both non-specialized and technical vocabulary – have been developed (Roig-Marín, 2020).

Coronavirus has arisen in a rise of new words and phrases in both English and other languages such as self-isolation, lockdown, new normal, etc. This modern word and phrase aids us in making sense of the changes that have unexpectedly become a part of our daily lives (Lawson, 2020). Even, coronavirus / COVID-19 neologisms such as "covidiot" (someone who disregards public health advice), "covideoparty" (online parties via Zoom or Skype), and "covexit" (escape strategy from the lockdown) are being coined at a faster rate than ever before (Fitria, 2021). Meanwhile in English, many new words are popping up such as pandemic, lockdown, rona, blursday etc (Robert, 2023). In Australian English, new words such as iso (taken from isolation), quazza (taken from quarantine), and rona (taken from corona virus) appear (Sussex, 2023).

In German it is even said that there are 1200 new words in German during the COVID pandemic ("1,200 new German terms coined during pandemic – DW – 03/10/2021," 2021) Meanwhile in English, many new words are popping up such as coronial, rona, quaranteam, cornteen, etc. In Australian English, new words such as hue, iso, quazza appear (Sussex, 2022). Most of the words related to the Covid-19 pandemic are of English origin but they seem to be quickly accepted by users who may or may not speak English. For example, in Indonesian, we also know words related to Covid-19 such as hand sanitizer, new normal, lockdown, social distancing. These related words spread very quickly. One of the reasons is because news related to Covid-19 is rapidly spreading through digital media (Fitria, 2021). This Covid-19 pandemic requires us to avoid physical contact, so many things are done online so this situation leads us to interact more with internet technology with its applications. Indirectly, this also accelerates the spread of new words related to the Covid-19 pandemic. Dealing with this situation, the writer is interested in the process of forming English words during the Covid-19 Pandemic, especially words formed by Blending

Blending is word formation that involves two word formation processes, namely combining and clipping. From the temporary observations done by the writer, there are some blends related to Covid-19, for example Covidiot, cocktail, maskne. Covidiot is formed from Covid + Idiot (a term for people who are sick with this Covid), Locktail (Lockdown and Cocktail) which means cocktail made during lockdown, Maskne is formed from Mask + Acne (acne due to wearing a mask).

The emergence of these new words may confuse language users, especially those who are not English speakers like Indonesian. These blends are not widely used in Indonesia in general, like the words lockdown, social distancing, and hand sanitizer. Therefore, the author is interested in analyzing English Blends that were formed during the Covid 19 pandemic

English Blends

Blends are a new word generated by blending. Blending is one type of creative word formation in English. Blends bring the English language to life like never before, "enabling the transgression of word-formation into the arena of combinatory art and enjoyment." Blending process brings English to life (Bednárová-gibová 2014). Blending allows the spread of a more varied word formation. Blending is a long word formation process. This is proven in 1512 found the word blatterature (blater and literature), while in 1592 there was the word foolosopher (fool

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and philosopher). The popularity of blending increased when Lewis Carol used slithy and mimsy (Mattiello, 2013).

Blends can be found in a variety of contexts, including media, social media, advertising, and even children's language. The growth of mass media and advertising had a significant impact on the growing popularity of blending. Online resources provide an incredible number of blends, showing up within the language as a result of political, financial, social occasions (Shchukina, 2020). However, actually there have already been blends such as Cerealine and Directoyu (corn flake), Everlastic, Locomobile, Seapackerchief in 1910, Feminalls, Bisquick, Tweeduroy and Playjamas in 1930 (Danilović Jeremić & Josijević, 2018). Lehrer describes blending as a popular word production process; even in modern English, words generated via blending are frequently seen on a daily level(Lehrer, 2007). Even during Covid 19 Pandemic, there are many English blends coined, for example Covidiot, Maskne, Coronial, etc. According to Roig-Marin, short reports on coroneology have documented the introduction of new lexical forms, the bulk of which are blends (Roig-Marín, 2020).

Blending simply can be said to be a word formation process that involves combining two previously shortened words. The process of blending, as described by Yule involves combining two different forms to produce a single new term (Yule, 1985). Blending refers to a merging of two or more forms at least one of which has been cut short (Hosseinzadeh, 2014). Blending requires taking two or more words, deleting portions of words, and connecting the remains together to generate a new term with the same form and meaning as the original terms (Delahunty & Garvey, 2020) . Bauer and Laurie in (Moehkardi, 2019) outline blends as new lexemes produced from quantities of two (or perhaps extra) different words in one of these way that no transparent analysis into morph takes place.

Blend consists of a splinter and a source word. A splinter is a part of the original word that is cut or shortened. According to Bauer in (Beliaeva, 2014), splinters are word parts that are regularly utilized in generating blends, such as –holic, –nomic. Danks states that the splinter is also called as bit (Moehkardi, 2019). Fandrych states that splinter usually tend to be syllable (Fandrych, 2008). Splinters according to some linguists are bound morpheme. Splinters are usually formed through clipping. Splinters usually come from cutting the first and last syllables of the source word. There are two kinds of splinter according to Soudek in (Fandrych, 2008) namely initial splinter and final splinter. The source word is the basic word in the process of blending. There are some characteristics of source words in blends, like sharing semantic closeness such as breakfast and lunch (brunch), belonging to the same syntactic category such as boatel that consists of boat (N) and hotel (N), guesstimate which consists of guess (V) and estimate (V), and sharing phonological overlapping such as hesiflation (hesitation and inflation) (Mattiello, 2013).

The process of forming blends is essentially a combination of splinter and splinter, splinter and source word or source word and splinter. It is always the first part of the first element that is combined with the second part of the second element (Plag, 2003). This is in line with (Hosseinzadeh, 2014) who states that new blends were created by using the first bit of the first word, the last bit of the second one. However, sometimes this splinter cannot be predicted.

Blends sometimes also involve two overlapped words such as Japanimation (Japan and Animation). Blending is a word creation process that merges two (or, in rare cases, more than two) source lexemes, at least one of which has been shortened in the process, sometimes with a graphic and/or phonological overlap (Mattiello, 2013). Blending is the creations of new

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lexemes by merging elements of at least two different original words one of which is reduced in the merging and/or the source words have some type of phonemic or graphemic overlap (Shchukina, 2020). Moreover blending requires at least two or more source words, non-morphematic formation, source word clipping, coordinating relationship between source words, phonic integration, and overlap (Beliaeva, 2014). Bertinetto in (Mattiello, 2018), proposes three major elements of lexical blends: 1) the existence of an overlap, as in californicate, in which the sequence forni pertains to both words; 2) the total retention of the second word, as in californicate; and 3) the probability of a shared lexical element, as in blends derived from two compounds.

It can be concluded that blending is a word formation that uses the process of combining two or more words. In addition, to merge the two or more words, blending also uses the process of cutting, removing and shortening one source word or both source words. Furthermore, on the process of its formation, blends sometimes involve overlapping.

Types of Blends

Types of blends are usually classified based on the process of forming the blends themselves. There are several theories related to this type of blends. Lehrer divides blends into 4 types based on the structure of the original word combined, namely (1) blends with all source words and splinter (wintertainment, chatire, vodkatini), (2) blends with splinter and all second source words such as narcoma, Amerindian, squangle, (3) splinter and splinters such as psychic, hurricoon, sitcom, cabsat, (4) blends with overlap such as sexploitation, cocacolonization) (Lehrer, 2007)

Algeo in (Hosseinzadeh, 2014) distinguishes blends into three types, namely (1) blends with phonemic overlap as in slanguage, cartoon, (2) Blends with clipping from both source words or one source word as in globish, foodoholic, babelicious, Eurasia, Cheaster, pokemon, (3) blends with phonemic overlapping and clipping as in glamazon, foolosphoper. Bednarova (divides blends into two covers (1) telescoped blends like alcoholiday, bimboy, enetrtoyment, foolosophy, Glocalization, (2) fused blends like jazzercise, Cineplex, Oxbridge, Blog ((Bednárová-gibová & Studies, 2014)

Different classification of blends is given by Mattiello who proposes types of blends from three points of views such as morphotactic, morphological and graphics, and morphosemantics. Morphotactic blends consist of total and partial blends. Total blends happen when all the source words are shortened into splinters, so to sum up, total blends happen when blends are made of two splinters. Total blends includes (1) the beginning part and the end of source word such as ballute (balloon and parachute), bisalo (bison and buffalo), camcorder (camera and recorder), (2) Both splinters are the beginning of the words such as acetal (acetic and alcohol), chloral (chlorine and alcohol), (3) Both splinters are the end of the words such as Kittylicious (Hello Kitty and delicious), Kongforntation (King Kong and confrontation), (4) Either the beginning or the end of a splinter in a discontinuous splinter such as askility (ability and skill), autopathography (autobiography and pathology). On the other hand, partial blends happen when only one source word are shortened, so partial blends consist of a splinter and a source word. This blends includes (1) the full word is followed by splinter such as blogerrific (blog and Terrific), carbecue (car and barbecue), (2) the full word is preceded by a splinter such as amajor (amazing and major), Amerindian (American and Indian), Blasian (Black and Asian), (3) the full word is intercalated within a discontinuous such as in adorkable (adorable and dork),

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cewebrity (celebrity and web), disgrossting (disgusting and gross) (Mattiello, 2013).

Still from (Mattiello, 2013), morphologically and graphically, blends consist of overlapping and non-overlapping blends based on the existence of letter and sound sharing found in the blends. Overlapping blends mean that there is a phonological sharing whether vowel or consonants or syllables in the source words. This blend includes (1) phonologically and graphically overlapping blends without shortening such as beefish (beef and fish), cattitude (cat and attitude), (2) phonologically and graphically overlapping blends with shortening such as comfusion (computer and confusion), criticular (critical and particular), (3) the constituents overlap phonologically but not orthographically such as in buyography (buy and biography), cartune (cartoon and tune), celebrity (cell and celebrity), (4) the constituent overlap orthographically but not phonologically such as smog (smoke and fog), pomato (potato and tomato). Non-overlapping blends means there is no phonological and graphic overlapping between the source words such as Calexico.

The last classification is based on their morphosemantics which is classified into Attributive and Coordinative blends. Attributive blends means the first source word functions as modifier of the second source words which functions as a semantics head. They consist of endocentric blends such as in dogbella (dog and umbrella) meaning an umbrella for a dog, Vodkatini (vodka and martini) meaning Martini made with Vodka, and exocentric blends such as in Frutopia (Fruit and Utopia). Coordinative blends means all the source words have function as a semantics head such as in broccoflower (broccoli and cauliflower), dramedy (drama and comedy) (Mattiello, 2013).

Previous Studies

Related to previous studies, researchers present two types of previous studies. The first is previous studies related to blends and the next is previous studies on word formation studies related to the Covid-19 pandemic. From the author's search results, there are many studies related to blends such as;

Cook has a research entitles Using Social Media to find English Lexical Blends. The study takes 976 candidates blends and finds that a small number of blends are not recorded in dictionaries but used on Twitter (Cook & Stevenson, 2010).

Bednarova in Some Insights into Portmanteau Words in Current Fashion Magazine. The research focuses on the vogue words found in ELLE Fashion magazine in 2013. Therefore, in this paper, the up-to-date portmanteaux sourced from the current fashion magazines were analysed only according to their structural typology, word class and their syntactic relationship. The research finds that there are two types of blends (fused and telescope blends). The word classes of blends appearing in this research are noun and adjective (Bednárová-gibová & Studies, 2014).

Giyatmi, Wijayava, & Arumi in Blending Words Founds in Social Media such as Instagram, Facebook, Blackberry Message, Twitter find that there are two types of blending process applied namely blending with clipping and blending with overlapping. Meanwhile, there are 10 ways of blending formation (Giyatmi et al., 2018)

Hosseinzadeh in New Blends in English Language conduct a study to identify new blends that have entered the English language. The results obtains that most of the blends are made by clipping: using the first part of the first word and the last part of the second word, and the second most common form is clipping and overlapping (Hosseinzadeh, 2014)

Jeremic and Josijevic in To Blend so as to brand: a study of trademarks and brand names

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collect corpus comprises 602 blends used in brand names and trademarks found in the Portmanteau Dictionary then analyze the blends based on structural aspects of blends (overlapping and non-overlapping blends), stylistic aspects of blends, and semantics aspects of blends. (Danilović Jeremić & Josijević, 2018)

COVID-19 is discussed not only in the medical sector, but also in the context of language (Purwitarini, 2020). Meanwhile, research related to word formation related to the Covid-19 pandemic has also been carried out. Akut in Morphological Analysis of the Neologism during the COVID-19 Pandemic, examines 5 articles from the internet related to the news of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Akut, 2020). This study finds that the morphological processes involved in the formation of new words related to Neologism Covid-19 are compounding, blending, and affixation.

Simatupang & Supri in Compound Words That Occur during the Global Pandemic Covid-19: A Morphosemantics Study examines compound words related to Covid-19 in Your Questions Answered on the official website of WHO by type of compound word and meaning ((Simatupang & Supri, 2020).

Tira Nur Fitria in the Word Formation Process of Terms in Covid-19 Pandemic, examines articles from mass media such as social media, electronic media. The study shows that terms related to Covid-19 can be formed by borrowing, compounding, blending, acronym, clipping, and multiple process (Fitria, 2021)

Meanwhile, Amanda Roig-Marin in English-based Coroneologisms writes a short survey related to vocabulary related to Covid-19 and finds that there were new words, especially Blends, such as covidiot, covidivorce, quarantini, moronavirus, locktail, and covideoparty (Roig-Marín, 2020)

From the two types of previous studies, the author found that there has been no research related to Blend on words that relate to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Meanwhile, this research look at the types of blends and meaning blends found in terms that relate to the Covid-19 Pandemics by applying classification of blends from Matteillo. This study takes 2 problems related to English blends that emerged during the Covid 19 pandemic, What types of Blends are found during the Covid-19 Pandemic and How are the blends found during the Covid-19 Pandemic formed?

METHODS

The design used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This design is applied to explain the phenomena of blends relates to the Covid-19 Pandemic. The data of the research is English blends relating to Covid-19 Pandemic found in articles in some websites. The following table are the lists of article used in the research;

No	Title of the Articles	Links
1	Corona Virus has Led to An Explosion of New Words and Phrases and that Helps Us Cope	https://theconversation.com/coronavirus-has-led-to-an-explosion-of-new-words-and-phrases-and-that-helps-us-cope-136909
2	The New Words that Helping People Cope with the Pandemic	https://www.ctvnews.ca/health/coronavirus/the-new-words-that-are-helping-people-cope-with-the-pandemic-1.532251

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3	Why We've Created New Lnguage for Coronavirus	https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200522-why-weve-created-new-language-for-coronavirus
4	Pandemic Pharses That Has Infected Our Vocabulary	https://blog.cheapism.com/coronavirus-phrases/#slide=14,
5	New Words Inspired Coronavirus	https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/623726/new-words-inspired-coronavirus,
6	10 New Words Coined During the "Year of Corona" (Also Known as 2020)	https://www.clearvoice.com/resources/coronavirus-new-words/
7	From 'Anti-Masker; to ;Zooming': Words and Phrases that have become part of our Covid-19 Vocabulary	https://www.seattletimes.com/life/from-anti-masker-to-zooming-words-and-phrases-that-have-become-part-of-our-covid-19-vocabulary/
8	The Best New Words Invented in the COVID-19 Era	https://www.dandelionchandelier.com/2020/06/25/new-words-coronavirus-era/
9	The New Words from the Coronavirus	https://www.kevinmd.com/blog/2020/05/the-new-words-from-the-coronavirus-pandemic.html.

collect the data the writers use document analysis. Flick et.al in Fitria mention that printed materials functioning as documentation for incidents or occurrences that have existed (Fitria, 2021). To analyse the data, the writers applied content analysis consists of several steps such as looking for some blends relates to Covid-19 Pandemic in several websites, classifying the types of blends based on the theory from Matteilo, describing the process of the blends formation, describing the meaning of the blends, concluding the result of the analysis. In determining the process of blend formation especially from the morphotactic point of view, syllables of is needed so that the writers uses Merriem Webster online dictionary https://merriam-webster.com/dictionary to consult about the syllable of words.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

The writer reads 9 articles about English blends related to Covid-19 Pandemic. There are 49 data found during the research. The data found are then classified into their types based on Matteio classification, such as Morphotactic, Morphology and Graphics, and Morphosemantics. The following table describes the classification of English Blends related to Covid-19 Pandemic.

Morphotactic

A morphotactic blend happens when one or both source words are reduced (Nian & Manokaran, 2020). Based on the theory used, morphotactics blend consists of total blend and partial blends. The writer found 11 total blends and 38 partial blends

Total Blends

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Total blends happen when all the source words that are cut to be splinters. Total blends are built by two splinters. Furthermore, the total blends can be divided into 4 parts based on how blends are formed. However, the writer only finds 2 types of Blends belonging to this type in this research, such as;

1. Beginning of source word and end of source word

There are 10 data belonging to this type such as Coronial, Quarantini, Zumping, Walktail, Infodemic, Loxit, Lockstalgia, Tech celeration, Locktail, Quaranzine. All these English blends are created by taking the beginning of source word and the end of source word. Of the 10 data, furthermore the data can be analyzed based on the way they are formed. The writer finds 6 blends formation dealing with the data. **First**, Coronial (**Coro**na and Mille**nial**), Quarantini (**Quaran**tine and Mar**tini**), Infodemic (**Info**rmation and Epi**demic**) are formed by blending the two syllables from the front of the first source word and the last two syllables of the second sources word. **Second**, Walktail (**Walk**ing and Cock**tail**), Locktail (**Lock**down and Cock**tail**) are created by blending the first syllable of the first source word and the last syllable of the second source word. **Third,** Lockstalgia (**Lock**down and No**stalgia**) is from the first syllable of the first source word and the last two syllables of the second source word. **Fourth**, Quaranzine (**Quaran**tine and Maga**zine**) is created from two syllables from the front of the first source word and the last syllable of the second source word. **Fifth**, Loxit (**Lock**down and E**xit**) is created by blending the first syllable of the first source word and the last syllable of the second source word. However there is phonological overlapping in the process of its formation. Sixth, Zumping (**Z**oom and D**umping**) is created from the initial letter of the first source word then blending with the second source word after it is deleted its initial letter.

2. Both splinters are end of the source word

There is only 1 datum in which both splinters are end of source word. The word Ronavation is from Co**rona** and Reno**vation**. Ronavation consists of two splinters that are taken from the end of each source word.

Partial Blends

Partial blends happen when only one source word is cut, so partial blends consist of source word and splinter. There are 38 English partial blends found in this research. Then the data are classified based on how they are formed and the writer finds 3 kinds of partial blends

1. Full source word and Splinter

This type is the most dominant type of partial blends found in the research. There are 25 data including in this type. The data found are created by full first source word and the splinter. Based on the splinter, the writer classifies the data into four. **Firs**t, the splinter is the last two syllables of the second source word such as Coronacoaster (**corona** and roller**coaster**), Coronasomnia (**corona** and in**somnia**), coronarita (**corona** and marga**rita**), Coronacation (**corona** and va**cation**), Covidient (**Covid** and obe**dient**), Spendemic (**Spend** and Pan**demic**), Coronaversary (**Corona** and Anni**versary**), Covidpreuner (**Covid** and entre**preuner**). Second, the splinter is the last three syllables of the second source word such as Coronaspiracies (**Corona** and Con**spiracies**), Coronapacity (**Corona** and Ca**pacity**). **Third**, the splinter is the last syllable of the second source word such as Maskne (**mask** and ac**ne**), and Maskhole (**mask** and ass**hole**). **Fourth**, the splinter is the first syllable of the second source word such as Coronalit (Corona and **Lit**erature) and Coronafic (**Corona** and **Fic**tion)

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2. Spilnter and full source word

There are 8 data including this type. The formation of the blends consists of splinter and full second source word. Based on the splinter, the writer classifies the data into two. **First,** the splinter is the two syllables from the front of the first syllable such as Quaranteens (**Quaran**tine and **teens**), Quaranteam (**Quaran**tine and **team**), Quarantime (**Quaran**tine and **time**), Quaranbaking (**Quaran**tine and **baking**), Quarantanning (**Quaran**tine and **tanning**). **Second**, the splinter is the first syllable of the first source word such as Isobar (**Iso**lation and **bar**), and Coexit (**Co**vid and **Exit**).

There are 3 data that belong to partial blends; however, they cannot be classified based on how they are formed. The data are Covidiot, Covidivorce, and Coronapocalypse.

Morphologically and Graphics

Viewing from morphological and graphics, English blends can be classified into overlapping blends and non-overlapping blends. Blends are classified as being overlapping or non-overlapping when there is sharing letter or sounds during the process of their formation. The results of the research show that there are 2 kinds of blends based on their morphologically and graphics, namely overlapping blends (7 data) and non-overlapping blends (42 data).

Overlapping Blends

In this research, there are 7 overlapping blends that can be classified into two based on the way of the overlapping.

1. Overlapping blends with phonologically and graphically overlapping without shortening.

The examples of this classification are Covidiot (Covid and Idiot), Covidivorce (Covid and Divorce), Covideoparty (Covid and videoparty), Moronavirus (Moron and coronavirus), Coronapocalyps (Corona and Apocalypse), and Covidient (Covid and Obedient). The process of blending in the data happens because of each source word share phonological aspect such as vowel sound, consonant sound, and syllable. Besides, each source word also shares graphic aspect such as letter. For examples are Cov**id** and **id**iot share the same sound [id], Covi**d** and **d**ivorce share the same sound [d], Mo**ron** and co**ron**avirus shares the sound [ron].

2. Overlapping blends with phonologically overlap but without orthographically overlap.

This blend includes spendemic (Spend and Pandemic). Spend [s**pɛnd**] and Pandemic [**pæn**ˈdɛmɪk] have overlap in sound but they have different spelling.

Non-Overlapping Blends

Non-overlapping blend becomes the most dominant type of blends from the perspective of morphological and graphics. There are 42 blends include this type. Non-overlapping blends are created more easily than overlapping blends. We can create non-overlapping blends easily because we do not have to think about the sharing on phonological aspect or graphical aspect.

There are several examples of non-overlapping blend; Locktail (Lockdown and Cocktail), Quaranteam (Quarantine and Team), Maskne (Mask and Acne), Covidpreneur (Covid and Entrepreneur), Coexit (Covid and Exit), Isobar (Isolation and Bar).

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CONCLUSION

Covid-19 pandemic has unwittingly affected the development of vocabulary in several languages, one of which is English. There are many new words in English that have emerged during the Covid-19 Pandemic, one of which is Blends, which are words formed through a blending process such as Covidiot, Maskne, and Ronavation.

From the results of the research, researchers found 49 English Blends data from 9 articles related to the influence of the Covid-19 Pandemic in English vocabulary. The results of the study found that morphotactically there were (1) 11 total blends formed in two ways, namely the beginning of the first source word combined with the end of the second source word, the end of the two source words as splinters, (2) 38 partial blends formed in 3 ways, namely full word is followed by splinter, full word is proceeded by splinter, and full word is intercalated within a discontinuous

Furthermore, morphologically and graphically, the researcher found 2 types of blends, namely (1) 7 overlapping blends formed in two ways, namely phonologically and graphically overlapping blends without shortening and the constituent overlap phonologically but not orthographically (2) 42 non-overlapping blends. Non-overlapping blends seem to be the most dominants because it seems to be easier to create blends with no overlapping. It is unnecessary to think of sharing on phonological and graphics during on the blends formationThis part represents the conclusion of study. It can be at least one paragraph and maximized five paragraphs.

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