SEPARATING BLENDS:

A FORMAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BLENDING PROCESS IN ENGLISH AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO ASSOCIATED WORD FORMATION PROCESSES

Thesis submitted in accordance with the requirements of the University of Liverpool for the degree of Doctor in Philosophy by Debbie Danks

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Appendix 1

1150 blend corpus divided into 4 sub-corpora:

Sub-corpus 1: 495 blends from the 400,000,000 word Independent Newspaper corpus (as used in the Research and Development Unit for English Studies at the University of Liverpool)

Sub-corpus 2: 360 blends from linguistic literature

Sub-corpus 3: 129 blends from general literature

Sub-corpus 4: 166 miscellaneous blends
The 1150 blend corpus

The following corpus contains all of the blends encountered throughout the course of this research.

If the blend is featured in the Independent Newspaper corpus, then it is listed in sub-corpus 1.

If the blend is cited in linguistic literature but does not appear in the Independent Newspaper corpus, then it is listed in sub-corpus 2.

Blends encountered in general literature that do not feature in either the Independent Newspaper corpus or in linguistic literature, are listed in sub-corpus 3.

All other blends are listed in sub-corpus 4.
Sub-corpus 1:

495 blends found in the 400,000,000 word Independent newspaper corpus (as used in the Research and Development Unit for English Studies at the University of Liverpool)

84.3

smog – smoke + fog
chorlled – chuckled + snorted
Femail – female + mail
motel – motor + hotel
floatel – floating + hotel
paratroop – parachute + troop
mimsy – miserable + flimsy
slanguage – slang + language
spam = spiced + ham
bit – binary + digit
escalator – escalating + elevator
transistor – transfer + resistor
Oxbridge – Oxford + Cambridge
mingy – mean + stingy
aerobatics – aero + acrobatics
guestimate – guest + estimate
sitcom – situation + comedy

84.4

sci-fi – science + fiction
hi-fi – high + fidelity
Intelsat – intelligent + satellite
moped – motor-assisted + pedal-cycle
faction – fact + fiction
Autogeddon – Automobile +
Armageddon
Eurasia – Europe + Asia
electrocution – electricity + execution
motorcade – motorcar + cavalcade
positron – positive + electron
refujews – refugee + Jews
stagflation – stagnation + inflation
Amerindian – American + Indian

85.1

advertorial – advert + editorial

1 This refers to the year and the quarter. For instance, all the blends listed below this 84.3 are found in the entries for July, August and September 1984
sextravaganza – sex + extravaganza

demote – de + promote

happenstance – happen + circumstance

breathalyser – breath + analyser

slo – mo – slow + motion

sexational – sex + sensational

Camcorder – camera + cam-corder

Calexico – California + Mexico

computerate – computer + literate

geep – goat + sheep

Verbot – verbal + roboto

pentathlete – pentaholn + athlete

pulsar – pulsating + star

Grobot – Grow + robot

brunch – breakfast + lunch

genome – gene + chromosome

vegelate – vegetable + chocolate

Franglais – Francais + Anglais

chunnel – channel + tunnel

Japlish – Japanese + English

Liger – lion + tiger

beefalo – beef + buffalo

op-art – optical + art

Geep – goat + sheep

Verbot – verbal + roboto

ecdysone – ecdysis + hormone

sexploitation – sex + exploitation

Dollywood – Dolly (Parton) + Hollywood

numberous – number + numerous

quasar – quasi + stellar

transceiver – transmitter + receiver

Butskell – Butler + Gaitskell

edutainment - education + entertainment

sexpanse - sex + expanse

Computent - Computer + competent

biome - biological + dome

Powercise - Power + exercise
psywar - psychological + warfare
beerage - beer + peerage
etorphine - ether + morphine
87.2
shoat - sheep + goat
Roaratorio - Roar + oratorio
selectorate - select + electorate
cyborg – cybernetic + organism
87.3
decathlete - decathlon + athlete
87.4
biopic - biographical + picture
88.1
sexciting - sex + exciting
Computique - Computer + boutique
ambisextrous - ambidextrous + sex
dictaphone - dictate + phone
radionics - radiation + electronics
88.2
compusion - computer + confusion
Nunsense - Nun + nonsense
cruical - crucial + critical
88.3
sextacies - sex + ecstasies
Amerenglish - American + English
icecapade - ice + escapade
Dexedrine - dextro-amphetamine +
Benzedrine
Sensurround - Sense + surround
88.4
Lemsip - lemon + sip
Reaganomics - Reagan + economics
bonkbuster - bonk + blockbuster
docuverse - document + universe
89.1
squarial - square + aerial
blaxploitation - black + exploitation
89.2
Dinoseum - Dinosaur + museum
mizzle - mist + drizzle
travelator - travel + escalator
scuzzy - scum + fuzzy
lit-crit -literary + criticism
89.3
animatronics - animated + electronics
triathlete - triathlon + athlete
Tentertainment - Tent + entertainment
trip-hop - trip + hip-hop
Ameriholics - America + -holies
biathlete - biathlon + athlete

89.4
Egg-spert - Egg + expert
Frankenchríst - Frankenstein + chríst
Commemorabilia - Commemorative + memorabilia
Octopush - Octopuss + push
claymation - clay + animation

90.1
banoffee - banana + toffee
banoffi - banana + toffee
boatel - boat + hotel
Madchester - mad + Manchester
tangelo - tangerine + pomelo

90.2
Paralympics - paraplegic + Olympics

90.3
Femidom - feminine condom
Poethon - Poet + -thon
infotainment - info + entertainment
Spanglish - Spanish + English
guestage - guest + hostage

90.4
elint - electronic + intelligence
subtopia - suburban + utopia
squivor - squire + parson
Bollywood - Bombay + Hollywood
dumbfound - dumb + confound
diamat - dialectical + materialism

91.1
Madstock - Madness + Woodstock
Amtrac - amphibious + tractor

91.2
snark - snake + shark
Safariquip - safari + equip
Techniquest - technical + quest
eggstasy - egg + ecstasy
eggstraordinary - egg + extraordinary
eggsecrable - eggs + execrable
Cote d'Hollywood - Cote d'azure + Hollywood
oinkment - oink + ointment
Crickathon - Cricket + -athon
Eurobics - Euro + aerobics
thyristor - thyatron + transistor

91.3

himbo - him + bimbo

rap-sploitation - rap + exploitation
decruitment - de + recruitment

slimnastics - slim + gymnastics

Texathon - Texas + -athon

91.4

Actibrush - action + brush
eggcelled - egg + excelled
carjacking - car + hijacking

Aerobathon - Aerobics + -athon

funkateers - funk + muskateers

Californicate - California + fornicate

92.1

gaydar - gay + radar

scrummy - scrumptious + yummy

Pictionary - Picture + dictionary

magalogue - magazine + catalogue

mousewife - mouse + housewife
duralumin - durable + aluminium

92.2

Eggswina - Egg + Edwina

Queersploitation - Queers + exploitation

MacDinosars - MacDonalds + Dinosaurs

Sinema - sin + cinema

flustrated - flustered + frustrated

92.3

Nuttercise - Nutter + exercise

slithy - slimy + lithe

Tigon - tiger + lion

Bisquick - biscuit + quick

Exercycle - exercise + cycle

92.4

Clintonomics - Clinton + economics

feminazi - feminist + nazi

Mouseschwitz - mouse + Auchwitz

Mousewitz - mouse + Auchzwitz

Duckau - duck + Dachau

93.1

phantastic - phone + fantastic

Portzilla - (Michael) Portillo + Godzilla

computition - computer + competition

McJob - McDonalds + Job

Laparobot - Laparoscope + robot
whang - whack + bang
angiotensin - angiotonin + hypertensin
93.2
Choreopoem - choreograph + poem
Eggciting - Egg + exciting
Eggstravaganza - Egg + extravaganza
mockney - mock + cockney
Dramarathon - Drama + marathon
dinosploitation - dinosaur + exploitation
batitude - bat + attitude
punkitude - punk + attitude
Sexcapades - sex + escapades
Galumph - gallop + triumph
93.3
dinoseum - dinosaur + museum
dinorabilia - dinosaur + memorabilia
wigger - white + nigger
wigga - white + nigga
Rockney - Rock + Cockney
Gerrymander - Gerry + salamander
fantabulous - fantastic + fabulous
93.4
Japanimation - Japan + animation
advertainment - advertisment + entertainment
Sinderella - Sin + Cinderella
Dinohattan - Dinosaur + Manhattan
Snapperazzi - Snapper + paparazzi
Pornosaurs - Porn + dinosaurs
tyrannofreak - tyrannosaurus + freak
Emoticons - Emotion + icons
Arthrobics - Arthritis + aerobics
94.1
Egghibition - Egg + exhibition
three-peat - three + repeat
Jazzercise - Jazz + exercise
Boxercise - Box + exercise
Glynditz - Glyndebourne + Colditz
Goalden - Goal + golden
numeroholic - numeral + -oholic
Cartune - cartoon + tune
94.2
eggciting - egg + exciting
eggsercise - eggs + exercise
eggstravaganzas - egg + extravaganzas
Olditz - Old + Colditz
aquabatics - aqua + acrobatics
Cocacolonization - Coca-cola + colonization

Breadloser - breadwinner + loser

rurban - rural + urban

94.3

pronoia - pro + paranoia

I-way - information + superhighway

syntegrity - syn+ integrity

cutleromancy - cutlery + -omancy

floptical - flop + optical

rocksploitation - rock + exploitation

ribozyme - ribonucleic + enzyme

Frankenweenie - Frankenstein + weenie

Malandra - Malcolm + Sandra

Saxploitation - Saxophone + exploitation

rocksploitation - rock + exploitation

incentivate - incentive + motivate

Cinderfella - Cinderella + fella

Herotica - Her + erotica

Nucleonics - nuclear + electronics

palimony - partner + alimony

94.4

corpsicle - corpse + icicle

eggvertising - egg + advertising

eggverts - egg + adverts

Egg-vert - Egg + advert

egg-cellent - egg + excellent

netiquette - net + ettiquette

photopia - photo + (u)topia

95.1

bumster - bum + hipster

sexhibitionist - sex + exhibitionist

Carisma - Car + charisma

frontlash - front + backlash

95.2

Egg-splosion - Egg + explosion

Fruitopia - Fruit + topia

gendertainment - gender + entertainment

Wimblebot - Wimbledon + bottom

Facercise - Face + exercise

snotacular - snot + spectacular

insinuendo - insinuate + innuendo
Aparthotel - apartment + hotel
freeware - free + software
Aquarobics - Aqua + aerobics
Sliderobics - Slider + aerobics
airobic - air + aerobic
confrontainment - confrontational + entertainment
bikesploitation - bike + exploitation
digerati - digital + literati
twigloo - twig + igloo
kidult - kid + adult

movielisations - movie + serialisations / novelisations
multiversity - multi- + university
cyberresidency - cyber- + residency
eenviroscoping - environment + -scoping
genomics - genome + -nomics
chemisorption - chemistry + absorption
phallacy - phallus / phallic + fallacy
gastronautical - gastonomical + nautical
novelography - novel + biography
churkey - chicken + turkey
morphinomenal - morphine + phenomenal

Maggiolatry - Maggie + idolatry
footballogical - football + ological
cyberstocracy - cyber- + aristocracy
panoractive - panoramic + active
hermaphrodyke - hermaphrodite + dyke
comsymps - communist + sympathisers
animatronix - animated + electronix
pignapped - pig + kidnapped
phreaked - phone + freaked
curryphemia - curry + paraphenalia
thespians - synthetic + thespians
Whizzard - whizz + wizard
Pandographer - panda + photographer
vodka tin is - vodka + martinis
Busicom - business + communications
sexions - sex + sessions
docu-feature - documentary + feature
medium-fi - medium + hi-fi
high-lifestyle - high-life + lifestyle
e-male - e-mail + male
tongue-fu - tongue + kung-fu
troglodettes - trogolodye + -ettes
Mousercise - Mouse + exercise
Internetainment - Internet + entertainment
jellicopter - jelly + helicopter
blotterhound - bloodhound + otterhound
Beerobics - Beer + aerobics
parawing - parachute + wing
Excaliburger - Excalibur + burger

celebutantes - celebrity + debutantes
Hollywouldn’t - Hollywood + wouldn’t
celtuce - celery + lettuce

96.3
Spamela - Spam + Pamela
Hamerson - Ham + Anderson
Hogsselhoff - Hogg + Hasselhoff
Eggsistential - Egg + existential

Frankenpenis - Frankenstein + penis
Rhinosaur - Rhinoceros + dinosaur
Henmania - Henman + mania
Crossrobics - Crossbar + aerobics

96.4
Ebonics - Ebony + phonics
Timbledon - Tim (Henman) + Wimbledon
Siliwood - Silicon + Hollywood
eggstortionate - eggs + extortionate
multimiocroty - multimedia + mediocrity

Femigraine - female + migraine
femcho - female + macho
agri-tainment - agricultural + entertainment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Word</th>
<th>Original Meaning</th>
<th>New Word</th>
<th>New Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>veejay - video + Dee jay</td>
<td>citrange - citrus + orange</td>
<td>zebrass - zebra + ass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futilitarian - futile + utilitarian</td>
<td>Shopocalypse - Shop + apocalypse</td>
<td>Egspslosion - Egg + explosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revusical - revue + musical</td>
<td>Hinglish - Himli + English</td>
<td>satisfaction - cat + satisfaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopocalypse - Shop + apocalypse</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>netizen - net + citizen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinglish - Himli + English</td>
<td>dunnel - dome + tunnel</td>
<td>mocktails - mock + cocktails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinglish - Himli + English</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>shaddict - shad + addict</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disturbance - disturb + urbanism</td>
<td>televersity - tele- + university</td>
<td>trimnasium - trim + gymnasium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ufocals - ufo + focals</td>
<td>vactors - virtual + actors</td>
<td>vagician - vagina + magician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>televersity - tele- + university</td>
<td>aquaerobics - aqua + aerobics</td>
<td>Gollywood - Galway + Hollywood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vactors - virtual + actors</td>
<td>Heaven-o - Heaven + hello</td>
<td>Shagadelic - Shag + psychadelic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaven-o - Heaven + hello</td>
<td>cybersitters - cyber- + babysitters</td>
<td>eyerobics - eye + aerobics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cybersitters - cyber- + babysitters</td>
<td>MAGA-zine - Magazine + AGA</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGA-zine - Magazine + AGA</td>
<td>Yahooligans - Yahoo + hooligans</td>
<td>stalkarazzi - stalk + paparrazzi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yahooligans - Yahoo + hooligans</td>
<td>glocalisation - globalisation + localisation</td>
<td>pyramidiots - pyramid + idiots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glocalisation - globalisation + localisation</td>
<td>multipreneuring - multi- + entrep reneu ring</td>
<td>newsertising - news + advertising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multipreneuring - multi- + entrep reneu ring</td>
<td>MandelSound - Mandelson + Sound</td>
<td>permanancer - permanent + freelancer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MandelSound - Mandelson + Sound</td>
<td>Mandelteenies - Mandelson + teenies</td>
<td>designosaurs - design + dinosaurs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandelteenies - Mandelson + teenies</td>
<td>Pinbot - Pinball + robot</td>
<td>prosuming - producing + consuming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinbot - Pinball + robot</td>
<td>Westralia - West + Australia</td>
<td>waitron - waiter + patron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westralia - West + Australia</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>pedestriacidal - pedestrian + -icidal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dinoturbation - dinosaur + disturbance
jazzercise - jazz + exercise
Henmaniac - Henman + maniac
Paddywood - Paddy + Hollywood
Kisstory - Kiss + history
Toddlerobics - Toddler + aerobics

97.4
Hollywoodn't - Hollywood + wouldn't
minumental - minimal + monumental
Mollywood - Mumbai + Hollywood
Mandelspeak - Mandelson + speak
Pokemon - pocket + monsters
informed - informed + educated

98.1
frankenfood - frankenstein + food
reprogenetics - reproductive + genetics
docusoap - documentary + soap
internot - internet + not
Japarazzi - Japan + paparazzi
urb-scape - urban + landscape
cyexploitation - cycle + exploitation
slogo - slogan + logo
adultescent - adult + adultescent

98.2
brainiac - brain(y) + maniac
Eggstra - Egg + extra
sex plosive - sex + explosive
jitterati - jitter + literati
Helloween - Hell + Halloween

98.3
Frankenfood - Frankenstein + food
Tourminator - tour + Terminator
Hellograph - Hello + Telegraph
blamestorming - blame + brainstorming
Grannitude - Granny + attitude
Goddesszilla - Goddness + Godzilla
Mandelblairian - Mandleson + Blair (+ - ian)
boldacious - bold + audacious
Carpocalypse - Car + apocalypse

98.4

irritainment - irritating + entertainment

Frankenhooker - Frankenstein + hooker

Mandellium (Dome) - Mandelson +

Millenium (Dome)

snurfing - snow + surfing

eggsperts - egg + experts

Eggsactly - Egg + exactly

popsploitation - pop + exploitation

Danzine - Dance + magazine

Snurfing - snow + surfing

99.1

humilitainment - humiliate + entertainment

Centretainment - Centre + entertainment

Ragesploitation - Rage + exploitation

Franken-Steinman - Frankenstein + (Jim)

Steinman

fat-catastic - fat-cat + -tastic (graphic blend on t)

Hodzilla - (Coos) Hoddle + Godzilla

Digimon - digital + monsters

Froudacity - Froude + audacity

Amsterdamage - Amsterdam + damage

99.2

Surrural - Surreal + rural

sexplicit - sex + explicit

frankenplants - frankenstein + plants

Dragazine - Drag + magazine

Pokemania - Pokemon + mania

frightmare - fright + nightmare

Blutopia - Blue + utopia

Skousers - Skirt + trousers

Bistrorganic - Bistro + organic

politoholics - politics + -oholics

Shagu - Shag + Jaguar

Humorabics - neuro + aerobics

99.3

ecotricity - eco- + electricity

swaption - swap + option

webisode - web + episode

sexercise - sex + exercise

sexumentaries - sex + documentaries

pharm - pharmaceutical + farm

Frankenfish - Frankenstein + fish

Frankenpants - Frankenstein + pants
Fashaholics - Fashion + -aholics
Willenium - Will + millenium
99.4
e-Iance - e- + freelance
e-economy - e- + economy
e-tailing - e- + retailing
architainment - architecture +
entertainment
Frankencell - Frankenstein + cell
Wabot - Walk + robot
Steptacular - Steps + spectacular
factastic - fact + -tastic (graphic blend on t)
santastic - santa + -tastic
rom-com - romantic + comedy
Haileywood - Hailey + Hollywood
craparazzi - crap + paparazzi
assmosis - ass + osmosis
osteopornosis - osteoporosis + porn
glibido - glib + libido
reintarnation - reincarnation + tarnish
girafitti - giraffe + grafftti
hipatitis - hip + hepatitis inoculatte -
inoculate + latte
foreploy - foreplay + ploy
sarchasm - sarcasm + chasm
karmageddon - karma + Armageddon
Marlborot - Marlboro + rot
Nobserver - Nob + Observer
swellegant - swell + elegant

Compound Blends/Blended Lexical Strings
94.3
old age mentioners - oaps + mention(ers)
94.4
Generation X-ploitation - Generation X +
exploitation
96.1
standing applause - standing ovation +
applause
97.1
Spin Doctrine - Spin doctering + doctrine
98.2
Will Self-obsessed - Will Self + selfobsessed
98.4
mouse potato - mouse + couch potato
Sub-corpus 2:

360 Blends from linguistic literature

In Bergstrom (1906):

p11:
preet - pretty + sweet

p14:
October - October + November
grevis - gravis + levis

p15:
contract - concrete + abstract
idensity - identity + intensity
Muringer - Murko + Meringer
shup - shut + up
Allenbury - Allen + Hanbury
mobus - motor + omnibus

p27:
begincement - beginning + commencement

p31:
dang'd - damned + hanged

p43:
galumph - gallop + triumph

p44:
Gritain - Great + Britain
plurkey - plum pudding + turkey

p45:
sinexter - sinister + dexter

p51:
ahungry - ahungered + hungry
anhungry - anhungered + hungry
argle - argue + haggle
Barsolistor - Barrister + Solicitor

p52:
bestraught - beset + distraught

p54:
circument - circular + advertisement
clantastical - clandestine + fantastical
combinise - combination + chemise
disastrophe - disaster + catastrophe
p56:
flunge - fly + plauge
fustle - fuss + bustle

p58:
gustard - goose + bustard
joily - joyous + jolly
metropolypus - metropolis + polypus

p59:
Tarform - tarriff + reform
O-a-ensions - old + age + pensions
Dailyicle - Daily + Chronicle

p60:
noblegant - noble + elegant
presbygational - presbyterian +
congregational
principalities - principles + qualities
prohiblican - prohibitional + republican
rebuse - rebuke + abuse

p61:
shagarette - shag + cigarette
slantendicular - slanting + perpendicular

p62
squireshop - squire + bishop

p63:
thon - that + yon
torrible - torrid + horrible
vulgarity - vulgarity + popularity

p64:
runagate - runaway + renegade
needcessity - need + necessity

p65:
prinister - prime + minister

p66:
coronotions - coronation + notions
Refereader - Referee + Reader
Panglosaxonism - Pan + Anglosaxonism

In Pound (1914)

p27:
alcoholiday - alcohol + holiday
Amerind - American + Indian

p28:
animule - animal + mule
argufication - argue + signification
belkupping - belk¹ + hiccupping²

p29:
bellcony - bell + balcony
blaunders - blowings + glands³
Brabanditti - Brabant + banditti
bumbershoot - umbrella + parachute⁴
bumbersoll - umbrella + parasol⁵
bungalower - bungalow + loafer
buzwig - buzz + big-wig

p30:
canimal - camel + animal
catalo - cattle + buffalo
chemiloon - chemise + pantaloon
combinize - combination + chemise

p31:
comrogue - comrade + rogue
crazyologist - craniologist + crazy
cusnation - cuss + damnation

dastardice - dastard + cowardice
diphtherobia - diphtheria + hydrophobia
doggery - dog + goggery
donkophant - donkey + elephant

p32
epicurate - epicure + curate
foolosopher - fool + philosopher

p33:
fratority - fraternity + sorority
fruice - fruit + juice
furicano - fury + hurricano
galdragon - galder + dragon
happenident - happening + accident
imperence - impertinence + impudence
impgel - imp + angel
Indocrat - Independent + Democrat

p35:
jayseed - jay + hayseed
kissletoe - kiss + mistletoe
Kleptoroumania - kleptomania + Roumania

¹ alternate spelling for belch
² sic
³ erroneous u
⁴ erroneous b, phonic approximation of ch of chute
⁵ erroneous b
p36:
Moosevelt - moose + Roosevelt
newelt - new + novelty
nicotunia - nicotine + petunia
nightinglory - nightingale + morning glory
noration - narration + oration
Omahog - Omaha + hog
p37:
plumcot - plum + apricot
politichine - political + machine
pomato - potato + tomato
prevaricaterer - prevaricate + caterer
p38:
pulmonia - pulmonary + pneumonia
pushency - push + urgency
puppyrel - puppy + doggerel
quarteroon - quarter + quadroon
raviators - ravers + aviators
p39:
sanctanimity - sanctimoniousness + magnanimity
screwmatics - screw + rheematics
shreec - shriek + screech
shuttance - shut + riddance
silkpipe hat - silk hat + stovepipe hat
p40:
sneakret - sneak + secret
spindigo - spin + indigo
p41:
stencilhouette - stencil + silhouette
stringlet - string + ringlet
sweatspiration - sweat + perspiration
testificate - testimonial + certificate
p42:
tilge - tea + bilge
Ulsteria - Ulster + hysteria
umpor - umpire + emperor
versiflage - verse + persiflage
p43:
Wafrika - West + Africa
wegotism - we + egotism
whirlcane - whirlwind + hurricane
wildnagerie - wild + menagerie
yellocution - yell + elocution
zebrule - zebra + mule
asiotic - asinine + idiotic
austern - austere + stem
beautilitarian - beautiful + utilitarian
cabaraz - cabaret + crazy

plumpendicular - plump + perpendicular
promptual - prompt + punctual
pupmatic - pup + dogmatic

p48:
querious - queer + curious
rambust - ram + robust
rasparated - rasp + exasperated
scandiculous - scandalous + ridiculous
scatterloping - scattering + interloping
skittenish - skittish + kittenish

p49:
solemncholy - solemn + melancholy
tremense - tremendous + immense
universanymous - universal + unanimous

p50:
baffably - blandly + affably
clean - clear + clean
delishfully - deliciously + delightfully
perzactly - precisely + exactly

p51:
besepts - besides + except
blamenation - blame + damnation
argufy - argue + signify
baffound - baffle + confound

expugn - expunge + impugn

illify - ill + villify
interturb - interrupt + disturb
previnder - prevent + hinder

quituate - quit + graduate
recollembmer - recollect + remember
recommember - recommend + remember
rumfle - ruffle + rumple
sclimb - scale + climb
scollage - scholar + college
scrush - squeeze + crush

smothercate - smother + suffocate
snangle - snarl + tangle
squinch - squeeze + pinch
squush - squeeze + crush

collage - scholar + college
lubritection - lubricate + protection

In Potter (1969)

drunche - drinks + lunch
dinter - dinner + interview
Joggle - Jog + drizzle

smaze - smoke + haze

autotel - automobile + hotel
autel - automobile + hotel
airtel - airport + hotel

slurbs - sleazy + suburbs
queuetopias - queue + utopias

quark - question + mark

magnalium - magnesium + aluminium

racon - radar + beacon

negatron - negative + electron
In Adams (1973):

p139:
*balloonatic - balloon + lunatic*

p142:
*lorry-tel - lorry + hotel*

p146:
*stalloy - steel + alloy*

p148:
*Niniversity - Ninny + University
Knavigation - Knave + navigation*

p149:
*astronography - Astronomy + geography
ballute - balloon + parachute*

p150:
*escalift - escalator + lift
privilegentsia - privilege + intelligentsia
latensification - latent + intensification
fakesimile - fake + facsimile
scrollduggery - scroll + skullduggery*

p152:
*bushler - butler + usher*
*tangemon - tangerine + lemon
hurricoon - hurricane + balloon
skinoe - ski + canoe*

p153:
*screamager - screaming + teenager
bus-napper - bus + kidnapper
keytainer - key + container
passenveyor - passenger + conveyor
compander - compressor + expander
elevon - elevator - aileron

p154 *bromidiom - bromide + idiom
beermare - beer + nightmare
stimulighting - stimulation + lighting
daymare - day + nightmare
seavacuation - sea + evacuation
telegogue - television + demagogue*

p155
*plastinaut - plastic + astronaut*
pennalloy - permeable + alloy
diswrought - distraught + overwrought
nuplex - nuclear + complex
aggranoying - aggravating + annoying
submarisle - submarine + isle
p159:
chattire - chat + satire
compucessories - computer + accessories
p156:
stimulotion - stimulating + lotion
singspiration - sing + inspiration
Everscepistic - Everest + sceptic + septic +
hydragramatic - hydraulic + automatic
pistic
respectaburban - respectable + (sub)urban
p160:
attractivating - attractive + captivating
proletentiousness - proletariat +
mirthquake - mirth + earthquake
pretentiousness
colossapendous - colossal + stupendous
telephoria - television + euphoria
colossapendous - colossal + stupendous
stupificent - stupendous + magnificent
depletion - education + creation
magnossaal - magnificent + colossal
p189:
galvanneal - galvanize + anneal
beercast - beer + broadcast
colossapendous - colossal + stupendous
simulcast - simultaneous + broadcast
stupificent - stupendous + magnificent
p190:
magnossaal - magnificent + colossal
angledozer - angle + bulldozer
educreation - education + creation
seacopter - sea + helicopter
p158:
ambucopter - ambulance + helicopter
subservile - subservient + servile
In Aronoff (1976)
appesstat - appetite + stat
p21:
oceanaut - ocean + naut
Transmote - trans + promote
In Algeo (1977)

p49:
filmania - film + mania
Ulsterior - Ulster + alterior
racqueteer - racquet + racketeer
cellebrity - cell + celebrity
millionheiress - millionaire + heiress

p50:
cussnation - cuss + damnation

p51:
miscevarsitation - miscegenation + varsity

p52:
steelionaire - steel + millionaire
Hungarican - Hungarian + American
boohoisie - boob + bourgeoisie
pollutician - pollute + politician
daffynition - daffy + definition
stripteuse - striptease + chanteuse

p60:
stocks - stockings + socks

gasid - gas + acid

p61:
absotively - absolutely + positively
posilutely - positively + absolutely
persweat - perspiration + sweat
fertigation -fertilizer + irrigation
syphilization - syphilis + civilization

In Bauer (1983)

p234:
dawk - dove + hawk

p236:
arcology - architectural + ecology
electrodelic - electro + psychodelic
molecism - molecule + organism
cremins - cremate + remains
carbecue - car + barbecue
mocamp - motor + camp
Nixonomics - Nixon + economics

**In Burchfield (1985)**

p44:
savagerous - savage + dangerous

**In Cannon (1986)**

p731:
airmada - air + armada
organule - organism + molecule

p737:
tritical - trite + critical

p738:
Synopticon - synopsis + topic + lexicon

Leilabeth - Leila + Elizabeth

p740

Frenglish - French + English

vibronic - vibratory + electronic
ausform - austenitic + deform
dielectrophoresis - dielectric +
electrophoresis

apodization - aperture + periodization
glassteel - glass + steel

psychedelicates - psychedelic +
delicates - delicatessen

delicates - delicatessen

p742:
alphametric - alphabet + arithmetic
cystathionine - cysteine + methionine
splanch - split-level + ranch
depicture - depict + picture

Dixican - Dixie + republican
yakow - yak + cow

p743:
parafoil - parachute + airfoil
linar - line + star
varactor - varying + reactor
neuristor - neuron + transistor
p745:

**australwink** - Australia + *periwinkle*

**In Cannon (1987)**

p144:

**prosage** - protein + sausage

p145:

**aquetel** - *aqua* + hotel

**barococo** - baroque + rococo

p146:

**musicasette** - music + *casette*

**swingle** - swing + single

**extencisor** - extensor + exerciser

**diesohol** - die sol + alcohol

**beefish** - beef + fish

**In Algeo (1991)**

p9:

**blacketeer** - black market + *marketeer*

**bacsart** - basket + cart

In Aitchison (1994)\(^6\)

p20:

**expose** - expect + suppose

**tummach** - tummy + stomach

p21:

**huskuline** - husky + masculine

p86:

**Noshville** - Nashville + Knoxville

**taquua** - tequila + kahlua

**sailure** - success + failure

p91:

**climbered** - climbed + clambered

p128:

**compact** - collision + impact

**dispendable** - disposable + expendable

p139 **ducks** - dollars + bucks

**shell** - shout + yell

p198:

**ebvious** - evident + obvious

**frowl** - frown + scowl

p199:

\(^6\) all spoken blends (selection errors)
sleast - slightest + least

buggage - baggage + luggage

**In Cannon (2000)**

p955:

*Ortanique* - orange + tangerine + unique
Sub-corpus 3:  

129 Blends From Non-Linguistic Literature  

In the Concise Oxford English Dictionary (1999):

- zedonk - zebra + donkey  
- zonkey - zebra + donkey  
- camelopard - camel + leopard

In the Oxford Dictionary of New Words (1997):

- abortuary - abortion + mortuary  
- ageful - age(less) + youthful  
- aquacise - aqua + exercise  
- automagically - automatically + magically  
- emergicenter - emergency + center  
- surgicenter - surgical + center  
- urgicenter - urgent + center

Jargon Watch (1997, Branwyn,G.):

- anticipointment - anticipation + disappointment

(Including Dictionaries)

- chronolibrium - chrono- + equilibrium  
- Contradictionary - contradict + dictionary  
- gratuito - gratuit + html  
- infojaclulation - information + ejaculation  
- inventrepreneur - inventor + entrepreneur  
- Javangelist - Java + evangelist  
- pageversationalist - pager + conversationalist  
- pornetgraphy - pornography + internet  
- webference - web + interference  
- jargonauts - jargon + -nauts  
- adminisphere - administration + -sphere  
- allianceware - alliance + software  
- beepilepsy - beeper + epilepsy  
- bitraking - bit + muckraking  
- CaptiveX - captive + ActiveX  
- chaord - chaos + order
co-operition - co-operation + competition
Cumdex - cum + Comdex
cybrarian - cyber + librarian
e-gasm - e-mail + orgasm
forelash - fore + backlash
frankenedit - frankenstein + edit
furverts - fur + perverts
gEEKSPOitation - geek + exploitation
Generica - generic + America
Hollywired - Hollywood + wired
jpigs - jpeg + pigs
keypal - keyboard + penpal
Kobrigram - (Helen) Kobrin + -gram
meltomedia - melt + multimedia
muchomedia - much + multimedia
netsploitation - net + exploitation
neurobotics - neurobiology + robotics
notwork - not + network
panarchy - pan- + anarchy
payground - pay + playground
laser - looser + user
rumorazzi - rumor (rumour AE) + papparazzi
softlifting - software + shoplifting
swiped out - swipe card + wiped out
techflation - technology + inflation
tetwrist - tetris + wrist
voice jail - voicemail + jail
wankware - wank + software
webleganger - web + doppleganger (note the
bb substitution for pp)
world wide wait - world wide web + wait

American Dialect Society Website:
(http://www.americandialect.org/ last
looked at on 17 July 2001)

1999:
birdosaur - bird + dinosaur
Coffee-zilla - coffee + Godzilla

1998:
compfusion - computers + confusion
explornography - explore + pornography
Preslyterianism - Presley + Presbyterianism

1997:
Cablinasian - Caucasian + Black + Indian + Asian
spamouflage = spam + camouflage

**1996:**

prebuttal = pre- + rebuttal

**1995:**

starter marriage - starter home + marriage

**1992:**

s-mail - snail + mail

**1991:**

velcroid - velcro + celluloid

**Daily Mail:**

punderful - pun + wonderful (29 September 1999)

screenager - screen + teenager (21 October 1999)

Beckingham Palace - Beckham + Buckingham Palace (27 January 2001)

SerVe - Serena + Venus (16 June 2001)

mopying - multiple + copying (17 November 2001)

sexile - sex + exile (2 March 2002)

P&Ortsmouth - P&O + Portsmouth (4 May 2002)

Hedgehog-spital- Hedgehog + hospital (13 July 2002)

**The Times:**

Sunday Times 'DOORS, Your Guide To The Internet' supplement - 26/08/01

Weblish - Web + English

Gubbish - Garbage + rubbish

rubbage - rubbish + garbage

**Sunday Times Culture, 10/03/2002**

Hello!tocracy - Hello! (magazine) + aristocracy

**The Times Educational Supplement (’The Teacher’ supplement), 19/04/02**

Mathagony aunt - maths + agony aunt

**The Mirror:**

Svengland - Sven (Goran Ericsson) + England (3/9/01)

**The Sun:**

Emmerwhale - Emmerdale + whale (17/11/01)

**Total Film:**

drilliant - drill + brilliant (July 1999)

Bardwagon - Bard + bandwagon (February 2000)
Stalkabout - stalk + walkabout (February 2000)

wonderlicious - wonderful + delicious (February 2000)

fic - fiction + fact (February 2000)

Screamobilia - Scream + memorabilia (February 2000)
arachnident - arachnid + accident (May 2001)

moontant - moo + mutant (May 2001)

Hollyblender - Hollywood + blender (May 2001)

**Empire:**

Drewphoria - Drew (Barrymore) + euphoria (February 2000)

scarifying - scare + terrifying (June 2001)

scriptment - script + treatment (August 2001)

(Warren) Downbeatty - downbeat +
(Warren) Beatty (August 2001)

(Brin) Boobovich - boob + (Erin) Brockovich (August 2001)

Scallyiens - Scallys + aliens (September 2001)

slo-mo - slow + motion (September 2001)

flo-mo - flow + motion (September 2001)

cat-napping - cat + kidnapping (September 2001)

Apeocalypse - Ape + apocalypse (September 2001)

I-quity - I quit + equity (December 2001)

Ses-Osama - Sesame (Street) + Osama (Bin Laden) (December 2001)

animerisms - animal + mannerisms (December 2001)

mutt-ley (crew) - mutt + motley (crew) (February 2002)

dramady - drama + comedy (February 2002)

filmogs -film + biogs (February 2002)

liopics - lie + bipoics (March 2002)

**The Big Issue:**

skatetastic - skate + fantastic (November 8-14, 1999)

**TV Times:**

sexcess - sex + success (15-21 January, 2000)

*toptastic - top + fantastic* (p43)

*sexellent - sex + excellent* (p138)

*screwpendedous - screw + stupendous* (p138)

*screwpverb - screw + superb* (p 138)

*Maxative - Max + laxative* (p191)

*Nelvis - Nathan + Elvis* (p196)

**Others:**

*Spellotape - spell + sellotape* (Rowling, 1998: 74)

*skele-gro - skeleton + grow* (Rowling, 1998: 131)

*Animagi - animal + magic* (Rowling, 1999: 83)

*Japaneasy - Japanese + easy* (Clarke, 1999: 191)

*Tunagnese - tuna + bolognese* (Clarke, 1999: 163)

*Racon - Rachael + Connie* (George, 1996: 324)

*incrediball - incredible + ball* (HELLO! Magazine - However, I am not sure which issue as I read it in the Doctor’s surgery and the front page was missing)

*Cinematters - cinema + matters* (regular section title in HELLO! Magazine)

*tabulous - tab + fabulous* (Q magazine, February 2001)

*snarle - smile + snarle* (Hill, 2000: 14)

*Buffyverse - Buffy + universe* (Topping, 2002, p370)

*sexperiment - sex + experiment* (Topping, 2002, p380)
Sub-corpus 4:

166 Miscellaneous Blends (Not From Literature)

Written

Twogether - two + together (The title of a 1992 film)

Hemail - He + email (Newspaper Headline, cited in "Have I Got News For You", 26/11/99)

Scarbaroque - Scarborough + Baroque (in the "Larkin With Women" programme from the Stephen Joseph Theatre at Scarborough, 26/11/99)

Technoriginal - Technological + original (on year 2000 limited edition "Fairy Liquid" bottles)

Volumagic - Volume + magic ("Healthy Living Direct" catalogue, summer 2001)

meteorowlogist - meteorologist + owl (novelty colour changing owl that predicts the weather! "JND catalogue", summer 2001)

Polyversity - Polytechnic + University (Birthdays "Ode to Students" poem)

Unitechnic - University + Polytechnic (Birthdays "Ode to Students" poem)

Shelby - Shell + furbie (new toy, advertised on TV)

cinemail - cinema + email ("Odeon Cinema's" email information list)

Sophisticut - sophisticate + cut (a hairdressers in Rugby)

Budget - budget + Jet (A chain of garages)

Outraspective - out + intraspective ("Faithless" album title)

cap lets - capsules + tablets (Paracetamol, Lemsip, etc.)

paracodol - paracetamol + codeine

coamoxiclav - combination + amoxcillin + clavinic acid

funtastic - fun + fantastic ("Aamingo Land" zoo and theme park brochure)

Homedics - Home + medics (brand name)
froffee - frothy + coffee (drink on menu of coffee car in Cambridge Train Station)

yogushake - yoghurt + milkshake (drink on menu of coffee car in Cambridge Train Station)

McCafe - McDonalds + cafe (in a piece of writing about prices on the side of the coffee car in Cambridge Train Station)

Molenium - Mole + millennium (novelty pottery moles, presumably launched to celebrate the millennium)

Withoutabix - Without + Weetabix (stamp at end of 2001 "Weetabix" commercials)

Withabix - With + Weetabix (stamp at end of 2001 "Weetabix" commercials)

fizzically - fizz + physically (writing at end of "KP Skips" 2001 commercials)

EricSun - (Sven Goran) Ericsson + Sun (billboards at the England versus Germany football match, 1/9/01)

Seanic - Sean + scenic (name of Sean Bradbury's design company)

Descriptionary - description + dictionary (advertised in the summer 2001 "TSP Catalogue")

Lipfinity - lip(stick) + infinity ("Max Factor" lipstick)

Pizzaghetti - pizza + spaghetti ("Heinz" spaghetti with pizza pieces in it)

Centreprise - centre + enterprise (Name of computer suppliers firm)

Salsacise - salsa + exercise (2001 Tracy Shaw video)

Rocktober - Rock + October (billboard poster for musical releases, October 2001)

Scumuppance - scum + comeuppance (billboard poster for "Crime Stoppers", October 2001)

Skeletones - Skeleton + tones (Liverpool band, advertised in "The Egg Cafe", Liverpool, December 2001)

Delialicious - Delia + delicious (BBC advert for Delia Smith's programme, on the side of a bus, December 2001)

Spooktacular - Spook + Spectaular (advertised in Christmas 2001 "TSP Catalogue")
Essensuals - Essentials + sensuals (name of shop in Marlborough)

fanalysis -fan + analysis (bonus feature on "Evil Dead" DVD, 2002 edition)

Bankingstein - Banking + Frankenstein (in "saje instant accounts" advertisement in 23/01/02's Daily Mail)

Cowkemon - Cow + Pokemon (on "Capitalism" joke email- circulated March 2002)

submarium - submarine + aquarium (how "The Deep" advertises itself in brochures/ adverts, March 2002)

Sven-sational- Sven (Ooran Eriksson) + sensational ("Thomas Cook" email, circulated June 2002)

Written on the Internet:

hacktivism - hack + activism (www.net-mediaproductions.co.uk/hacker/)

debatabase - debate + database (www.debatabase.co.uk)

backronym - backfounded + acronym (on the web, ego www.dictionary.com)

Voycabulary - Voyager + vocabulary (Voyager dictionary service on www.yahoo.co.uk)

servent - server + client (www.limewire.com/index.jsp/glossary)

vortal- vertical + portal (www.searchenginewatch.com/sereport/OO/04-vortals.html)

vectory - vertical + directory
  ( www.searchenginewatch.com/sereport/OO/08- vectories.html)

Spuffy - Spike + Buffy (www.eonline.com/Oossip/Wanda/Archive2002)

ConSteve - Connor + Steve (www.scoopme.com/tv/articles)
**Scripted:**
From "Friends", the television series:

- **basketeers** - basket + muskateers (Series I, Episode 24)
- **Mocolate** - mock + chocolate (S2, E8)
- **Fishtachio** - fish + pistachio (S2, E8)
- **Chromantic** - chrome + romantic (S2, E19)
- **Monicuddle** - Monica + cuddle (S3, E1)
- **erottery** - erotica + pottery (S4, E11)
- **Gaygas** - gay + Vegas (S4, E12)
- **Madlibs** - mad + adlibs (S5, E5)
- **Chandlove** - Chandler + love (S6, E24)
- **ministainer** - minister + entertainer (S7, E20)
- **Blursula** - blur + Ursula (S8, E7)
- **noodle** - new + poodle (S9, E6)
- **fricken** - fried + chicken (S9, E6)
- **manny** - man + nanny (S9, E6)

From "The Simpsons", the television series:

- **sacrilicious** - sacrilegious + delicious ("Forbidden Donought" episode)
- **Krudler** - Krusty + Middler (name of racehorse - "Krusty Special" episode)
- **frogurt** - frozen + yogurt
- **crisortunity** - crisis + opportunity (episode about Marge's fear of flying)
- **avoision** - avoid + evasion (episode where Krusty goes bankrupt)
blubber-in-law - blubber + brother-in-law (episode where Homer borrows money from Marge's sisters)

Homega Man - Homer + Omega Man (Halloween special episode "The Omega Man")

Fart - fly + Bart (Halloween special episode on "The Fly")

From "Black Books", the television series:

Colbumbo - Columbo + bum (S I, E4)

Armapocalypse - Armageddon + apocalypse (S I, E5)

Frantastic - Fran + fantastic (S I, E5)

From "Will and Grace", the television series:

Genesissy - Genesis + sissy (episode shown 14 June 2002 UK)

buttrobics - butt + aerobics (episode shown 14 June 2002 UK)

yesteryou - yesterday + you (episode shown 14 June 2002 UK)

yesterme - yesterday + me (episode shown 14 June 2002 UK)

From "Buffv The Vampire Slayer", the television series:

Scan-a-matique - Scan + cv + automatic (Series I Episode 8)

manimal - man + animal (S3 E4)

coco-refic - co-co + terrific (S3 E6)

icecapades - ice + escapades (S3 E12)

Buffinator - Buffy + terminator (S4 E2)

cranapple - cranberry + apple (S4 E3)

poltergasm - poltergeist + orgasm (S4 E18)

SunnyCal - Sunnydale + California (S4 E1)
myth taken - myth + mistaken (S4 E12)

Dracubabes - Dracula + babes (SS E1)

minionators - minions + terminators (SS E2)

Drudzilla - Drusilla + Godzilla (S4 E14)

Mominator - Mom + terminator (S6 E6)

minitor - minister + doctor (S6 E15)

From "Angel", the television series:

poltergeistlicious - poltergeist + delicious (Series 1 Episode 5)

painbow - pain + rainbow (SI E6)

iceolation - ice + isolation (SI E13)

duodley - duo + medley (S2 E3)

Cherific - Cher + terrific (S2, E6)

Darsilla - Darla + Drusilla (S2, E11)

Manpire - man + vampire (S3, E6)

visionity - vision + virginity (S3, E15)

Others:

Hobohemia - hobo + bohemia (From the song "That's Why the Lady is a Tramp")

spooktacles - spook + spectacles (From the 1980s children's programme "Rainbow")

Dogtanion - dog + Dartanian (From the 1980s children's programme "Dogtanion and the Three Muskerhounds")

Muskerhounds - Musketeers + hounds (From the 1980s children's programme "Dogtanion and the Three Muskerhounds")

Rockumentary - rock + documentary (From the film "This Is Spinal Tap", 1984)
Mach - Mozart + Bach (From the film "This Is Spinal Tap", 1984)

Beelzebubbles - Beelzebub + bubbles (From the first series of "Black adder", 1986)

Bladder - Black + Adder (From the third series of "Blackadder", 1992)

grandcicle - grandchild + icicle (From the film "Picture Perfect", 1997)

sinnuendo - sin + innuendo (From the film "LA Confidential" 1997)

homocide - homosexual + homicide (From the film "LA Confidential" 1997)

shagadelic - shag + psychedelic (From the film "Austin Powers, International Man of Mystery", 1997)

sinergy - sin + energy (From "The Curse of Monkey Island" (1997 computer game))

eraticator - eradicator + rat (From the film "Disturbing Behaviour", 1998)

zipple - zip + nipple (From the film "Austin Powers 2" 1999)

Bradistan - Bradford + Pakistan (From the film "East is East", 1999)

(Waltzing) Maturtle - (Waltzing) Matilda + turtle (From children's program "Hilltop Hospital" 8/11/99)

Splatoon - splat + platoon (From "SMTV Live", late 1990's / 2000's TV series)

fanomenal -fan + phenomenal (From a weekly letters section on "Top of The Pops Plus", 2000's/ TV series)

deja voodoo - deja vu + voodoo (From the film "Scream 3", 2000)

Amazombies -Amazon + zombies (From the film "Scream 3", 2000)

Kattitude - (Kittikat)cat + attitude (From a 2001 "Kittikat" advert)

Lanswering machine - Lance + answering machine (From a "Neighbours" television episode screened 3 April 2001 in the UK)

chork - chicken + pork (From the television series "Malcolm in the Middle" shown 18 May 2001 UK)
**spectacular - pecs + spectacular** (From the television series "Clueless", shown in UK on 2 June 2001)

**unidentifairways - unidentified + airways** (From the television series "People Like Us" on 23 June 2001)

**anonimair - anonimous + air** (From the television series "People Like Us" on 23 June 2001)

**graffi-tea - graffiti + tea** (From the television programme "Z For Fake", 1 July 2001)

**tankini - tank (top) + bikini** (From a quiz on the television programme "This Morning", 13 July 2001)

**Rambotham - Rambo + Botham** (From the television programme "Ian Botham: 100 Per Cent Beefy", 19 August 2001)

**propaniacs - propane + maniacs** (From the television series "King of the Hill", 29 August 2001)

**grillstravaganza - grill + extravaganza** (From the television series "King of the Hill", 29 August 2001)

**Paulditz - Paul + Colditz** (From the television series "Never Mind The Buzzcocks", 22 October 2001)

**Sumoteer- sumo + musketeer** (From the children's programme "Super Duper Sumos", 16 November 2001)

**Scumbelina - scum + thumbelina** (From the show "The League of Gentleman Live in Drury Lane", winter 2001)

**Monstropolis - monster + Metropolis** (From the film "Monsters Inc", 2002)

**sexile - sex + exile** (From the television series "Dawson's Creek", series 5 episode 1)

**Brollywood - brolly + Hollywood** (From "Channel 5 Lunchtime News", 25/02/2002)

**fartridge - fart + partridge** (From the television series "Shooting Stars", 25/02/2002)

**aquamazing - aqua + amazing** (From the television advertisement for "The Blue Planet Aquarium", March 2002)

**Coscars - Coronation Street + Oscars** (From the television programme "This Morning", 25/03/2002)
Corrieoke - Coronation Street + karaoke (From the television programme "This Morning", 25/03/02)

crappuccino - crap + cappuccino (From the television series "Scrubs", 18/04/02)

mouseketeers - mouse + musketeers (From the television series "Scrubs", 02/05/02)

metro - modern + retro (From the "Nissan Micra" advertisement, 2003)

simpology - simple + technology (From the "Nissan Micra" advertisement, 2003)

spafe - spontaneous + safe (From the "Nissan Micra" advertisement, 2003)

**Unscripted Spoken**

**Television:**

Franchesta - Franchesca + chest (Channel 5's voice over man's regular name for a character in the soap opera "Sunset Beach", 1998)

Ottercelli - otter + Botticelli (From the television programme "Trisha", 13/8/99)

fattitude - fat + attitude (From the television programme "Trisha", 30/9/99)

prawnography - prawn + pornography (From the television programme "TFI Friday", 21/01/00)

**Radio:**

shight - shiny + bright (Terry Wogan's suggestion for the next "Do you speak Micra" advert, 5/9/03)

**Film:**

abusement (park) - abuse + amusement (park) (From “The Story” DVD commentry for 1996 film "Se7en")
Life.¹

*flunch* - *flock* + *bunch* (Mal Danks, on Sheep-banana)

*Old-boy-racer* - *old-boy* + *boy-racer* (Mal Danks, on her husband's driving)

*impropaganda* - *improper* + *propaganda* (Mal Danks)

*Grannexe* - *Gran* + *annexe* (David McKnight, on Granny flats)

*cowmouflage* - *cow* + *camouflage* (Marisol Collins, on a cow behind a bush)

*scrumfy* - *scruffy* + *comfy* (Rishma Vidyasagar on a style of clothing)

*laardvark* - *lard* + *aardvark* (Nikki Rayner on a fat aardvark)

¹ I have only included blends which seemed natural and that I have heard in the course of normal conversation. I have not included the many hundreds of blends made up by myself, my friends and my family whilst discussing this thesis!
Appendix 2

Types and tokens for affix / clip borderline forms

A2.1: A list of burger types and corresponding token numbers from the Independent newspaper corpus

A2.2: A list of cyber types and corresponding token numbers from the Independent newspaper corpus

A2.3: A list of dino types and corresponding token numbers from the Independent newspaper corpus
A2.1: burger types and their corresponding token numbers (excluding Hamburger regarded as the original form)

Listed below are the words in the corpus featuring burger. The number next to each word indicates the number of times that form appears in the corpus (number of tokens).

There are 157 forms which, after spelling, plural and case variants have been taken into account, gives 116 types.

There are 3757 tokens altogether. 3181 of these tokens are of the free-standing burger variants ( [Bb]urger[’]s). The other 576 tokens are of burger being used in combination. Therefore, in 84.67% of the tokens burger is freestanding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free Standing forms:</th>
<th>Beefburger 5</th>
<th>Beefburger 72</th>
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<td>Bischofsburger 1</td>
<td>casino-to-burger 1</td>
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<td>CJD-burger 1</td>
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<td>Cheeseburger 12</td>
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<td>Fanie-burger 1</td>
<td>drink-and-burger 1</td>
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<td>Combined forms:</td>
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veggie-burger 1
veggieburger 4
veggyburger 1
BSE-burgers 1
Bambiburgers 1
Beefburgers 8
Boggerburgers 1
Byngburgers 1
Cheeseburgers 1
Comburgers 1
Daisburgers 2
Excaliburgers 1
Fergieburgers 1
Fishburgers 1
Griefburgers 2
Sausageburgers 1
Jumbo-burgers 1
Manburgers 1
Pineappleburgers 1
Presleyburgers 1
Press burgers 1
Prizeburgers 1
Rooburgers 1
Schillaci-burgers 1
Supermanburgers 1
Turkeyburgers 3
Vegeburgers 2
Waistburgers 1
Wendyburgers 2
Wimpy-burgers 1
Wimpyburgers 1
Wordsworthburgers 1
and-burgers 1
bacon-burgers 1
beanburgers 3
beef-burgers 4
beefburgers 115
bison-burgers 1
bisonburgers 1
brontoburgers 1
char-burgers 1
cheese-burgers 1
cheeseburgers 78
chickenburgers 5
crocburgers 1
curryburgers 2
deathburgers 2
dogburgers 4
eggburgers 1
elkburgers 2
filmburgers 1
fish-burgers 1
gooseburgers 2
greaseburgers 1
harmburgers 1
horseburgers 1
ice-creams-to-burgers 1
jumbo-burgers 1
lamburgers 2
lentil-burgers 1
lentilburgers 1
loveburgers 1
manburgers 1
mega-burgers 1
monsterburgers 1
mung-burgers 1
nutburgers 2
ostrichburgers 3
proto-burgers 1
quokkaburgers 1
ratburgers 1
rooburgers 1
rubbishburgers 1
snoutburgers 1
soya-burgers 1
sprountuugs 1
sushi-burgers 1
to-burgers 1
turkeyburgers 2
twinburgers
vege-burgers
vegeburgers
vegeburgers
vegeburgers
2 vicunaburgers 1
vodka-to-burgers 1
voleburgers 1
whammyburgers 1
A2.2:

*Cyber* types and their corresponding token numbers
(excluding *Cybernetics* regarded as the original form)

Listed below are the words in the corpus featuring *cyber*. The number next to each word indicates the number of times that form appears in the corpus (number of tokens).

There are 736 forms which, after spelling, plural and case variants have been taken into account, gives 634 types.

There are 2506 tokens altogether.

380 of these tokens are of the free-standing *cyber* variants ( {Cc}yber and Cyber's.)

The other 2126 tokens are of *cyber* being used in combination.

Therefore, in 15.16% of the tokens *cyber* is freestanding.

Free Standing forms:

- Cyber 121
- Cyber's 4
- cyber 255

Combined forms:

<p>| Cyber-Anything 1 | Cyber-fantasy 1 | CyberCoin 6 |
| Cyber-Finn 1    | Cyber-generation 1 | CyberCricket 1 |
| Cyber-Investing 2 | Cyber-pervs 1 | CyberDog 2 |
| Cyber-League 1  | Cyber-pets 2 | CyberEdge 1 |
| Cyber-Liberties 1 | Cyber-psychic 1 | CyberFreeway 1 |
| Cyber-Preacher 1 | Cyber-punk 1 | CyberMaster 1 |
| Cyber-Rights 1  | Cyber-punk's 1 | CyberNOT 6 |
| Cyber-Samaritans 1 | Cyber-rivalry 1 | CyberNanny 1 |
| Cyber-Sitar 1   | Cyber-snob 1 | CyberNet 1 |
| Cyber-Spanglish 1 | Cyber-snoops 1 | CyberOctave 1 |
| Cyber-Tit 1     | Cyber-success 1 | CyberPEP 1 |
| Cyber-Valentine 1 | Cyber-video 1 | CyberPatrol 10 |
| Cyber-boogie 1  | Cyber-wank 1 | CyberQueer 1 |
| Cyber-cafes 2   | CyberAnalysis 1 | CyberRacism 1 |
| Cyber-clan 1    | CyberAngels 11 | CyberSeat 3 |
| Cyber-communication 1 | CyberArt 4 | CyberShooters 2 |
| Cyber-cops 1    | CyberCafe 4 | CyberSitter 1 |
| Cyber-exams 1   | CyberCash 9 | CyberSkills 4 |
|                 | CyberCash's 1 | CyberSpanglish 2 |</p>
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cyber-speak 2
cyber-stalker 1
cyber-stalking 8
cyber-stand 1
cyber-stores 1
cyber-strategist 1
cyber-subculture 1
cyber-summit 1
cyber-sunset 1
cyber-surfers 1
cyber-surfing 2
cyber-surgeon 1
cyber-system 1
cyber-tabloids 1
cyber-tech 1
cyber-techies 1
cyber-terrorism 5
cyber-terrorist's 1
cyber-terrorists 1
cyber-thriller 1
cyber-transactions 2
cyber-travel 2
cyber-travels 1
cyber-turnstiles 1
cyber-versions 1
cyber-vigilantes 1
cyber-village 2
cyber-virgins 1
cyber-visionary 1
cyber-war 1
cyber-warren 1
cyber-warriors 1
cyber-washrooms 1
cyber-wealth 1
cyber-widget 1
cyber-wizard's 1
cyber-woman 1
cyber-world 1
cyber-worship 1
cyber-zillions 1
cyber24 1
cyberTaoism 1
cyberabads 1
cyberactivist 1
cyberage 2
cyberangels 1
cyberbabble 1
cyberbabe 5
cyberbabies 1
cyberband 2
cyberbanks 1
cyberbar 2
cyberbars 1
cyberberds 1
cyberblowjob 1
cyberbook 1
cyberbooks 1
cyberbooze 3
cyberborg 1
cyberboxingzone 1
cyberbrain 1
cyberbrothel 1
cyberbucks 1
cyberbuff 1
cybersitter 3
cybersleigh 1
cyberslurry 1
cyberslut 2
cybersmut 2
cybersociety 1
cybersociology 1
cybersong 1
cybersonic 1
cybersouls 1
cyberspace 923
cyberspace's 3
cyberspace-style 1
cyberspaces 4
cyberspacey 1
cyberspacial
cyberspatial 5
cyberspatially 1
cyberspeak 1
cyberspeed 1
cyberspider 1
cyberspiders 4
cybersquat 1
cybersquatters 1
cybersquatting 2
cyberstalker 1
cyberstalking 1
cyberstations 1
cybersteam 1

cyberstocracy 1
cyberstores 2
cyberstreet 4
cybersuburb 1
cybersuit 7
cybersurfer 2
cybersurfers 7
cybersurfing 2
cybertarianism 1
cybertax 2
cybertaxation 1
cybertechnology 2
cyberterror 1

cyberterrorism 2
cyberterrorist 1
cyberterrorists 2
cybertherapy 2
cyberthriller 2
cybertain 1

cybertainists 2
cybertransmitter 1
cybertransmission 1
cybertribe 1

cybertrip 2
cybertrolley 1
cybertronics 1
cyberus 2

cyberwar 8
cyberwarfare 2

cyberwarrior 2
cyberwave 1
cyberwaves 2
cyberwhizzes 1

cyberwidow 1

cyberwidows 1

cyberwomen 1

cyberworld's 1
cyberworld-online 1

cyberzine 2

cyberzines 2

cyberzombies 1
A2.3:

*Dino* types and corresponding token numbers
(excluding *Dinosaur* regarded as the original form)

Listed below are the words in the corpus featuring *dino*. The number next to each word indicates the number of times that form appears in the corpus (number of tokens).

There are 55 forms which, after spelling, plural and case variants have been taken into account, gives 46 types.

There are 55 forms which, after spelling, plural and case variants have been taken into account, gives 46 types.

21 of these tokens are of the free-standing *dino* variants ([Dd]ino[s] and *Dino's*).

The other 77 tokens are of *dino* being used in combination.

Therefore, in 27.27% of the tokens *dino* is freestanding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free Standing forms:</th>
<th>dino-poop 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dino 673</td>
<td>dino-rhymes 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dino's 29</td>
<td>dino-sauric 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinos 126</td>
<td>dino-sized 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino 18</td>
<td>dino-store 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinos 3</td>
<td>dino-swot 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combined forms:</th>
<th>dino-thugs 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dino-Roars 1</td>
<td>dinobilia 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dino-crates 1</td>
<td>dinobores 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dino-fever 1</td>
<td>dinocentric 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dino-mania 2</td>
<td>dinomane 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dino2000 3</td>
<td>dinomania 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dino2000's 1</td>
<td>dinomentary 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DinoLand 1</td>
<td>dinorabilia 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinomites 1</td>
<td>dinosploitation 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinocampus 1</td>
<td>dinoturbation 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinofest 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinohattan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinomania 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinoroarrrs 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinoseum 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinotopia 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinovision 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinowars 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinoworld 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-FX 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-bird 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-bleary 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-book 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-books 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-comic 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-crazy 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-dollars 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-drama 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-exhibits 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-fans 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-fever 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-fodder 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-freak 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-lovers 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-memorabilia 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-movies 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-obsessive 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dino-pic 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3

Analyses of seven borderline splinter/affixstrings with reference to the five criteria established in Chapter 8:

A3.1: Analysis of *compu-* (from *computer*)

A3.2: Analysis of *robo-* (from *robot*)

A3.3: Analysis of *-ercise* (from *exercise*)

A3.4: Analysis of *-mentary* (from *documentary*)

A3.5: Analysis of *-tainment* (from *entertainment*)

A3.6: Analysis of *-tastic* (from *jantastic*)

A3.7: Analysis of *-topia* (from *Utopia*)

---

1 Appendix 3 is presented in landscape format in order to fit all of the included tables comfortably on the page.
A3.1
Analysis of the borderline splinter / prefix compu- (from computer)

Criterion 1:

Compu- does not appear in any dictionary. It comes from the word computer and is used to represent this word or any of its derivations (e.g. computerised).

Criterion 2:

It is not really possible to describe the meaning of the string compu- without reference to, or at least a description of, the source word computer.

Criterion 3:

There are 49 instances in the corpus, which sort into 32 types. The following table lists the types, along with an analysis of their orthography and internal element relationships.
### Table 16: Words in the corpus that begin with *compu-* (excluding *computer*, regarded as the initial form):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>orthography</th>
<th>Internal Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>CompuAdd</em> 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CompuBox</em> 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CompuCard</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CompuCentre</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised word</td>
<td>Syntactic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CompuChem</em> 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised clip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compucorp</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td>Syntactic?¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compudata</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td>Syntactic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compudose</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compufonns</em> 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CompuFonns</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compuraphic</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td>Syntactic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compugraphics</em> 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td>Syntactic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compulink</em> 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td>Syntactic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compulink’s</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + word</td>
<td>Syntactic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compumed</em> 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised clip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compumed’s</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised clip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compunet</em> 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + capitalised clip</td>
<td>Syntactic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compunet’s</em> 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>compu</em> + clip</td>
<td>Syntactic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Some cases have more obvious internal syntactic relationships than others. For instance, the source words *computer centre*, from *compucentre*, are a more obvious example of a syntactic string than *computer corpus/corpora*, from *Compucorp*. Thus, I am not happy about classifying both forms as having the same internal relationship. However, nor am I satisfied with the alternative claim that there is no syntactic relationship between the elements in *Compucorp*. Consequently, I have marked my uncertainty with a question mark. For the sake of the below statistics, cases such as these will be allocated half as much weighting as the clear cut cases (I.e. while *compucelltre* is analysed as 1 type with an internal relationship, *compucorp* will be analysed as 0.5 of a type)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>orthography</th>
<th>Internal Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CompuPhone 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + capitalised clip</td>
<td>Semantic²?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuPoem 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuPro 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + clip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuServe 241</td>
<td>CompuServes 1</td>
<td>compuserve 130</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuServe 527</td>
<td>compuserve 2</td>
<td>compuserve 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compuserve 1</td>
<td>compuserve 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuServe's 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>compuserve's 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + hyphen +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuServe's 45</td>
<td></td>
<td>compuserve's 45</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuServers 1</td>
<td>compuserve's 25</td>
<td>compuserve's 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compuserve 45</td>
<td>compuserve 45</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + hyphen +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compuserve 25</td>
<td>compuserve 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compusion 1</td>
<td>compu + splinter (of confusion)</td>
<td>OL²(u)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compuseronic 1</td>
<td>compuseronic</td>
<td>compuseronic</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compustat 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>compustat</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + clip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>computent 1</td>
<td>computent</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + splinter (of competent)</td>
<td>OL(te)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>computenthiller 1</td>
<td>computenthillers 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td>(G)OL(t)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² There is a loose semantic relationship between the source elements *computer* and *phone*, in that they are both kinds of information technology. This relationship is not as clear cut as in, for instance, *labradoodle*, but is on a par with dunel which was also analysed as having a loose semantic relationship. Again, I have marked my uncertainty with a question mark and such looserelationships will be allocated half as much weighting as firm relationships.

³ OL is used to indicate an overlap that is both graphic and phonic. If the overlap is only graphic, (G)OL is used. If the overlap is only phonic, (P)OL is used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Internal Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computicket 2</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>compu-tilll</td>
<td>compu + hyphen + word</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computique 2</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>computition 1</td>
<td>compu + splinter (of competition)</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computopia 4</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>compu + borderline string&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computrace 1</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computype 1</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td>compu + word</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td>Syntactic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compuware 5</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>compu + clip</td>
<td>Syntactic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuWorld 1</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>compu + capitalised word</td>
<td>Syntactic?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompuWorld’s 1</td>
<td>compu</td>
<td>compu + capitalised word</td>
<td>Syntactic?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Criterion 4:**

The table below shows the different elements to which *compu-* attaches in the corpus and notes the number of types and the overall percentage attachment for each different element.

---

<sup>4</sup> -<em>topia</em> is one of the borderline strings being analysed in this study and, thus, no decision can be made here as to whether it is functioning as a splinter or a prefix. If it is a splinter, then *computopia* is a blend, whereas if it is a suffix, *computopia* would be seen as contravening normal derivation rules if *compu-* is to be analysed as a prefix. Consequently, *computopia* adds no weight to a classification of *compu-* as a prefix and, perhaps, adds some weight to the argument that it is still a splinter.
Table 17: The orthographic analysis of the 32 *compu*- types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attached element</th>
<th>Number of types</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Compu-</em> + Word</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compu-</em> + Clip</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Compu-</em> + Splinter</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Comvu-</em> + Borderline string</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that *compu-* is functioning as a prefix in 27 (84.4%) cases. However, of these 27, 5 (15.6%) display a graphic overlap between the attached free-standing lexeme and the source word *computer*. Consequently, the best analysis of these types is as a blend. This means that *compu-* is, in fact, only functioning in a manner typical of a prefix in 22 (68.8%) of the types.

Irrespective of the analysis of *compu-* types in which there is either an overlap between the string and the attached element or in which the attached element is a splinter (regardless of overlap) are best analysed as blends. This accounts for 9 (28.1%) of the cases.

One further aspect worth noting is that in 10 of the types the attached element begins with a capital letter, in spite of the fact that the capital falls within the middle of the form. In all these instances, the type denotes a proper noun (usually a company name) which may explain the stylistic choice. However, the capital letter in the middle of the form does have the affect of halting the flow of the word - something that is neither typical of blends or derivations, but would be particularly damaging to a seamless fusion in a blend. These capital letters, then, perhaps indicate that the types containing them would be best not viewed as blends.

**Criterion 4b:**

*compu-* is an initial string so this criterion is not applicable.
Criterion 5:

Table 18: The internal relationships of the 32 compu- types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
<th>Out of 32</th>
<th>% of 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount displaying internal relationships</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic overlap</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic overlap only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic Relationship</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntactical Relationship</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no internal relationship</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statistics in the table for total amount with internal relationships and total amount without internal relationships will not add up to 32, as four different types have been allocated a 0.5 weighting for syntactic / semantic relationships with regard to displaying relationships, but cannot be seen as not having any internal relationship.
A3.2

Analysis of the borderline splinter / prefix *robo-* (from *robot*)

**Criterion 1:**

*Robo-* does not appear in any dictionary. It comes from the word *Robot* and is used to represent this word or any of its derivations (e.g., *Robotic*). It is generally used to mean "a programmed machine designed to emulate as specified" but can occasionally mean "as specified for a robot" (as in *robocup* and *robodiet*).

**Criterion 2:**

*Robo-* can be described without referral to *robot* but it does retain a close association with its source word (for instance, a robot could be described as "a programmed machine designed to emulate"). However, because *robot* also carries "mechanical humanoid" connotations which are not necessarily present in the *robo-* forms, the meaning cannot be said to be the same. Thus, *robo-* can be regarded as autonomously describable.

**Criterion 3:**

There are 95 instances in the corpus, which sort into 77 types. The following table lists the types, along with an analysis of their orthography and internal element relationships.
Table 19: Words in the corpus that begin with *robo-* (excluding *robot*, regarded as the initial form):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Internal Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robo-babes 1</td>
<td>Robo-babes 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robobank 1</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robobar 2</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robobastard 1</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robobond 1</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-bowler 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboBuddha 1</td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-bowler 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-candidate 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocandidates 1</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-candidate 1</td>
<td>robo-candidate 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocat 2</td>
<td>robocat 1</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocat 2</td>
<td>robo-candidate 1</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robochef 1</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocom 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robocom 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocom 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocommies 1</td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocop 125</td>
<td>robocomb 2</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocops 4</td>
<td>robocoms 2</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocop's 3</td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocop 125</td>
<td>robo-cops 1</td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboCop 67</td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RoboCops 4</td>
<td>robo-cops 1</td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboCop's 3</td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocopping</td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/C singular</td>
<td>U/C plural</td>
<td>L/C singular</td>
<td>L/C plural</td>
<td>orthography</td>
<td>Internal relationships</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-Copish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + hyphen + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocopulators 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboCup</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robocup</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>robocup1</td>
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<td>robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboCup’s</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Robodance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>robo + hyphen + word</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robodiet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Robo + word</td>
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<td>Robodisco</td>
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<td>Robo + word</td>
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<td>Robodoc</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robo + clip</td>
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<td>Robodoctor</td>
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<td>Robo + word</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robodog</td>
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<td>Robo + word</td>
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<td>Robo + word</td>
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<td>Robokitten</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robokitty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + clip</td>
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<td>Robolook</td>
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<td>U/C singular</td>
<td>U/C plural</td>
<td>L/C singular</td>
<td>L/C plural</td>
<td>orthography</td>
<td>Internal relationships</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robo-Men 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td>capitalised word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robomow 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>robo-monsters 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robo-mouse 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RoboMow 6</td>
<td>robo-movements 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robophone 1</td>
<td>robonaps 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RoboPhysio 1</td>
<td>robo-players 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ capitalised clip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RoboPortillo 1</td>
<td>robopop 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ word</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robo-Pup 1</td>
<td>robo-punk 2</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-Quarter-Back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ capitalised compound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RoboRally 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robo-reporters 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robo-rhythmed 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robo-rivals 1</td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-room 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo</td>
<td>+ hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/C singular</td>
<td>U/C plural</td>
<td>L/C singular</td>
<td>L/C plural</td>
<td>orthography</td>
<td>Internal relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roboserve 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>robo-sculpture 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-Shep 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + hyphen +</td>
<td>capitalised word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roboshops 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboshopJs 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roboshows 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roboskool 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robosoft 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-Splurge 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td>capitalised word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robostacker 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robostackers 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roboteachers 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robo + word</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-Tony 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + hyphen +</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboTop 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo-toys 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robo + hyphen + word</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoboTroll 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + capitalised word</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robowhip 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robo + word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criterion 4:

Table 20: The orthographic analysis of 77 robo- types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthographic analysis</th>
<th>Out of 77</th>
<th>% of 77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robo + Word</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>89.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo + Clip</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robo + Compound</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that robo- is functioning as an affix in 77 (100%) cases. However, of these 77, 5 (6.5%) display a graphic overlap between the attached element and the source word robot. Consequently, the best analysis of these types is as a blend. This means that robois, in fact, only functioning as an affix in 72 (93.5%) of the types.

Irrespective of the analysis of robo-, types in which there is an overlap between the string and the attached element are best analysed as blends. This accounts for 5 (6.5%) of the cases.

One further aspect worth noting is that in 22 of the types the attached element begins with a capital letter, in spite of the fact that the capital falls within the middle of the form. As with the equivalent forms in compu-, the capital letter in the middle of the form does have the affect of halting the flow of the word - something that is neither typical of blends or derivations, but would be particularly damaging to a seamless fusion in a blend. These capital letters, then, perhaps indicate that the types containing them would be best not viewed as blends.

Criterion 4b:

robo- is an initial string so this criterion is not applicable.
Criterion 5:

Table 21: The internal relationships of the 77 robo- types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
<th>Out of 77</th>
<th>% of 77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount displaying internal relationships</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and no phonic overlap</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no internal relationship</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>93.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A3.3

Analysis of the borderline splinter / suffix -ercise (from exercise)

Criterion 1:

-ercise does not appear in any dictionary. It may be worth noting, however, that the forms dancercise andjazzercise both feature in the Complete Oxford. -ercise comes from the word exercise and is used to represent this word.

Criterion 2:

It is not really possible to describe the meaning of the string -ercise without reference to the source word exercise.

Criterion 3:

There are 13 instances in the corpus, which sort into 8 types. The following table lists the types, along with an analysis of their orthography and internal element relationships.
Table 22: Words in the corpus ending in -ercise (excluding exercise, regarded as the initial form):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>orthography</th>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boxercise 5</td>
<td>boxercise 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word + ercise</td>
<td>Semantic. OL (x)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facercise 1</td>
<td>Facercises 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word (-e) + ercise</td>
<td>OL (e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jazzercise 5</td>
<td>jazzercise 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word + ercise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mousercise 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Word (-e) + ercise</td>
<td>OL (e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuttercise 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + ercise</td>
<td>OL (er)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powercise 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + ercise</td>
<td>OL (er)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexercises 1</td>
<td>sexercise 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word + ercise</td>
<td>Semantic. OL (ex)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criterion 4:

Table 23: The orthographic analysis of the 8 -ercise types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthographic analysis</th>
<th>Out of 8</th>
<th>% of 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word + ercise</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word (-e) + ercise</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that -ercise is functioning as an affix in 8 (100%) cases. However, of these 8, 6 (75%) display a graphic overlap between the attached element and the source word exercise. Consequently, the best analysis of these types is as a blend. This means that -ercise is, in fact, only functioning as an affix in 2 (25%) of the types.

Irrespective of the analysis of -ercise, types in which there is an overlap between the string and the attached element are best analysed as blends. This accounts for 6 (75%) of the cases.
Criterion 4b:
2 of the types, *mousercise* and *facercise*, could be analysed as being made up of a word without a terminal *e + ercise*. This would mean that *ercise* has attached using the standard suffix spelling rule. However, the best analysis of these types is as complete words sharing an overlap with a splinter *ercise* at the point of fusion. Consequently, the fact that these types only retain one *e* actually gives more weight to the argument that they are best analysed as blends and, thus, that *ercise* is best analysed as a splinter.

Criterion 5:

Table 24: The internal relationships of the 8 *ercise* types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
<th>Out of 8</th>
<th>% of 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of internal relationships</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic overlap</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic overlap only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic relationship</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no internal relationship</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A3.4

Analysis of the borderline splinter/suffix -(u)mentary (from documentary)

Criterion 1:

-(u)mentary does not appear in any dictionary. It comes from the word documentary and is used to represent this word. No words ending in -mentary, meaning 'factual media broadcast on the subject of', feature in the Complete OED other than the initial base form documentary.

Criterion 2:

-(u)mentary is used to mean "a factual programme or film about as specified" but, as this is what the source word documentary actually means, it is not really fair to say that it can be described without reference to the source word.

Criterion 3:

There are 24 instances in the corpus, which sort into 15 types. The following table lists the types, along with an analysis of their orthography and internal element relationships.
### Table 25: Words in the corpus ending in -(u)mentary/ies (excluding documentary, regarded as the initial form):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>orthography</th>
<th>Internal relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chocumentary 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clip + umentary</td>
<td>OL (oc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dinomentary 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>borderline string + 'mentary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dyke-umentary 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + umentary</td>
<td>(P) OL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>facumentary 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>splinter (fact) + umentary</td>
<td>OL (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hip-hopumentary 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compound + umentary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mockumentary 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mocumentaries 1</td>
<td>mocumentary 2$^2$</td>
<td>mocumentaries 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>splinter (mock) + umentary</td>
<td>OL (oc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plugumentary 2</td>
<td>pluf;umentaries 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word + umentary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>popumentary 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clip + umentary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockumentary 2</td>
<td>Rockumentaries 1</td>
<td>rockumentary 45</td>
<td>rockumentaries 8</td>
<td>word + umentary</td>
<td>(P) OL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rock-umentary 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + umentary</td>
<td>(P) OL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sexumentary 2</td>
<td>sexumentaries 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word + umentary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shockumentaries 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + umentaries</td>
<td>(P) OL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>soapumentary 1</td>
<td>soapumentaries 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word + umentary</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This is one of the two types in which the splinter is mentary rather than umentary. Here, the choice is explained by the fact that the initial element, dino, ends in a vowel, and if the u of documentary had been utilised rather than the o of dinosaur then the form, dinumentary, would not be transparent and would not, thus, serve its purpose.

2. Both tokens appeared in the same article. This could, then, be a single author's stylistic choice or, perhaps more likely, a misspelling.
Criterion 4:

Table 26: The orthographic analysis of the 15 -(u)mentary types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthographic analysis</th>
<th>Out of 15</th>
<th>% of 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word + (u)mentary</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound + (u)mentary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clip + (u)mentary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline string + (u)mentary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinter + (u)mentary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This is the second type in which the terminal splinter is *mentary* rather than *umentary*. The choice in this instance cannot be explained as easily as in the case of *dinomentary* as the alternative, *soapumentary*, is in fact, utilised (though four and a half years later) within the same newspaper corpus and is a more perfect blend. Also, the alternative *soapumentary* is, if anything more transparent. However, transparency here is not an issue as the word is explained in the context:

   It’s a cross between a soap opera and a documentary, so the word is soapumentary of docusoap

(Here it is interesting to note that the alternate *soapumentary* is NOT explained – but it does occur for a half years later by which time the splinter was, perhaps more well used (twice the amount of *mentary* form types (12) had occurred in the corpus by the time that soapumentary was coined than at the point when soapumentary occurred (6)). In a similar vein, over twice the amount of tokens had been used (57 Vs 25 by 9802 since 9308), and the are reasonably high amounts of token usage, so the splinter *umentary* by February 1998 was fairly easily recognisable). The choice of *soapumentary* can only really be put down to an individual writer’s stylistic choice, because *soapymenty* and *soapumentary* mean the same thing and come from the same two words I have treated them as differently spelt instances of the same type.

2. Whilst this cannot really be seen as a blend of a pre-existing item, it is certainly a lexical contraction.
The above table indicates that -(u)mentary is functioning as an affix in 11 (73.3%) cases. However, of these 11, 1 (6.7%) displays a graphic overlap between the attached element and the source word documentary. Consequently, the best analysis of this type is as a blend. This means that -(u)mentary is functioning as an affix in 10 (66.7%) of the types.

Irrespective of the analysis of -(u)mentary, types in which there is either an overlap between the string and the attached element or in which the attached element is a splinter (regardless of overlap) are best analysed as blends. This accounts for 4 (26.7%) of the cases.

**Criterion 4b:**

None of the above attached elements take a spelling fix when joining -(u)mentary.

**Criterion 5:**

**Table 27: The internal relationships of the 15 -(u)mentary types:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
<th>Out of 15</th>
<th>% of 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number displaying internal relationships</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic overlap</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonic overlap only</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic relationship</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntactic relationship</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no relationship</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of the borderline splinter I suffix -tainment (from entertainment)

Criterion 1:

-tainment does not appear in any dictionary. It comes from the word entertainment and is used to represent this word.

Criterion 2:

It is not really possible to describe the meaning of the string -tainment without reference to the source word entertainment.

Criterion 3:

There are 19 instances in the corpus, which sort into 14 types. The following table lists the types, along with an analysis of their orthography and internal element relationships.
Table 28: Words in the corpus ending in *-tainment* (excluding *entertainment*, regarded as the initial form):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/c singular</th>
<th>U/c plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>orthography</th>
<th>Internal relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advertainment 1</td>
<td>overlapping word + tainment</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agri-tainment 1</td>
<td>clip + tainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architainment 2</td>
<td>splinter (architecture) + tainment</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centretainment 1</td>
<td>word + tainment</td>
<td>(P)OL (entre=enter)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confrotainment 1</td>
<td>splinter (confront) + tainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digitainment 1</td>
<td>splinter (digital) + tainment</td>
<td>OL (ta)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eatertainment 2</td>
<td>eatertainment 4</td>
<td>word + ertainment</td>
<td>OL (ter)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edutainment 3</td>
<td>edutainment 55</td>
<td>splinter + tainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gendertainment 1</td>
<td>splinter + hyphen + tainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humilitainment 1</td>
<td>word + tainment</td>
<td>OL (er)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infotainment 16</td>
<td>infotainment 94</td>
<td>clip + tainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info-tainment 14</td>
<td>clip + hyphen + tainment</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internetainment 1</td>
<td>overlapping word + tainment</td>
<td>OL (ta)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tentertainment 1</td>
<td>word + ertainment</td>
<td>OL (ent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 It is hard to imagine why this form was used rather than *confrontainment*. It is possible that it was just a mistyping. However, as there is no evidence to this effect, it is necessary to analyse it as it is, which is as a blend of splinter + *tainment*, regardless of how *-tainment* is analysed.
Criterion 4:

Table 29: The orthographic analysis of the 14 -tainment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthographic analysis</th>
<th>Out of 14</th>
<th>% of 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word + tainment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clip + tainment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word overlapping with tainment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinter + tainment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word + ertainment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that -tainment is functioning as an affix in only 4 (28.6%) cases. However, in 1 of the 4 cases (gendarertainment), there is a graphic overlap between the attached element and the source word entertainment. Consequently, the best analysis of this type is as a blend. This means that -tainment is, in fact, only functioning as an affix in 3 (21.4%) of the types.

Irrespective of the analysis of -tainment, types in which there is either an overlap between the string and the attached element or in which the attached element is a splinter (regardless of overlap) are best analysed as blends. This accounts for 11 (78.6%) of the cases.

In 2 of the cases (eatertainment and Tentertainment) the tainment of the terminal element cannot possibly be analysed as a suffix but rather must be analysed as a splinter of entertainment. This is because the er apparent in the types must have come from the source word entertainment as it cannot be analysed as belonging to the attaching words. Thus, in these 2 types tainment is certainly not functioning as a suffix.

Criterion 4b:

None of the above attached elements take a spelling fix when joining to -tainment.
Criterion 5:

Table 30: The internal relationships of the 14 -tainment types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
<th>Out of 14</th>
<th>% of 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number displaying internal relationships</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic overlap</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonic overlap only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no internal relationship</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A3.6

Analysis of the borderline splinter / suffix -tastic (from fantastic)

Criterion 1:

-tastic does not appear in any dictionary. However, as mentioned in section 9.2.1, I am aware of at least one citation of -tastic as an affix (even though it was not from linguistic literature but was, in fact, from the Independent Newspaper). -tastic comes from the word fantastic and is used to represent this word.

Criterion 2:

-tastic is used to mean "excellent" or "brilliant". Fantastic has these connotations also, but puts across suggestions of the improbable and unbelievable as well. Consequently, -tastic can be seen as having refined the meaning of fantastic and should, thus, be analysed as being imbued with autonomous meaning.

Criterion 3:

There are 51 instances in the corpus, which sort into 48 types. The following table lists the types, along with an analysis of their orthography and internal element relationships.
Table 31: Words in the corpus ending in -tastic (excluding fantastic, regarded as the initial form):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>orthography</th>
<th>Internal relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adtastic 1</td>
<td>Clip + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appletastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backslaptastic 1</td>
<td>lexical string + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat-tastic 1</td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boffin-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OL (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boomtastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bricktastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calfeinetastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(P)OL (ne=n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chart-tastic 1</td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctastic 1</td>
<td>Clip + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubtastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craptastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dance-tastic 1</td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do{?tastic 2</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ef{?o-tastic 1</td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factastic 1</td>
<td>factastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G and P similarity(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fantastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G and P similarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fantastic 1</td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G and P similarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fanny-tastic 1</td>
<td>word + hyphen + space + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G and P similarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat-catastic 1</td>
<td>compound + tastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) There is no graphic or phonic overlap between the attached word and the string –tastic or the source word fantastic. However, there is a vlear graphic and phonic similarity between the source word fantastic and the lexeme fantastic, so this must be seen as a motivated form. Thus, graphic and phonic similarity (rather than overlap) needs to be introduced as another internal relationship.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>orthography</th>
<th>Internal relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flan-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td>OL (an)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funtastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glastonbury-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + space + tastic</td>
<td>OL (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jazztastic 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurassictastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naftastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oliJ?opo-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Splinter (oliJ?opoly) + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>party-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poptastic 9</td>
<td>poptastic 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riff-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rocktastic 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>santastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>overlapping word + tastic</td>
<td>OL (anta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shal/tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaptastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slimtastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spenn-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpinalTaptastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lexical string + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sport-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clip + hyphen + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steptastic 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + tastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tastic 3(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No attached element</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teentastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clip + tastic</td>
<td>OL (n)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) in two of the three instances, there is a space between the preceding word and tastic: funny-tastic and Glastonbury-tastic. These two are types in their own right and are dealt with as such. The third type is in a discussion of the terms shagtastic and shagadelic used in the ‘Austin Powers’ films. tastic is cited as a suffix in this instance, which inherently detracts from its autonomous usage.
Criterion 4:

Table 32: The orthographic analysis of the 48 -tastic types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C Plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Internal relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tinsel-tastic 1</td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tou ee-tastic 1</td>
<td>word + hyphen + tastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tune-tastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vantastic 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthographic Analysis</th>
<th>Out of 48</th>
<th>% of 48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word + tastic</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>79.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clip + tastic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound + tastic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexical string + tastic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word overlapping with tastic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinter + tastic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No attached element</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that -tastic is functioning as an affix in 45 (95.8%) cases. However, of these 45, 5 (10.4%) display a graphic overlap between the attached element and the source word fantastic. Consequently, the best analysis of these types is as a blend. This means that -tastic is, in fact, only functioning as an affix in 40 (83.3%) of the types.

Irrespective of the analysis of -tastic, types in which there is either an overlap between the string and the attached element or in which the attached element is a splinter (regardless of overlap) are best analysed as blends. This accounts for 7 (14.6%) of the cases.
In 1 token of 1 type, *-tastic* appears without any attached element. However, as highlighted in footnote 2 above, this occurrence happens within a discussion of suffixes. Consequently, as was the case with the equivalent autonomous *-holic* type (as discussed in section 7.4.1.4), this metalinguistic mention cannot count as autonomous usage and actually gives further weight to the argument that *-tastic* is best analysed as a productive suffix.

**Criterion 4b:**

None of the above attached elements take a spelling fix when joining to *-tastic*.

**Criterion 5:**

**Table 33: The internal relationships of the 48 *-tastic* types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
<th>Out of 48</th>
<th>% of 48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number displaying internal relationships</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic overlap</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonic overlap only</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic similarity</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no internal relationship</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>83.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A3.7

Analysis of the borderline splinter / suffix -to pia (from utopia)

Criterion 1:

-topia, standing for anything connected to Utopia, does not appear in any consulted dictionary. It has, though, been referred to in the literature. Bauer considers -topia when he talks of cases leading to 'the re-evaluation of some sequence of phonemes as an affix' (Bauer 1983: 236) and states -topia as a possible example of this. While this is not a clear sign that -topia is best analysed as a suffix, it shows that it is an established string and has been contemplated as a candidate for the cross-over from a splinter to a suffix since at least 1983.

Criterion 2:

-topia can be described as "a paradise (for as specified)" without reference to the source word Utopia, but it still retains a close association with this word which, in spite of its literal translation as "no place", has also come to have connotations of joy and harmony.

Criterion 3:

There are 39 instances in the corpus, which sort into 31 types. The following table lists the types, along with an analysis of their orthography and internal element relationships.
Table 34: Words in the corpus ending in -topia (excluding Utopia, regarded as the initial form):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>Othography</th>
<th>Internal Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atopia 1</td>
<td>atopias 1</td>
<td>Prefix + topia</td>
<td>Overlapping ICF(^1) + topia</td>
<td>OL (to)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autopia 5</td>
<td>autopia 1</td>
<td>Overlapping ICF(^1) + topia</td>
<td>OL (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blutopia 1</td>
<td>Blutopias 1</td>
<td>Word (-e) + topia(^2) (could be utopia)</td>
<td>OL (u)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartopia 2</td>
<td>Blutopias 1</td>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td>OL (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computopia 4</td>
<td>Computopias 4</td>
<td>Borderline string + topia (could be utopia rather than -topia)</td>
<td>OL (u)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinotopia 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prefix + topia</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dystopia 4</td>
<td>Dystopias 3</td>
<td>Prefix + topia</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dystopia 113</td>
<td>dystopias 17</td>
<td>Prefix + topia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>daytopia 1</td>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>digitopia 2</td>
<td>Splinter + topia</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dreartopia 1</td>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ectopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>ICF(^3) + topia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ectopia 16</td>
<td>Overlapping word + topia</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruitopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coretopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) I have analysed auto form, as classified in the OED. However, it could also be seen as a clip.

\(^{2}\) It is impossible to say whether blue lost its final e as a spelling fix to join with –topia or as a part of the splintering process, so that there could be a complete graphic overlap with the source word utopia. The first method would give much weight to the premise that –topia is best analysed as a suffix, whereas the second supports the fact that it is still a splinter. There is no way to resolve this and I can only note the problem. I am analysing blue orthographically as word minus terminal e, as this is clearly what it is, but intimating that this is because of a spelling fix may well be misleading.

\(^{3}\) I have analysed eco as a clip of ecological, as classified in the OED.

\(^{4}\) 8806: ‘ectopia is defined as ‘displacementm anomaly of situation or relation.’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U/C singular</th>
<th>U/C plural</th>
<th>L/C singular</th>
<th>L/C plural</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Internal Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hippietopia 1</td>
<td>hippietopia 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insectopia 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overlapping word + topia</td>
<td>OL(t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intopia 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>my-topia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overlapping clip + topia (literature)</td>
<td>OL (t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intopia 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petopia 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overlapping word + topia</td>
<td>OL(t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>pornotopia 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overlapping clip + topia</td>
<td>OL (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornotopia 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>subtopia 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prefix + topia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtopia 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teletopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>technotopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clip' + topia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomtopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + topia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + topia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your-topia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + hyphen + topia</td>
<td>P similarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zootopia 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>word + topia</td>
<td>P Similarity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I have analysed porno as a clop, but it could be seen as an initial combining form. Both of these functions of porno are listed in the OED.
2. I have analysed techno as a clip, but it could be seen as an initial combining form. Both of these function of techno are listed in the OED.
3. The context of this type makes clear that the best analysis of tele is as a clip of telecommunications:
   The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications promoted the Teletopia project in 1982-3 in which 63 regional centres were designated to experiment with videotext, cable TV and a variety of data communications systems a city-wide scale.
4. Whilst neither Your-toia nor Zootopia has a straight-forward phonic overlap, they both display clear phonetic motivations (see section 8.5.3)
**Criterion 4:**

Table 35: The orthographic analysis of the 31 -topia types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Othographic analysis</th>
<th>Out of 31</th>
<th>% of 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word + topia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word (-e) + topia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clip + topia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word overlapping with topia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clip overlapping with topia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICF overlapping with topia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinter + topia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline string</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICF + topia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that -topia is functioning as a suffix in 16 (51.6%) cases. However, of these 16, 1 (3.2%) displays a graphic overlap between the attached element and the source word utopia (blutopia). As discussed in footnote 2, above, it is impossible to say whether this type is best analysed as a blend or as a derivation utilising a typical spelling rule. My own feeling is that it is probably a blend, but this is disputable. If the terminal element in blutopia is analysed as a splinter of utopia, then -topia could only be said to be functioning in a manner typical to affixes in 15 (48.4%) of the types.

Irrespective of the analysis of -topia, types in which there is either an overlap between the string and the attached element or in which the attached element is a splinter (regardless of overlap) are best analysed as blends. This accounts for 10 (32.3%) of the cases. While a suffix can overlap with any element or attach to a splinter to form a blend, this should not be a usual function, so 32.3% does seem like rather a large percentage if -topia were to be analysed as a suffix.
Similarly (unless there is overlap and the final type is thus a blend), a suffix should not combine with either an initial combining form or a prefix, so -topia is functioning in a distinctly unsuffix-like manner in 6 (19.4%) of the types.

**Criterion 4b:**

As discussed already, the attaching word blue in the type blutopia loses its terminal e. This could either be a result of the splintering process (so as to aid a complete overlap with the source word utopia) or it could indicate that -topia has attached using a standard suffix spelling rule. I think that the first option is the more likely one, but it is impossible to be certain.

**Criterion 5:**

Table 36: The internal relationships of the 31 -topia types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal relationships</th>
<th>Out of 31</th>
<th>% of 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number displaying internal relationships</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and phonic overlap</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonic overlap only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonic similarity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic relationship</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no internal relationship</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>