



DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION

LT6581 PROJECT

**Analysis of Chinglish Words in
Internet Language in Mainland China:
An Application of the Memetics Theory**

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Abstract

With the popularity of computer and Internet, the Internet language is in the rapid development, which has huge influence on daily communication, such as the use of Chinglish words. Chinglish words have been regarded as the non-standard form, but nowadays are increasingly accepted by people and frequently used in communication. Thus they are considered as newly-formed words, which can reflect different social functions. What's more, in the process of communication, some of them convey the idea of a unit of cultural transmission, or a unit of imitation, and therefore become strong memes if successfully passing through the replication.

The present study investigates the frequency of Chinglish words formed by different processes in the Sina Microblog and their social functions. Also the degree of familiarity and the condition of use about Chinglish words in mainland China, and people's attitude towards the use of Chinglish words were conducted by a social survey. The Chinglish words collected from previous studies are divided into four formation processes, namely, blending, insertion, compounding and affixation. Among four formation processes, data collection from the Sina Microblog shows that Chinglish words formed by affixation is used in highest frequency, which also express various social functions. From the result of social survey, participants from mainland China are most familiar with the Chinglish words formed by affixation process and have used them in the daily communication. It is indicated that the findings of data collection from Sina Microblog is consistent with the result of social survey. And only a small part of Chinglish words is maintained in the cultural revolution.

In other words, the Chinglish words convey the idea of units of cultural information, namely, meme in the cultural revolution. However, not all Chinglish words can be survived in this process, unless they successful pass through the 4-stage

replication process, namely, assimilation, retention, expression and transmission, and then selected as strong memes in the cultural revolution. Therefore, Chinglish words formed by affixation process used in high frequency successfully pass through the replication process and become strong memes, which are maintained in the cultural revolution and promote the development by new creation of social function.

Key words: Chinglish word; cultural evolution; meme; Memetics theory

1. Background of the Study

With the improvement of the age, computer and Internet have become one of the most essential parts in daily life. Moreover, social platforms increasingly appear, such as website forums and microblogs, which provide opportunities for people to express various opinions from different places via Internet. During this process, Internet language, as a new language register, develops in a burgeoning speed and become increasingly influential, and thus newly-formed words, like Chinglish, gets a quick spread by the promotion of social media and some of newly-developing expressions are gradually accepted by general public. Therefore, they become a new type of units of cultural information, meme, in the cultural revolution (Dawkins, 1976).

1.1 Origin and Definition of *Chinglish*

English first arriving China dates back to 1637, when British trading ships reached Macau and Guangzhou (Canton)---the southern area of China. It firstly spoken by Chinese dates from the 1740s, however the term “pidgin English” didn’t appear until mid-19th century, and from the late 18th to the early 19th century, ‘broken English’, ‘jargon’, or ‘mixed dialect’ were the unofficial names called in Canton (Bolton, 2002). In the 18th century, Chinese Pidgin English played the role as a lingua franca for trade between British people and businessmen of Cantonese-speaking Chinese, and this proto-Chinglish term “pidgin” originated as a Chinese mispronunciation of the English word “business”. From 1839 to 1842, Pidgin English spread to north where had important ports, like Shanghai and Ningbo. In the late 19th century, the usage of Pidgin English had a tendency to decline when Standard English began to be taught at school. Therefore, Pidgin English could be seen as the predecessor of Chinglish.

Before moving to the definition of Chinglish, there are some related concepts should be distinguished. The first one is “*standard language*”, which is applied to a variety of a spoken or written language of a country or other linguistic area and is generally considered the most correct and acceptable form, as Standard English and Standard American. It is the definition from Oxford English Dictionary (Net. [1]). Secondly, “*interlanguage*”. James (2001) gives a rough definition, namely, a half way position between native language and target language, which is a continuum that learners infinitely close to the state of native speaker but cannot reach it. Next, is an idea of “*international English*”. It is a concept of English, regarded as a global language for communication in all dialects, which is a concept similar to “*global English*”, namely, “the English language as used internationally, esp. with or among non-native English speakers”, according to the Oxford English Dictionary (Net. [2]). Additionally, there is a very similar concept with “Chinglish”, that is “*China English*”. The Chinese scholar Ge (1980) first differentiates two concepts in his article when he talks about the translation of Chinese special terms and expressions. And then Li (1993) makes a distinction between these two concepts and gives a definition of China English - China English takes the normative English as the core concept, which is to express the special and unique objects or events in China society and cultural field, without the intervention and influence of native language. Moreover, it becomes a part of English communication showing in vocabulary, sentence structure and discourse by the means of transliteration, borrowing and semantic shift.

Li (1993) also gives an explanation of the concept “*Chinglish*”, namely, the deformed English and is used by Chinese English learner under the influence of native language, which is incomprehensible or unacceptable for English-native speakers. Wei & Fei (2003) define Chinglish as an interlanguage in several aspects: Chinese-style

syntax with English words, Chinese pronunciation or grammatical variations follow Standard English rules. However, these criteria correspond to the definition of China English above, which are incapable in this study. Eaves (2001) analyzes Chinglish, Chinese English and China English, and she gives a definition of Chinglish, that is a nonsensical form of language, which is identified as an attempt at English, but usually produced in a low skill level.

In this study, the concept of “Chinglish” follows Li’s definition, which is ungrammatical and not acceptable by most native English speakers.

1.2 Studies of Linguistic Features of *Chinglish* in Mainland China

The phenomenon of Chinglish is prevailing in mainland China. According to the previous studies, a large number of Chinese scholars conclude features of Chinglish in different aspects based on large data analysis. In the aspect of pronunciation, negative transfer of mother tongue is one of the main reasons that causes Chinglish pronunciation (Wang, 2007; Li, 2011; Shen, 2014). No distinction on long vowels and short vowels, addition and reduction of phonetic sounds, replaced phonetic sounds, confused allophones and no liaison and confusion on stresses sound are concluded as main features of Chinglish pronunciation (Huang, 2009; Li, 2011).

In the other linguistic levels, previous studies mainly focus on the academic writing and translation/interpretation to analyze features of Chinglish. In the lexical level, misuse of words, expressions and collocations (including parts of speech, commendatory and derogatory terms), redundant vocabulary (nouns, verbs, modifiers, synonyms), improper word order and parallel structure, overuse of verbs with Chinese linguistic feature are the main characteristics. In the syntactic level, main features are concluded as noun plague, run-on sentences, sentence order, improper voice, the

predicate verb plague, missing or illogic subject, the placement of phrases and clauses, dangling modifiers, parallel structure, and logic connectives (Pinkham, 2000; Li & Hui, 2008; Wang, 2008; Shui, 2010; Liu, 2012; Zhang, 2014; Yi, 2013; Lv, 2016). The reasons that Chinglish occurs in the discourse level in the sample writings are the lack of the knowledge of the use of the cohesive devices and negative transfer of Chinese thought pattern. (Zhang, 2013).

1.3 Memetics Theory

Memetics theory is on the basis of instinct theory with the combination of Darwin's theory of evolution to explain the rule of cultural evolution.

The word "meme" was first come up with by Richard Dawkins, the British ethologist and evolutionary biologist, in his book *The Selfish Gene* in 1976, which means "a unit of cultural transmission, or a unit of imitation" (Dawkins, 1976). According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the explanation of "meme" is "a cultural element or behavioral trait whose transmission and consequent persistence in a population, although occurring by non-genetic means (esp. imitation), is considered as analogous to the inheritance of a gene" (Net. [3]). What's more, Dawkins takes the process of cultural transmission to analogy by the evolution rules of biology. In general, there are two phases for the formation of the definition of "meme": the first stage is seemed as the culture heredity unit or imitation unit (*ibid.*); the second stage is viewed as the information unit in the brain, which exists as a replicator (Dawkins, 1982).

After the new concept proposing, it becomes the hot topic that is discussed and studies by linguists and scholars.

Daniel Dennett, the American philosopher and cognitive scientist, is one of the representatives and he applies "meme" to figure out whether it can be last for long time

as gene, and the latter one to analyze Darwin's powerful idea on a new foundation (Dennett, 1991, 1995).

In 1999, another linguist, Susan Blackmore, the student of Darwin, published her book *The Meme Machine*. Blackmore believes that meme is the counterpart of gene and imitation is the core of Memetics Theory. From the view of Blackmore, she explains her opinion on the term "meme", which refers to memetic information that information can be copied by a process of 'imitation' (Blackmore, 1999). In her book, she illustrates that the evolution of human culture in a memetic way, namely, the culture phenomenon passes on by imitation, and she states that based on the imitation of culture information, memes transfer units, mainly by imitation to copy, spread and development of information.

In the same year, Heylighen (1999) states that meme replication is described as a 4-stage process, and in order to be replicated, a meme must pass successfully through this four subsequent stages, namely, assimilation, retention, expression and transmission. Also, at each stage, there is selection, which means that some memes will be eliminated during the process.

As the presence of "meme", there is a heated discussion in the western academic field, however, after around thirty years, the concept of "meme" didn't raise scholars' attention in China until in 1998, Jilin People's Publishing House firstly translated the Dawkin's *The Selfish Gene* and Blackmore's *The Meme Machine* in 2001. At the beginning, the application of the new theory to illustrate social cultural phenomena, but linguistic scholars didn't pay attention to this theory until 2005. From the data according to the CNKI, there is an upsurge on applying Memetics Theory (search "模因论" as the keyword) after 2008.

In regard to the translation of “meme”, there are many versions in China academic field. According to the Xie (2008)’s statistics, there are 10 versions on “meme”, namely “觅母”, “拟子”, “谜米”, “敏因”, “文化基因”, “理念因子” “糜母”, “慕姆”, and “模因”. Based on the different versions, the translation is mainly via transliteration, free translation and the combination of transliteration and free translation (*ibid.*). At present, the translation of “模因” from He (2003) is widely accepted by scholars in academic field. In China, the study on “meme” or Memetics Theory can be mainly divided into four directions, namely the theory itself, the application on linguistics, translation and language teaching.

1.4 Previous Studies on *Chinglish* in the Internet from the Perspective of Memetics Theory

At present, Chinglish expressions, like words and phrases are quite lively in the Internet language. Because of its rapid development, scholars tend to figure out the formation reasons, and apply Memetics Theory to do the research regarding the development of Chinglish words in the Internet.

In the lexical level, new-creation, blending, insertion, compounding and affixation are the main processes to create Chinglish words (Mou, 2011; Peng, 2011; Yang & Liu, 2011). Mou (2011) states that the inter-influence of China and western culture promotes the population of Internet culture and replication (imitation) of meme in Internet English. Furthermore, Xue (2014) supplements the causes of popularity of Chinglish, namely, the Internet Chinglish corresponds to the features of strong meme, the features of Internet Chinglish itself, the creative host of Internet Chinglish meme, and a free and open platform for the spread of Internet Chinglish meme. According to the scholar Yue (2015), Chinglish have been accepted as the strong memes, because their features

satisfy the criteria of replication, and after assimilation, retention, expression and communication, it can be noticed, understood, accepted and used by people in daily communication based on the study of development of Chinglish from the Internet.

2. The Present Study

2.1 Aims of the Study

According to the previous studies, the materials of Chinglish are mostly chosen from academic writing or formal translation and interpretation. Internet, as a public platform, in which the circumstance is less formal and causal, and thus words, phrases or sentences that people choose to use are personal and natural, which is totally different from formal academic writing. Also, the Internet language, as a new language register, has its academic value to be the linguistic materials. Additionally, for those study materials from the Internet, they mainly focus on the causes and formation process of lexical items.

Therefore, the present research project collects materials from Internet language—a more causal register, namely, from Sina Microblog, in this study, and then to investigate the formation process of the Chinglish words used in highest frequency. The reason to select materials from Sina Microblog is that it is one of the most prevailing and popular social platform in China, in which attracts young people to share their moments and express their opinions. Additionally, without any registration restriction, the number of user is huge and thus the popular expressions can spread widely and quickly. Moreover, the degree of familiarity and the condition of use about Chinglish words in mainland China, and people's attitude towards the use of Chinglish words are conducted by a social survey. The research questions are stated below:

- 1) To find out popular Chinglish words from previous studies;
- 2) To investigate the frequency of the popular Chinglish words and figure out the formation process of the most frequently used Chinglish words, and their social functions;
- 3) To figure out whether people from mainland China are familiar with those Chinglish words or not and the use condition;
- 4) To investigate the attitude of people from mainland China towards the use of Chinglish words in communication;
- 5) To apply Memetics Theory to analyze the development of Chinglish words.

2.2 Methodology

In the present research project, the data collection mainly consists of two parts, one is from Sina Microblog, another one is based on a social survey.

2.2.1 Data Collected from Sina Microblog

In the first part, certain Chinglish words were selected from the Internet. All of them presented with relatively high frequency in the published articles, newspapers or thesis according to the previous studies. Secondly, each word was searched in the Sina Microblog, in which was very popular in mainland China with huge membership, for related data collection from January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017.

2.2.2 Survey

The second part is a social survey. The survey was presented in the form of questionnaire. The title of the questionnaire is *Newly-formed Words in Social Communication*, in order to avoid the bias on the word *Chinglish*, thus the survey applied *newly-formed words* to replace the word *Chinglish*.

The questionnaire contained 14 questions, including the basic personal information of participants, namely, the place they grew up, age, education level and the use of social platforms. And the rest questions asked the familiarity of words formed different process, the situation of use and their attitudes towards Chinglish words using.

The target participants are aged from 16 to 35 with Bachelor's Degree or higher educational level that grew up in mainland China. The reason to limit the age and educational level is that the group aged from 16 to 35 were the most active subject in the social platform, who had high possibility to accept and use those newly-formed words. Additionally, the newly-formed words were selected from the data collection in the previous studies used in this questionnaire.

3. Analysis of Data from Sina Microblog

3.1 Chinglish Words Collected from Previous Studies

According to the previous studies, there are many different formation processes of Chinglish in the lexical level in the Internet, such as blending, insertion, compounding and affixation. Therefore, some typical Chinglish words are also collected from the same source.

Here is a chart of distribution of Chinglish words from the Internet according to the formation processes (Xue, 2014, Peng, 2011, Mou, 2011, Yang & Liu, 2011). And the Chinglish words collected below were used as key words searching in the Sina Microblog and the search results were used as data for analysis.

Table 1: Distribution of Chinglish Words from the Internet According to the Formation Process

Formation Process Chinglish words	Blending	Insertion	Compounding	Affixation
	animale	propoority	circusee	gelivable
	antizen	togayther	conferensleeping	jiujielity
	Chinsume		don' train	niubility
	divoice		eggcalm	undingable
	gunverment		emotionormal	ungelivable
	jokarlist		foulball	unkaoable
	sextary			
	smilence			
	sprother			
	stupig			
	suihide			
	livelihard			
	vegeteal			

3.2 Categorizations of Chinglish Words

The data collected in the present study are categorized into four types based on the formation process, namely, blending, insertion, compounding and affixation.

Here are some examples for each Chinglish words presented in the Sina Microblog (please refer to the *Appendix 1* for full collection):

3.2.1 Blending

- 1) Antizen: ant + izen (citizen) 蚁民

suggests that there are a lot of university students live a hard life

(1)突然发现曾爷爷是个很有精力的人呢，wiki是个好东西啊，澳洲从政的华人真的很少。建筑师和律师果然有前途。海外华人一般都专心糊口不谈政治的感觉。。所以自由折合东西真的很难讲。你有你说的自由，我也有充耳不闻的自由，不是吗？分享：草根 grassroot；网民 netizen；蚁族；猜猜 sheeple 是啥意思？

(the latest post is on Jan. 2014)

(2)As an example shown in the list of popular new words
(posted on Oct. 2013)

2) Animale: ani (animal) + male 男人天性

to express the nature of male

(3)超萌的 mini 手作小动物---le animal。

(as a French word, means “animal” in English)

(4)As a fashion brand shown in the post;

3) Chinsume: Chin (Chinese) + sumer (consumer) 中国消费者

Chinese spend money like water when shopping abroad

(5)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Jan. 2012)

4) Divoice: div (divorce) + voice (voice) 离婚宣言

divorcers read their divorce announcement aloud in the public

(6)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Jan. 2012)

5) Gunverment: gun + verment (government) 枪杆子政权

(7)同情核爆的无辜平民是可以，因为很多人没得选择，只能替

gunverment 买单。。。

(the last post is on Dec. 2016)

(8)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(posted on Nov. 2013)

6) Jokarlist: jok (joker) + arlist (journalist) 记者

netizens express their angry to journalists who do not take
responsibility to their reports

(9)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Oct. 2013)

7) Sextary: sex + tary (secretary) 秘书

reflects that an affair may exist between secretary and her boss

(10)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Oct. 2012)

8) Smilence: smi (smile) + lence)silence 笑而不语

have no choice, be reluctant

(11)老板中午安慰我：。。。像你们这样的大龄单身女青年还是还多的，我只能 smilence。

(12)讲一个好玩的。

前天晚上张晓寒跟我说：我要一部新的美剧。我：西部世界？

张晓寒睁大眼睛看着我很惊奇地问：你怎么知道就是西部世界这部剧呢？我：[smilence]

其实后来想想，两个人在一起生活久了，是会越来越趋同的。吃相同的饭菜，讨论相同的话题，久而久之，会潜移默化的受对方的影响。所谓夫妻相，大概也是这么个原理吧。

9) Sprother: spr (spring) + other (brother) 春哥

(a nickname from a Chinese female singer Li Yuchun, because “chun” is the character of her name, which means “spring” in English)

an idol who gives people spirit power

(13) [网上神句] Believe Sprother, live a longer life.

(posted on Apr. 2012)

(14) 伪娘们正在破坏我们的地球，他们太强大了，小朋友们，我们必须团结起来才能打败他们。Sprother! 赐予我们力量吧！

(posted on Jun. 2011)

10) Stupig: stu (stupid) + pig 笨猪

to describe the person who shows a lack of good judgment or intelligence

(15) 某些婆娘那你很棒很强哦 stupid 得寸进尺喽？

(16) 漫长考试周第三波—stupig 在图书馆玩 piupiupiu 然后一本正经穿过来的纸条。

(posted on Jun.2016)

11) Suihide: sui (suicide) + hide 躲猫猫

formed based on an event happened in Yunnan Province

(17) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Aug. 2013)

12) livelihard: liveli (livelihood) + hard 生活艰难

a hard life

(18) Livelihard 模式没有想象中的那么 hard，想到一句话， tough time will never last but tough people do。

(posted on Nov. 2015)

(19) Happy weekend, 老公的神秘礼物元俩是个牙刷, 下周即将进入
livelihard 模式, 自己选的路, 跪着也要走完

(the latest post is on Oct. 2015)

13) Vegeteal: vege (vegetable) + teal (steal) 偷菜

a name of a Chinese popular Internet game

(20) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on November. 2013)

3.2.2 Insertion

1) Propoorty: property + poor → propoorty 房地产 (惨)

to criticize the high price of house

(1) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Dec. 2015)

(2) [热门新词]热门新词学习:

propoorty 房地产 (惨) = property (固定资产, 房产) + poor

(穷) 亲, 今年打算买房了吗? 据说我们国家的房产叫 propoorty

(posted ion Feb. 2014)

2) Togayther: together + gay → togayther 终成眷侣

another translation on “终成眷侣” for gays, to show the tolerance
of Chinese youngsters to gays

(3) Let us togayther and dannnnnnnce.

(4) 十二所高校十三家动漫社联合献礼, 京华漫宴, 2017 让我们

togayther—交朋友, 很容易! 多多捧场!

3.2.3 Compounding

- 1) Circusee: circu (circus) + see → circusee 围观

a certain group of people express their attitude to a person, or a certain thing

- (1) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest related post is on Dec. 2015)

- 2) Confernsleeping: conference + sleeping → confernsleeping 中国式会议

Chinese officers sleep during the conference

- (2) A: 开什么会?

(a photo attached show that officers are sleeping in the conference)

B: 这种会有个专业单词叫: confernsleeping。

(the latest post is on Mar. 2010)

- (3) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Feb. 2010)

- 3) Don' train: don't + train → don' train 动车

to express the discontent emotion to the high price of bullet train

- (4) no related post from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 20, 2017 to use *don' train* to

express bullet train

- 4) Eggcalm: egg + calm → eggcalm 淡定, 冷静

to be calm down

- (5) 还是无法随心所欲的控制情绪, 越大越不淡定, eggcalm, 骚年

(the last related post is on April, 2015)

- 5) Emotionormal: emotion + normal 淡定 (习惯成自然)

first comes from the media which describes patients who are affected by Avian Influenza Virus

(6) 在自己生活的 motherland 过着一种莲子朝下的二次元生活。而且，理解的人均表示 emotionormal。

(posted on Nov. 2015)

(7) 年底这段波澜起伏的生活让我深切体会到不以物喜不以己悲是一种多么难能可贵的品质...把连休虽然没了，但好歹还是躲过了十天班，嗯，emotionormal。

(posted on Dec. 2014)

6) Foulball: foul (foot) + ball → foulball 中国足球

Chinese are disappointed at the performance of China football team

(8) no related post from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 20, 2017 to use *foulball* that related to Chinese football

3.2.4 Affixation

1) Gelivable: geli + vable → gelivable 给力

a person or an event is excellent or something meets someone's expectation

(1) 某个独一无二说用心唱歌的绝哥脑残粉也很 gelivable 喔。

(2) 只有经历过才会懂得。岁月的洗涤后留下的才是最真的。我最亲爱的们新年快乐，一定要健健康康开开心心，新的一年更要 gelivable。微博悄悄发哈哈，看得见的看不见的都实现

2) Jiujielity: jiujie + lity → jiujielity 纠结

in tangled with

(3) 会不会陷入到某个怪圈，走不出来 jiujielity。还是应该酷一点。

(the latest post is on Oct. 2016)

3) Niubility: niubi + lity → niubility 厉害

to express the surprising emotion to an extraordinary person or thing,
or to modify excellent persons or events

(4) 今天我开始切身体会到社会有多黑暗，你上头没人就是不行，朋友们攒人脉吧现在开始，我也会加油变成给别人办事的那种 niubility 的人士。

(5) 希望你们不要双标，抢官方 tag 你们也是 niubility

(6) 刚刚围观了一下最近两天的辱母案，整个事情经过太让我震惊了，不知道世界上还有这样的事情，暴力残暴的非法要债，还有不顾事实法律人情伦理的法院警察，还有济南警察，真是我见过最 niubility 的公安了哦。最后，于欢无罪，捅死一个算少，这件事真让我一个文科生震惊

(7) 内心富足，强大，辽阔，自由，是怎样一种 niubility 的人生

4) Undingable: un + ding + able: 坚持不住了

it's hard to hold on

(8) 连续几天再仓库发货发到一两点，undingable

(the latest post is on Dec. 2016)

5) Ungelivable: un + geli + vable → ungeilivable 不给力

not wonderful or without meeting someone's expectation

(9) 一穿新鞋就下雨，杠杠的，连天气预报都准的那么及时，掐着点下 so ungelivable。

(10)柴米油盐的周末时间过得好快，民田早晨爬起来上班我鄙视这

ungelivable 的交通。

6) Unkaoable: un + kao + able 不可靠的

unreliable

(11)这（考）试真是 unkaoable 啊！这 passablity 真的 too low 啊！想收

补考费只说啊老湿（老师）！说好的不改题呢！呢！！呢！！！！

(the latest post is on Jun. 2013)

3.3 Frequency of Chinglish Words in Each Category

Based on the data collected from Sina Microblog from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 31st, 2017, the frequency of use concerning these typical Chinglish is variable. Some of the words are seldom used in the microblog, but some are used in high frequency. Here is a table to show the frequency:

Table 2: The Frequency of Use Concerning the Chinglish Words on Sina Microblog from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 31st, 2017

Formation Process	Chinglish Word	Occurrence Times	Percentage (% of out of the total occurrence times of Chinglish words)
I. Blending			
	smilence	17	10%
	vegeteal	0	0%
	antizen	0	0%
	sextary	0	0%

	suihide	0	0%
	jokarlist	0	0%
	stupig	1	0.6%
	Chinsume	0	0%
	divoice	0	0%
	livelihard	0	0%
	animale	0	0%
	sprother	0	0%
	gunverment	0	0%
	Total:	18	10.6%
II. Insertion			
	togayther	6	3.6%
	propoorly	0	0%
	Total:	6	3.6%
III. Compounding			
	emotionormal	0	0%
	conferenssleeping	0	0%
	don' train	0	0%
	foulball	0	0%
	circusee	0	0%
	eggcalm	0	0%
	Total:	0	0%
IV. Affixation			
	ungelivable	5	3%
	gelivable	19	11.2%
	niubility	121	71.6%
	undingable	0	0%

	unkaoable	0	0%
	jiujielity	0	0%
	Total:	145	85.8%
Total:		169	100%

From the *Table 2* shown above, some Chinglish words are not used in the selected period and the last time of using them dates back to 2013, which indicates that they just appear in a short period of time but don't be maintained in the cultural revolution. It is shown that the highest frequency of use concerning the selected Chinglish words is formed by affixation process and these words are used with adjective function.

The Chinglish words formed by affixation process are different from the words formed by other processes. Affixation process is by adding affixes to Chinese Pinyin, directly showing the meaning of words from the surface if knowing the Chinese Pinyin and basic knowledge of English affixation. Looking at the English affixes, *un-*, *-able* and *-ity* are frequently used on the creation of Chinglish words, which are negative prefix, adjective suffix and noun suffix respectively.

Moreover, the Chinglish words formed by affixation are mostly to express the attitude or emotion, which can be used in any related or suitable situation, and new meanings can be produced in the creative using. While for the Chinglish words formed by other formation processes, they can only be used under certain situations or related subjects, which are mostly connected to the specific social phenomena. Here are some examples used Chinglish words formed by affixation:

- (1) 某个独一无二说用心唱歌的绝哥脑残粉也很 *gelivable* 喔。

The original meaning of *gelivable* is excellent or something meets someone's expectation. However, in this sentence, it is used with satiric meaning rather than to appreciate the event that person did in the sentence.

- (2) 希望你们不要双标，抢官方 tag 你们也是 niubility。

The original meaning of *niubility* is to praise something excellent, while in this sentence, the event “抢官方 tag” is an improper action, which should not be praised. Thus, here is used to express opposite meaning.

- (3) 刚刚围观了一下最近两天的辱母案，整个事情经过太让我震惊了，不知道世界上还有这样的事情，暴力残暴的非法要债，还有不顾事实法律人情伦理的法院警察，还有济南警察，真是我见过最 niubility 的公安了哦。最后，于欢无罪，捅死一个算少，这件事真让我一个文科生震惊

It is obvious that the writer was shocked by this serious event and expressed her anger according to the action of the police. Therefore, it is impossible to use the word *niubility* to praise the police but express the satiric and furious emotion.

- (4) “考研教室不让占座还叫什么考研教室，学校 niubility”。

The original meaning of *niubility* is to express the surprising emotion to some extraordinary persons or things, but here is to express the emotion of frustration and even satire to the school's regulation.

- (5) 啧啧啧 芒果真是 666 啊 我歌@我是歌手 真是炸天啊 洪涛大大真是 niubility 啊 “不换歌就淘汰”哎呦 真厉害 从歌 1 到现在 哪次不是利用完张杰就搞死 权利玩家就是厉害 可怜了雨中的他和他们

Here the writer uses the word *niubility* is not to praise Hong Tao, but to satirize him. Hong Tao is the chief director of the variety programme *Singer*, but the writer thinks that there is an inside story which is directed by Hong. Therefore, the word *niubility* is not to show the compliment to an excellent person, instead of to satirize him.

3.4 Replication and Social Function of Chinglish Words in Relation to the Memetics Theory

3.4.1 Replication of Chinglish Words

Moreover, for all Chinglish words that selected from previous studies, they must be used widely when they appear in the first time. Then a question showing up, why some newly-formed Chinglish words can be used even after a long period but others are not? It might be explained by Memetics Theory.

According to Blackmore (1999), she states that the evolution of human culture is in a memetic way, just like memes transfer units, namely, by imitation of culture information to copy, spread and development of information. Heylighen (1998) further divides the meme replication into 4-stage process, consisting of assimilation, retention, expression and transmission.

When a Chinglish word is created to reflect social phenomenon and used after the first time, a new host may independently discover it, so the presented expression must be sufficiently essential to attract the host's attention. Next, the host recognizes the expression that can be represented in the cognitive system. Furthermore, a new idea must connect to cognitive structures that already available to the individual. Finally, a host is willing to believe this new idea. In other word, the new expression should be noticed, understood and accepted by the new host via the recombination of existing cultural cognitive in the assimilation stage. Next, this newly-formed Chinglish word can only be survived if it is important enough and highly frequent used by strong selection. Then the newly-formed Chinglish word must be stored in the memory pattern and enter into a physical shape that can be perceived by others. The most common means of expression is speech and other forms like text, pictures and behavior are also

involved. In the Sina Microblog, as a public platform, a newly-formed Chinglish word will be presented again and again in the posts exposed to other potential new hosts if the expression is interesting enough for other to remember. The final step is transmission: an expression needs a physical carrier or medium to transmit without too much deformation, by whatever speech or text.

In a word, the newly-formed Chinglish words will be used, and exposed to potential new hosts in the replication loop to make it become a strong meme in the cultural revolution. That is to say, meme which only successfully pass through the 4-stage replication process can be maintained as strong meme in the cultural revolution. And this is the reason that some newly-formed Chinglish words are survived in the daily communication while some are not.

3.4.2 Social Function of Chinglish Words

When an event happens, it may attract people's attention if it has great influence on the whole society following a wide ranging of discussion. But why people choose to create a new word, instead of using the existed mother-tongue language in the context, like the examples that collected from Sina Microblog. It can be explained by the emotion expression. In some cases, the native language of emotion expression is too direct to embarrass others or cannot be better expressed by native language. In the meantime, the use and creation of those Chinglish words must be based on the shared cognition like social phenomena, which express cultural thinking, otherwise those words cannot be understood by others. Here are some examples:

- a) Chinsume: it “中国式游客” in Chinese

With the development of living standard, an increasing number of Chinese choose to travel overseas and the purchasing power of Chinese is also

surprising. Many Chinese consumers buy the luxury even cost a lot of time on lining, and if on sales day or Black Friday, big malls and shops will be fill with Chinese consumers. Therefore, the word is created to describe Chinese consumers who are crazy at shopping overseas.

- b) Conferensleeping: it means “中国式会议” in Chinese

The word reflects the phenomena when conference held by government. Some officials just sleep during the conference without paying any attention and giving suggestions to the meeting content, and their show-up only for the requirement. The word is created to criticize the bad behaviors of government officials.

- c) Don't train: it means “动车” in Chinese

Bullet train has become one of the main transportation vehicles in China, which is safe with high speed. But, nowadays, the price of this transportation vehicle is increasingly high and people is complaint about its price. Thus, people combine Pinyin *dong* (the first character of bullet train in Chinese) and *don't*, which has similar pronunciation, to express people's unsatisfied attitude towards high price.

- d) Foulball: it means “中国足球” in Chinese

The word is originated from *football*, but people create *foulball* to express their disappointed emotion on the performance of China football team. And *foul* and *foot* are similar in pronunciation.

- e) Jokarlist: it means “记者” in Chinese

The word blends the words *joker* and *journalist*. It is created to criticize those reporters who are irresponsible to their work. In the present day, some journalists don't write or report the news according to the fact but fabricate to

attract people’s attention for their purposes, such as better ratings and popularity.

f) Sextary: it means “秘书” or “女秘书” in Chinese

Nowadays the phenomena of the unmoral relation between the secretary and her superior frequently happen, therefore, Chinese netizens create the word “sextary” to describe those who is the secretary but having affair with her boss, which reflects the phenomena with negative connotation.

g) Together: it means “终成眷侣” in Chinese, but the subjects are gays.

At present, people’s opinions on homosexual relation or homosexual marriage become increasingly open and tolerant. Everyone has their freedom on the pursuit of love and marriage which shows the tolerance of Chinese youngers for gays with positive connotation when using this word.

h) Gelivable: it means “给力” in Chinese

The word is usually used with good connotation, to express the emotion when meeting out of one’s expectation. This word is widely used as an adjective and suitable in many good or excellent situations. However, sometimes, it is used to satirize a person or an event in the certain situation.

According to the different social function, these words can be divided into different groups:

Table 3: The Categorization of Chinglish Words Based on Social Function

Social function Chinglish	Description of general social events	Description of negative social events	Emotion expression
	animale	antizen	eggcalm (calm)

	circusee	Chinsume	emotionormal (impersonal)
	divoice	conferensleeping	gelivable (happy)
	livelihard	don' train	jiujielity (frustrated)
	sprother	foulball	niubility (admirable)
	togayther (positive)	gunverment	smilence (reluctant)
	vegeteal	jokarlist	undingable (tired)
		propoority	ungelivable (unhappy)
		sextary	Unkaoable (disappointed)
		stupig	
		suihide	

In conclusion, mostly newly-formed words are created based on the social events, which also is the reflection of people's attitude. In this process, the newly-formed words must be used frequently in the primary stage and then quite down with the passing of time. However, for those are still in used nowadays, they are maintained in the cultural evolution and become strong memes

4. Social Survey

In this survey, the target participants are those who at the age between 16 to 35 years old with Bachelor's degree or higher educational level and grew up in mainland China. According to the data collection, the total number of participants is 161, among 147 are valid data, according to the survey criteria. The purpose of this survey is to figure out that whether people are familiar with those Chinglish words in Chapter 3 or

not and the usage of them, and the attitude of people towards using Chinglish words as well.

Table 4: The Distribution of Use on Social Platform

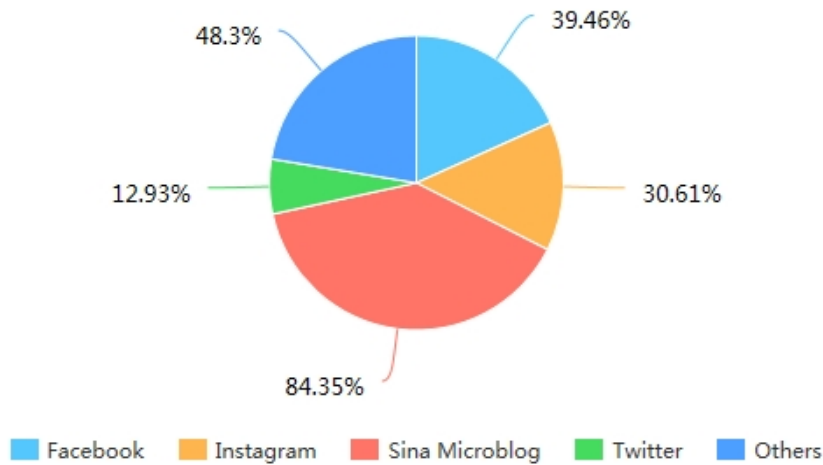


Table 5: The Frequency of Use on Sina Microblog

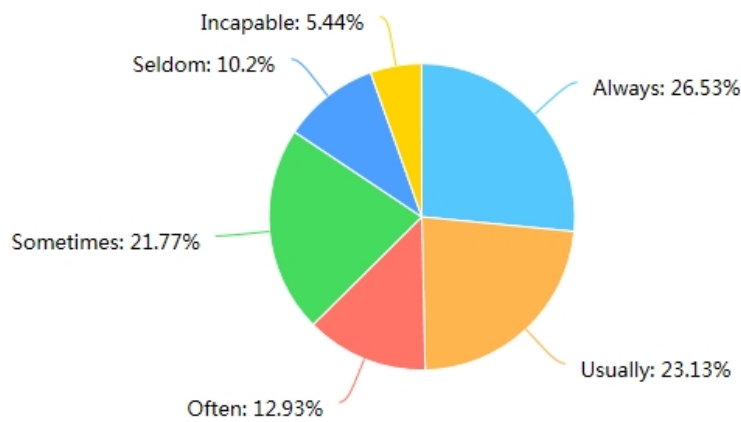


Table 4 shows that among the listed social platforms, over 80% of participants have used Sina Microblog before. And in *Table 5*, for those who have used it before, over 60% of them use it in high frequency. That is to say, Sina Microblog is the primary and main social platform in Mainland China. And the newly-formed words should be exposed to participants if they use the Sina Microblog in the high frequency.

4.1 Participants' Responses

Table 6: The Familiarity of Newly-Formed Words in **Blending** Formation Process

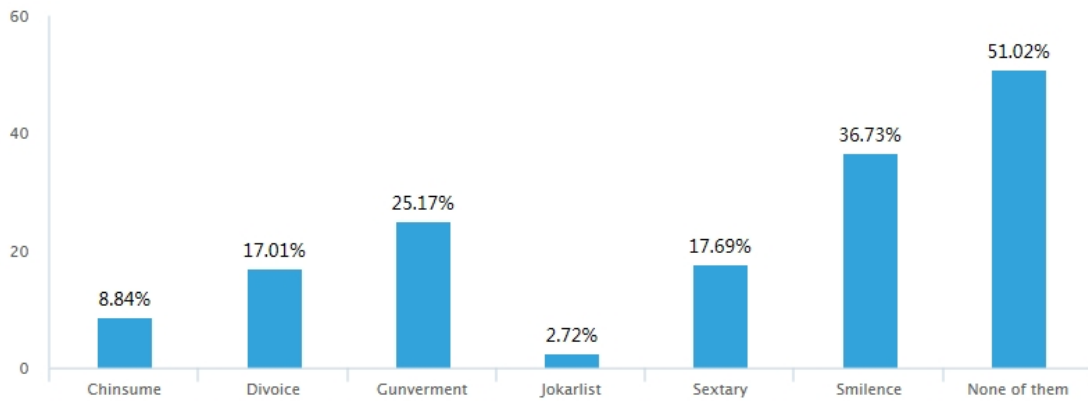
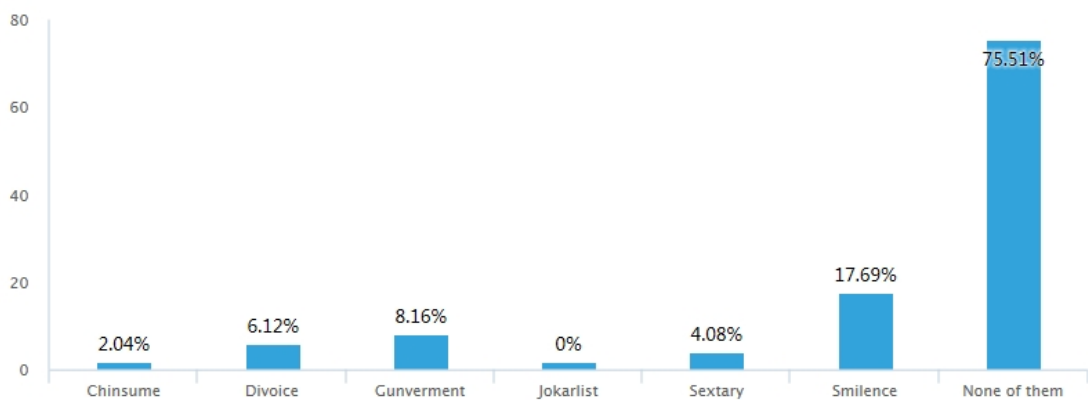


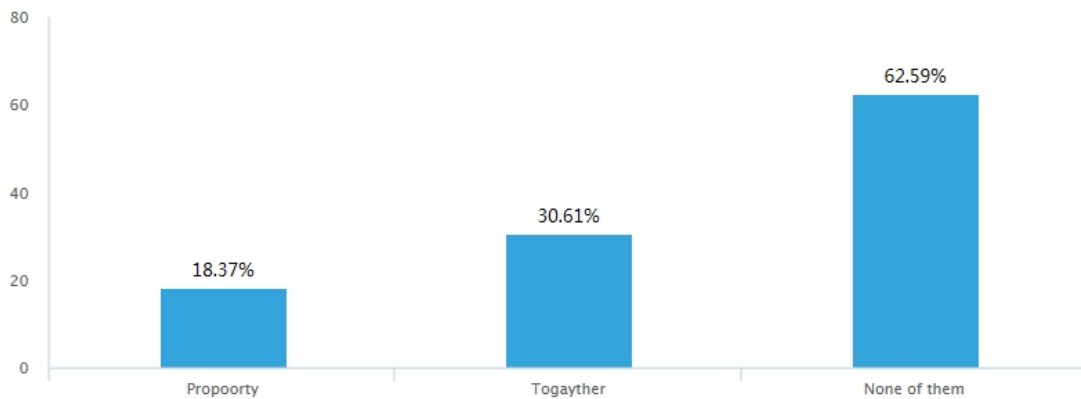
Table 7: The Use of Newly-formed Words in **Blending** Formation Process



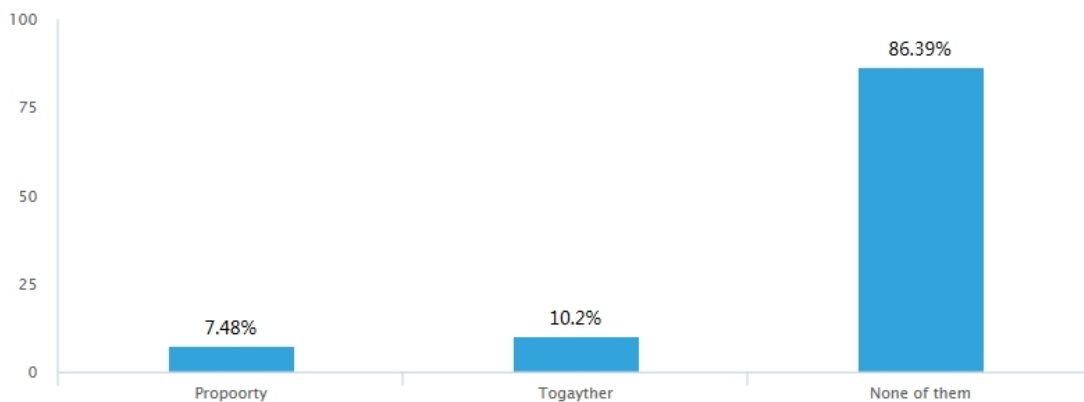
From Table 6, over half of participants are not familiar with the listed newly-formed words, which are formed by blending process. In the rest of participants, they are highly familiar with the newly-formed words *smilence* than other words. It is also consistent with the data collection from Sina Microblog, namely, the Chinglish word *smilence* used in the highest frequency from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 31st, 2017, which shows that the word *smilence* has become a strong meme maintained in the cultural revolution. The reason that *smilence* is survived as a strong meme may that the word is used for emotion expression, such as reluctant or impersonal, which can be used in many different situations. While in the use condition, participants seldom use those

words in communication, and the word *smilence* is used in relatively high frequency. However, from *Table 6* and *Table 7*, it is still indicated that there is a positive correlation between the familiarity and the condition of use.

*Table 8: The Familiarity of Newly-formed Words in **Insertion** Formation Process*



*Table 9: The Use of Newly-formed Words in **Insertion** Formation Process*

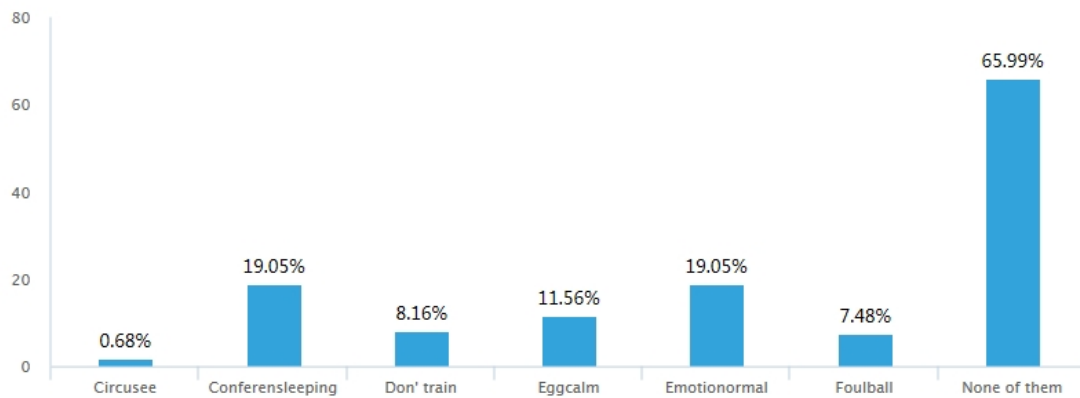


According to the previous studies, the newly-formed words itself formed by insertion process is rare, and the reason is predicted to be that the requirement for forming this type of words is comparatively high. First, the inserted word should have similar form and pronunciation with the original word. Then the new meaning should be related to the original meaning. For example, in the word *togayther*, the word *gay* is similar to *-ge-* from the word *together* in the aspect of pronunciation and form, therefore

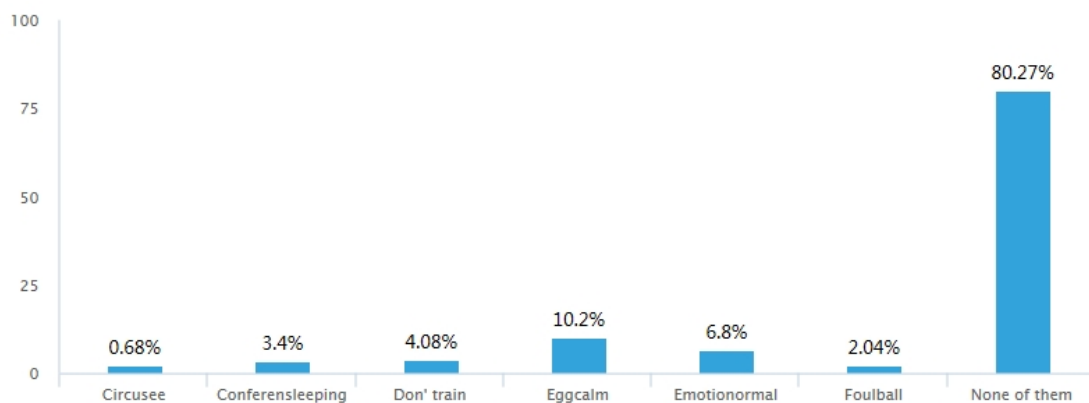
gay is able to be inserted into the word *together* becoming the newly-formed word with similar but also creative meaning, which specially refers to gay being together.

From *Table 8*, over 60% of participants are not familiar with this type of words. It is supposed that if there is no certain basic knowledge of English and the cultural background, it's hard to figure out the meaning of this kind of newly-formed words. Therefore, over 85% of participants have never used them showing in *Table 9*.

*Table 10: The Familiarity of Newly-formed Words in **Compounding** Formation Process*



*Table 11: The Use of Newly-formed Words in **Compounding** Formation Process*



From *Table 10* and *Table 11*, compared with the words formed by insertion, similar proportion of participants is not familiar with the compounding words and has never used them. It is indicated that these words are not maintained in the cultural

revolution as the strong meme, and are just popular in a certain period of time. If the word was a strong meme, it should require them to successfully pass through the four stages of replication. But those compounding words haven't become strong meme in the cultural revolution, but gradually eliminate with the passing of time. Additionally, for Chinglish words formed by compounding formation process, participants actually are not familiar with them, even the participants are Bachelor's degree or over, who is predicted with basic knowledge of English. Therefore, it is indicated that the shared cultural knowledge is also required.

Table 12: The Familiarity of Newly-formed Words by **Affixation** Formation Process

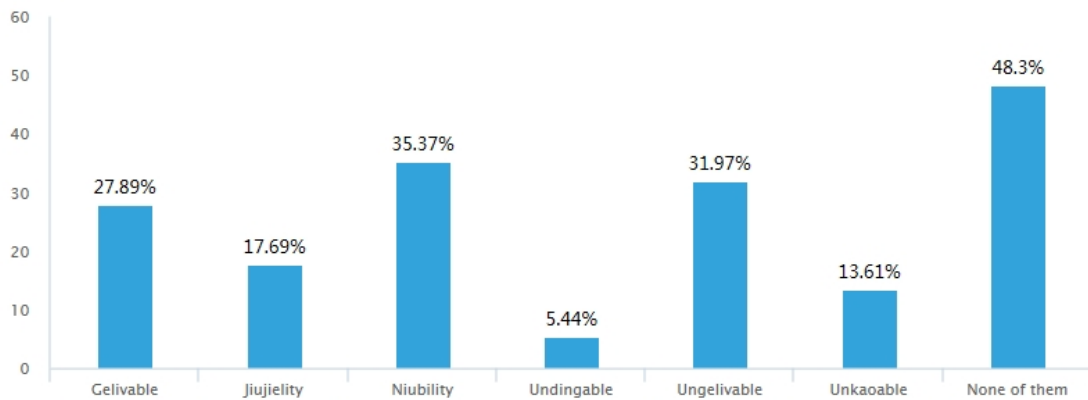
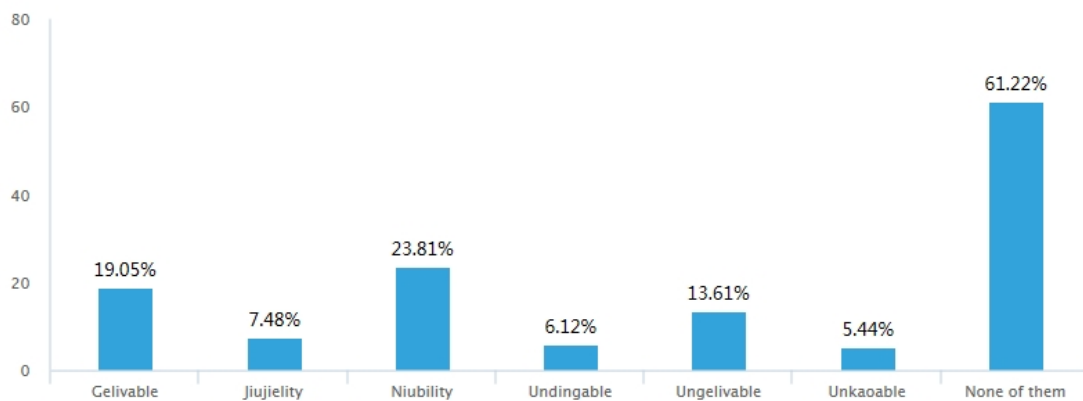


Table 13: The Use of Newly-formed Words by **Affixation** Formation Process

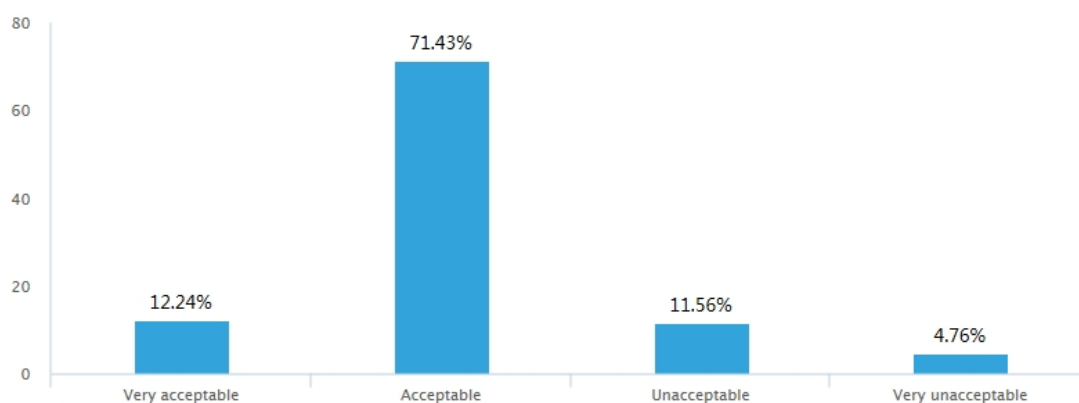


From Table 12 and Table 13, compared with the data shown above, participants are more familiar with and also used in high frequency on the words formed by

affixation process, especially the words *gelivable*, *niubility* and *ungelivable*. And this result is also consistent with the higher proportion of data collection on Sina Microblog in Chapter 3.

It is supposed that the reason that people are familiar with and use the words formed by affixation process is that they are formed by Chinese Pinyin and English affixes. It only requires them to know some basic English affixes, and in the meantime, the appearance of Chinese Pinyin also raise participants' intimacy when vewing or using them. Moreover, these newly-formed words are related to emotion expression, which can be used in various conditions. Therefore, the result in 3.3 further prove that some Chinglish words formed by affixation process are maintained in the cultural revolution and become strong memes.

Table 14: The Acceptance of Newly-Formed Words Used in Social Communication



From *Table 14*, more than 80% of participant express the acceptable attitude towards the use of newly-formed words in social communication. It is indicated that a large number of people in mainland China recognizes the status of newly-formed words and is willing to use them in the social communication. And some Chinglish words have become strong memes in the cultural revolution with the successful replication process.

4.2 Interpretation of Memetics Theory based on the Social Survey

Sina Microblog, as a social platform, is widespread in mainland China and people in mainland China have more opportunity in contact with these newly-formed words presented in the Sina Microblog. However, from the current social survey, participants are not familiar with all the newly-formed words, especially for those are not used in high frequency, and some of them are only active in a certain period of time. In a word, not all newly-formed Chinglish words successfully become strong memes in the cultural revolution, but eliminate in the development. For those are still frequently used, they must have become the strong memes under the replication process, namely, four stages of meme replication - assimilation, retention, expression and transmission, and therefore they are maintained in the culture and promote the cultural revolution.

Furthermore, among four types of formation process, people from Mainland China are most familiar with the words formed by affixation process and use them in the highest frequency nowadays. Compared with other three formation processes, blending, insertion and compounding, the affixation formation process is to add English affixes to the Chinese Pinyin. And the appearance of Pinyin may help people to understand the words in a better way. However, the acquisition of knowledge on English words is still not enough, because the target participants are Bachelor's degree or over, but they are still not familiar with those newly-formed Chinglish words combined with two English words. It is indicated that those words used in low frequency haven't survived and become strong memes in the revolution.

As for the attitude towards the use of newly-formed words, people from mainland China express the acceptable attitude and are willing to use them in social communication. It is suggested that newly-formed words created by Chinese

themselves are gradually accepted and become popular in daily communication. According to the Memetics Theory, for those newly-formed words used in high frequency nowadays, they must successfully pass through the whole replication process and then become strong memes and maintain in the cultural revolution, otherwise they are predicted to eliminate in the development.

Additionally, connected with the result of data collection from Sina Microblog and the social survey, it is found that for those Chinglish words used in high frequency is consistent with the result of the social survey, namely the words that people are most familiar with and used in higher frequency.

5. Conclusion

Based on the previous studies, 27 Chinglish words are selected, which can be categorized into four types of formation processes, namely, blending (animale, antizen, Chinsume, divoice, gunverment, jokarlist, sextary, smilence, sprother, stupig, suihide, livelihard and vegeteal, totally 13), insertion (propoorly, togayther, totally 2), compounding (circusee, conferensleeping, don' train, eggcalm, emotionormal, foulball, totally 6) and affixation (gelivable, jiujielity, niubility, undingable, ungelivable, unkaoable, totally 6). The search result from Sina Microblog from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 31st, 2017 shows that the Chinglish words used in highest frequency is formed by affixation. Additionally, besides the original meaning of these Chinglish words, new meanings are created in use, such as to satirize the social phenomena.

Blackmore (1999) states that the evolution of human culture is in a memetic way, by imitation of culture information to copy, spread and development of information. Moreover, Heylighen (1998) further divides the replication process into 4-stage process, consisting of assimilation, retention, expression and transmission. In the

cultural evolution, only strong memes can be maintained passing the process of replication. Therefore, the result of data collection from Sina Microblog shows that only some of Chinglish words are maintained as strong memes in the cultural revolution, but others used in low frequency are not survived.

Among four types, the data collection from Sina Microblog shows that Chinglish formed by affixation process is used in higher frequency than other formation processes. They are formed by adding English affixes to Chinese Pinyin, directly showing the meaning of words from the and the appearance of Chinese Pinyin also raises people's intimacy. Moreover, the Chinglish words formed by affixation, such as *gelivable* and *niubility*, are mostly to express an attitude or emotion, which can be used in any related or suitable situation, and new meanings can be created when using them. While the Chinglish words formed by other formation processes, they can only be used under certain situations or related subjects, which are mostly connected to the certain social phenomena. Once the social event is out of date, the related words are seldom used. Furthermore, to connected with two results, the result of survey is consistent with the result of data collection from Sina Microblog. In other words, the more the words formed by affixation that people are familiar with and use, the more data collected from Sina Microblog. It is suggested that for those newly-formed expressions, which successfully pass through the replication process, have become strong memes in the cultural revolution and therefore they are maintained in the daily communication nowadays.

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Net: [1]

<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/188962?redirectedFrom=standard+english#eid20827347>

[2] <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/79019?redirectedFrom=global#eid>

[3] <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/239909?redirectedFrom=meme#eid>

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Data Collection from Sina Microblog

3.1 Blending

1) Antizen: ant + izen (citizen) 蚁民

suggests there are a lot of university students with a hard living

(1)突然发现曾爷爷是个很有精力的人呢，wiki是个好东西啊，澳洲

从政的华人真的很少。建筑师和律师果然有前途。海外华人一般都专心糊口不谈政治的感觉。。所以自由折合东西真的很难讲。

你有你说的自由，我也有充耳不闻的自由，不是吗？分享：草根
grassroot；网民 netizen；蚁族；猜猜 sheeple 是啥意思？

(the latest post is on Jan. 2014)

(2)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(posted on Oct. 2013)

2) Animale: ani (animal) + male 男人天性

to express the nature of male

(3)超萌的 mini 手作小动物---le animal。

(as a French word, means “animal” in English)

(4)As a fashion brand shown in the post;

3) Chinsume: Chin (Chinese) + sumer (consumer) 中国消费者

Chinese spend money like water when shopping abroad

(5)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Jan. 2012)

4) Divoice: Div (divorce) + voice (voice) 离婚宣言

Divorcers read their divorce announcement aloud in the public

(6)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Jan. 2012)

5) Gunverment: gun + verment (government) 枪杆子政权

(7)同情核爆的无辜平民是可以，因为很多人没得选择，只能替

gunverment 买单。。。

(the last post is on Dec. 2016)

(8)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(posted on Nov. 2013)

6) Jokarlist: jok (joker) + arlist (journalist) 记者

Netizens express their angry on reporters who are irresponsible
attitude on work

(9)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Oct. 2013)

7) Sextary: sex + tary (secretary) 秘书

reflects that an affair may exist between secretary and her boss

(10)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Oct. 2012)

8) Smilence: smi (smile) + lence)silence 笑而不语

from the frequently-used Chinese “笑而不语”, have no choice, be
reluctant

- (11)老板中午安慰我：。。。像你们这样的大龄单身女青年还是还多的，我只能 smilence。
- (12)讲一个好玩的。前天晚上张晓寒跟我说：我要一部新的美剧。
我：西部世界？张晓寒睁大眼睛看着我很惊奇地问：你怎么知道就是西部世界这部剧呢？我：[smilence]
其实后来想想，两个人在一起生活久了，是会越来越趋同的。吃相同的饭菜，讨论相同的话题，久而久之，会潜移默化的受对方的影响。所谓夫妻相，大概也是这么个原理吧。
- (13)Smilence。
- (14)smilence 支付宝对我做了什么???
- (15)系统自动转发 smilence
- (16)灌一口好鸡汤 我就静静的听听 smilence。
- (17)最后一节，特别是最后五分钟和加时赛的关键吹罚.....在所有正常比赛中的吹罚显得.....五味杂尘的滋味！That is more than enough! SEILENCE! 是什么？
- (18)我每次看到有人说他认识的女孩子多么纯净，我就 smilence。我觉得相信女人清纯是假的，相信女人理智才是真的。女人有没有理智，和她做生意赚不赚，上学时考试考多少分，是没有直接关系的。
- (19)smilence。(a picture attached)
- (20)#上外贸翻硕#事到如今，回过头再看看这个所谓的爆料，语气是模仿都没问题，只可惜。。。smilence

(21) Smilence. 《“400万医学生转行”的都市传说，隐藏着这个行业多少焦虑？》，来自@好奇心日报

(22) 晚安 smilence...头发剪的有点傻，花点时间适应；交朋友，是学会付出爱和包容；明天开始背单词咯

(23) smilence=smile+silence=笑而不语 (a photo attached)

(24) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(25) Smilence...有些事，有些人改变局势这么快~随便吧，就这样吧...
Why so serious?

(26) 被抢生意了，很气愤但还是得保持微笑，smilence~

(27) 哈哈从小就受到医生麻麻全方面照顾的我笑而不语，smilence

9) Sprother: spr (spring) + other (brother) 春哥

(a nickname for a Chinese female singer Li Yuchun, because of the character of her name is “chun”, means “spring” in English) exists as an idol which gives people sprit power

(28) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Oct. 2012)

(29) [网上神句] Believe Sprother, live a longer life.

(posted on Apr. 2012)

(30) 伪娘们正在破坏我们的地球，他们太强大了，小朋友们，我们必须团结起来才能打败他们。Sprother! 赐予我们力量吧！

(posted on Jun. 2011)

10) Stupig: stu (stupid) + pig 笨猪

to describe the person who shows a lack of good judgment or intelligence

(31) 某些婆娘那你很棒很强哦 stupid 得寸进尺喽？

(32)with stupid hhhhhhhh...

(posted on Jul. 2016)

(33)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(posted on Oct. 2016)

(34)漫长考试周第三波—stupid 在图书馆玩 piupiupi 然后一本正经穿
过来的纸条。

(posted on Jun.2016)

(35)Korea we are coming! 在风机上完胜 stupid

(posted on April.2016)

11) Suihide: sui (suicide) + hide 躲猫猫

from an event happened in Yunnan Province

(36)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Aug. 2013)

12) livelihar: liveli (livelihood) + hard 生活艰难

with a hard life

(37)As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Dec. 2015)

(38)Livelihard 模式没有想象中的那么 hard，想到一句话， tough time
will never last but tough people do。

(posted on Nov. 2015)

(39)Happy weekend，老公的神秘礼物元俩是个牙刷，下周即将进入
livelihard 模式，自己选的路，跪着也要走完

(the latest post is on Oct. 2015)

13) Vegeteal: vege (vegetable) + teal (steal) 偷菜

a name of a Chinese popular Internet game

(40) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on November. 2013)

3.2 Insertion

1) Propoorty: property + poor → propoorty 房地产 (惨)

in front of the increasing housing price, we are all “the poor”

(1) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Dec. 2015)

(2) [热门新词]热门新词学习: propoorty 房地产 (惨) = property (固定资产, 房产) + poor (穷) 亲, 今年打算买房了吗? 据说我们国家的房产叫 propoorty

(posted on Feb. 2014)

2) Togayther: together + gay → togayther 终成眷侣

another translation on “终成眷侣” for gays, to show the tolerance of Chinese youngsters for gay

(3) Let us togayther and dannnnnnnce

(4) #Togather#

(as a topic in Sina Microblog)

(5) Togather to the unknown.

(6) Happy togather.

(7) 十二所高校十三家动漫社联合献礼, 京华漫宴, 2017 让我们

togather—交朋友, 很容易! 多多捧场!

(8) 看了《鹰眼的降临》。如果人看时间，并非从头通到尾一根筋的模式，而是不分过去现在未来，Hannibal 可以一直反复沉浸在美术馆那时和 Will 重聚的愉悦里。那个时间点开始，未来有无比愉悦的发展方向了，要么 Will 是来找他 together 的，要么不是。。。

3.3 Compounding

1) Circusee: circu (circus) + see → circusee 围观

to express the attitude from a certain people to one person, a group of person or a certain thing

(1) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest related post is on Dec. 2015)

2) Conferensleeping: conference + sleeping → conferensleeping 中国式会议

China conference, which is to satirize the phenomena that some officers sleep during the conference

(2) A: 开什么会?

(attached a photo that officers are sleeping during the conference)

B: 这种会有个专业单词叫: conferensleeping。

(the latest post is on Mar. 2010)

(3) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Feb. 2010)

3) Don' train: don't + train → don' train 动车

to express the discontent emotion for the high price of bullet train

(4) no related post from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 20, 2017 to use *don' train* to express bullet train

4) Eggcalm: egg + calm → eggcalm 淡定, 冷静

to be calm down

(5) 还是无法随心所欲的控制情绪, 越长大越不淡定, eggcalm, 骚年

(the last related post is on April, 2015)

5) Emotionormal: emotion + normal 淡定 (习惯成自然)

First comes from the media which describes patients who are
affected by Avian Influenza Virus

(6) As an example shown in the list of popular new words

(the latest post is on Dec. 2015)

(7) 在自己生活的 motherland 过着一种莲子朝下的二次元生活。而

且, 理解的人均表示 emotionormal。

(posted on Nov. 2015)

(8) 年底这段波澜起伏的生活让我深切体会到不以物喜不以己悲是一

种多么难能可贵的品质...把连休虽然没了, 但好歹还是躲过了十
天班, 嗯, emotionormal。

(posted on Dec. 2014)

6) Foulball: foul (foot) + ball → foulball 中国足球

to express Chinese disappointed emotion on the performance of China
football

(9) no related post from Jan. 1st, 2017 to Mar. 20, 2017 to use *foulball* that

related to Chinese football

3.4 Affixation

1) Gelivable: geli + vable → gelivable 给力

excellent or meet someone's expectation

- (1) 某个独一无二说用心唱歌的绝哥脑残粉也很 gelivable 喔。
- (2) gelivable 以及番外篇。亮点在于：魔盒精准检测出来了 1, n 傻傻分不清的我。
- (3) 外国朋友们看到中国春节这么热闹,根本坐不住好吗!
我们也要写春联! 汉字不会写! 我们有英文!
eat well sleep well have fun day by day
(吃好睡好天天嘚瑟)
study hard work hard make money more and more
(好好学习好好工作钞票哗哗滴)
横批——Gelivable (给力)
点评: 完全表达了精髓!
- (4) Geliivable~朗朗上口~今年最佳~
- (5) 只有经历过才会懂得。岁月的洗涤后留下的才是最真的。我最亲爱的们新年快乐, 一定要健健康康开开心心, 新的一年更要 gelivable。微博悄悄发哈哈, 看得见的看不见的都实现
- (6) 你看看你也真是醉了。“不作不死”什么英文提到“no can no BB”也 666.还有学会单词。Chinglish 和 gelivable
- (7) It's so gelivable!
- (8) 好像帝都的大炮都比较 gelivable
- (9) life is tough, relative is gelivable

(10) Gelivable!! (used with only one word)

(11) What? ! 未来的车辆不仅仅是交通工具，还可以是移动的办公室，电影院.....要不要这么给力！其实呢，车联网最终的发展目标就是实现自动驾驶，使得驾驶员在行车过程中完全解放出来。

未来一边开车，一边看电影吃零食，不再是梦想~~~so
gelivable~~~

(12) Gelivable 韩式辣牛肉杂菜卷饼/不会和面摊煎饼的人 可怜

(13) 轻度使用两天，续航 gelivable

(14) 公司工会 gelivable 游泳俱乐部走起

(15) 最后几句话 Gelivable

(16) 这是我见过最爷们的一只鸡，真 gelivable 啊

(17) gelivable... (with pictures)

(18) Gelivable 给力 adj. A Chinglish word, be able to excite, make someone

feel cheerful. Ge-in Chinese means give, li-means power, strength or energy.

形容词，中式英语单词。含义是令人激动的，使人兴高采烈的。
汉语中的“给”，意思是提供，“力”，意思是力量、力气或能量。

(19) Who wrote the English New Year scrolls? It's so gelivable. 这是谁写的

英文春联啊？太给力了！

(20) 最牛的 cosplay，相当 Gelivable! !

2) Jiujielity: jiujie + lity → jiujielity 纠结

be in tangled with

(21) 会不会陷入到某个怪圈，走不出来 jiujielity。还是应该酷一点。

(the latest post is on Oct. 2016)

3) Niubility: niubi + lity → niubility 厉害

to express the surprising, admired or satiric emotion to some extraordinary persons or things or to modify excellent person or event

(22) 今天我开始切身体会到社会有多黑暗，你上头没人就是不行，朋友们攒人脉吧现在开始，我也会加油变成给别人办事的那种 niubility 的人士。

(23) 分享图片 中国 13 亿人平均每人搜索 17 次...real niubility

(24) 希望你们不要双标，抢官方 tag 你们也是 niubility

(25) 爱跑 98，中奖啦！niubility 我的大兄弟！

(26) 土猪烤场 niubility

(27) #万达乐园 niubility#春天来了吧天气变暖了吧,十里桃花看腻了吧,想玩雪却没地方去了吧！哈尔滨万达乐园新鲜出炉的 Niubility。娱雪指南你可一定要收好了~双人越野坦克车、无动力滑雪车、悠波球、主题冰吧、冰洞探险、DIY 冰工厂等.玩到停不下来！无所谓春夏秋冬,只要你来，只要你想，赏雪、玩雪、娱雪便不再是梦

(28) 震惊！英语群，因为群主对一妹子说了她 no kind，她怒了，首先以英文怒怼群主，接着向群里丢了一连串日语，场面当时就控制不住了，众吃瓜群众立即跳出来叫好，纷纷表示战况升级，群逼格又拉升了一个档次！接而她又爆出来一大堆拉丁文，卧槽，简直 niubility my brother！最后群主不得不退出战线，不再回复，接着小妹子就用中文聊到现在！

- (29) Niubility 的户外媒体。
- (30) 贵圈我可高攀不起，我就安安静静一个人默默躺着吧（虽然我觉得自己可能会在明年搞点事），贵圈大神太多，一个 niubility 送给你们。认识了几个人也挺好的，但也就这样吧。抱团双标啥啥的，对不起我接受不了。当初一言不合拉黑了一个老师（现在还在教我...），现在拉黑几个根本不熟的人根本没啥的
- (31) 增城 niubility
- (32) 都找不到合适的表情#hey,二十又几# 我也想知道自己会有多 niubility
- (33) 插了一早的花 niubility 的羊
- (34) 第一次在那么大的场地 Party，真 niubility 大大的惊喜啊！谢谢邓先生的红苹果，最爱的红
- (35) 灵之战真的太好看了 吓得我已经要晚上洗脸的时候叫颜凯陪着我了 虽然被吓成这样 但是还是忍不住想看 亚历山大真的太 Niubility
- (36) 刚刚围观了一下最近两天的辱母案，整个事情经过太让我震惊了，不知道世界上还有这样的事情，暴力残暴的非法要债，还有不顾事实法律人情伦理的法院警察，还有济南警察，真是我见过最 niubility 的公安了哦。最后，于欢无罪，捅死一个算少，这件事真让我一个文科生震惊
- (37) 我就问你美不美 天气果然还是我大涉县 niubility 手机空气质量直接从良变优 so 给我一个在市里定居的理由

- (38) 完全不困的节奏，明天得开始学习了，今晚王叔的微博很有含金量，学习了哈哈哈哈哈，道德情操论是建立不了市场经济的，只能是国富论，这一刻更加觉得亚当斯密 niubility，市场经济谈什么道德
- (39) 一妹子模仿 15 位大咖的声音，A 妹，霉霉，阿黛尔阿呆，艾薇儿，席琳迪翁....谁最像呢？Niubility！
- (40) 一辆 ofo 一个手机地图 骑遍各个景点商场回酒店 觉得自己非常 niubility 了
- (41) 呦呦，在没带笔，口算的条件下，过了基金从业 2，niubility
- (42) 要么出局，要么出众！mix，niubility！
- (43) 看了 mc 天佑的喊麦视频，唯有 niubility 一句送给他。
- (44) 一个团队有一个好的军师（老师）很重要。成功企业家（许家印）的确 niubility，成功自然有他成功的道理。【识英雄 重英雄】为中国挖来了两位著名优秀的教练，一位是朗平，一位是里皮。
- (45) 中国队 niubility！！！！我承包了一块地，我失去了一个朋友，我可能真的有病吧
- (46) niubility！鼓掌！我人生第一次见到 MV 播放数量让油管卡死 18 个小时之后猛吞的组合！而且还特么不止一次！预告也是这样！这是有毒吗？吞到播放量快比点赞还少了
- (47) \$厦门港务 sz000905\$ 瞬间拉升 14%，港口航运的龙头果然 niubility
- (48) 最近才注意麦乐鸡的文案，无可抗拒的蘸有欲！niubility

- (49) \$贵州茅台 sh600519\$ 今天顺利再创历史新高，向经典致敬！是茅台告诉了中国人价值投资是有用的，炒股是能跑赢炒房的，长线投资是有意义的，除非你搞短线能三年翻五倍。对，茅台这三年价格翻了五倍。niubility!!
- (50) 考研教室不让占座还叫什么考研教室。学校 niubility.
- (51) CBA 名宿这么 niubility 啊！
- (52) 这几天简直 niubility ，羡慕自己。晚上去到陌生的地方，订不到酒店手机没电，感谢安慰和帮我借来的充电器的邻座小娃儿，感谢给订的“高级酒店”的哥哥，还有回来时因为扶了一下认识的美丽阿姨，一直表达对我的喜欢。哦，还有不要问我歪歪扭扭地骑车的人哪里的勇气骑小黄车
- (53) 原来《情深深雨蒙蒙》剧组才是时尚鼻祖啊真是 niubility
- (54) niubility 缺少一个人管管我的饮食作息
- (55) 看见朋友推荐来的，我自动嘴角上扬 45°。被认可的感觉是很 niubility 的
- (56) 我宝贝儿好 niubility!
- (57) 我们 niubility 总医学界出道
- (58) 【外卖小哥全英文发送餐短信，立志成同传】“your phone was power off”，四川外国语大学学生近日收到外卖小哥短信竟是全英文。原来小哥毛兆木边打工攒学费边自学英语，准备自考川外，“原本只想练习英语，想到川外学生肯定都会英语...”小毛说，希望以后成一名同声传译...wow, so niubility

- (59) 内心富足，强大，辽阔，自由，是怎样一种 niubility 的人生
- (60) 又到了一年一度用铅字印刷丰富脑回路的时节，同时渴望在广场喧嚣的孤寂中，装我春日看飞雪的 Niubility
- (61) 日本天才少年翻奏神曲”十打歌“，看完这个视频谁还敢黑贝斯手！ niubility
- (62) 特别冷的一天&与男神擦肩而过的一天&继续被嫌弃的一天，但也不会有自卑的感觉，相信每天进步一小步，慢慢都会变好的（自己脸皮越来越厚了）听说班上有位同学复试过了，很为她开心。周周明天最后一关，希望他顺顺利利，成为我们的 niubility。虽然复试时间还没出，也顺便希望一下自己复试能顺顺利利刚刚去和室长厮混了很愉快，下次继续厮混
- (63) 想吃酸的，先生人肉带回凉皮儿一份！没想到现在的凉皮儿都发展到 49 元一份这么 Niubility 啦！香~~
- (64) 这是南营目前最 niubility 的线路，没有之一。阿昌族和傣族等少数民族同胞与你一起同吃同饮载歌载舞，让你享受真正的 VIP 待遇，介绍见图。
- (65) 好了 坐看你宇宙第一圣主子们出来后怎样个厉害法 最好一举拿下影帝噢 哦不 应该是奥斯卡终身成就奖才配得上您主那么 show me your niubility 不要让人家失望噢
- (66) Niubility，一股未成交，搞得还以为停牌了，价格还是昨天的成交价，天朝股市，无奇不有!!! \$光库科技 sz300620\$

- (67) Balmain 西服配袜子鞋 我也觉得自己 niubility 了都 混搭到极致 就问你服不服
- (68) “阿 sir, 我唔做大佬好多年了”一语双关, 这句 niubility, 经典台词太多太多。
- (69) 会不会有人考上研了就觉得自己炸天的呀, 反正我是还没注意到呢。不过平时就觉得自己 niubility 的人倒是挺多。
- (70) 你以为是自己厉害, 其实不是。 You think you are niubility , in fact it is not true.
- (71) 老公明天考试啦~两个月的准备虽然我不能帮他, 但是看他努力得很辛苦啊喂~希望成绩必须第一, 大哥第一! 第一! 你看闺女打针一声不吱。。。。这是 niubility 啊
- (72) 震惊了!! 兰哥这板倒手 niubility
- (73) 工作 8 小时中 7 个小时是在刷手机.....这就是管理职哦 niubility 钱真好赚
- (74) 这个运动图还是挺震撼的。。啥时候我的朋友圈也这么 niubility 就好了
- (75) 啧啧啧 芒果真是 666 啊 我歌@我是歌手 真是炸天啊 洪涛大大真是 niubility 啊 “不换歌就淘汰”哎呦 真厉害 从歌 1 到现在 哪次不是利用完张杰就搞死 权利玩家就是厉害 可怜了雨中的他和他们
- (76) 都说泡菜被美国利用了, 我隐隐约约觉得是被你兔用来向美宣战的棋子, 不然这么明显动龙怒的事情怎么会这么大张旗鼓地做, 疑点重重, 再联想之前发生的事, 都有可能是你兔在背后操纵着, 我兔 niubility.

- (77) 只有开车时奏响的旋律，让我记起周杰伦有多 niubility
- (78) 商业择时案例：华为 P10 预售发布。华为到底想干啥你看懂了吗？任正非能走到如此风头浪尖除了他格局非凡后面的智囊也是非常非常的 Niubility，每个日子里面暗藏的对华为的梦想和展望！
- (79) 为了这 niubility 的广告发条微博 PS.变化中亦有恒定
- (80) 张全蛋是“富士康”的一名质检员，英文名 Michael Jack。他告诉尼玛记者他主要是负责组装手机的，像是 Samsung, Nokla, Apple, 华强北这些大品牌的手机他统统都有摸过的。在介绍自己工作的同时，张全蛋还不忘宣传自己的公司，声称“富士康”这样国际化的 enterprise，做的东西都是 niubility 的，不仅像素高，屏幕大，电量足还自带跑马灯！
- (81) 好久没看足球，看到巴萨的表现，简直了。我能想到的词只有 niubility, geilivable
- (82) 怎么都这么 niubility！啊啊啊啊啊啊啊啊！大神膜拜啊啊啊啊啊啊啊啊啊啊！
- (83) 这次的活动合作伙伴都非常 niubility。华为也在活动现场站台撑 Visual Studio，看看华为是如何回忆和 Visual Studio 的往事的吧。
- (84) 老司机三万分了！！！！niubility！！！！
- (85) 晚上去推拿按摩 感觉一身都是结块，左手手臂疼的我喊妈，还腰肌劳损啥的，所以我坐地铁不跟人抢着坐是对的！你以为你坐到位置就很 niubility 吗，其实坐多了屁股大还对腰不好

- (86) 有个熟人在直播，看了一眼，这么多年过去了，还是听不懂他说话 niubility.
- (87) 今天吃了一家名叫翠翠的苍蝇馆子 灰常 niubility 人气爆棚 里里外外全部坐满 没有菜单 没有特色菜 对着冷鲜柜里的食材直接点菜...光速上菜 以烩烧炒为主 味道是 90 年代典型的馆子味 有些讲究 消费较同类型的馆子稍贵 适合喝酒吹牛人士 属于正宗的刁角美食（位于杨园铁四院背后的小巷里）图片依次为豆米香肠 猪皮笋瓜 肥肠 请番茄炒鸡蛋 野芹菜炒肉
- (88) 集文创、美食、购物、艺展于一身的 k11，niubility 的不是一点点
- (89) 听了好多年虽然[转发]还是听不懂，但是一直感觉狠 niubility 的样纸 闽南歌曲-欢喜就好。
- (90) #看过《海边的曼彻斯特》# 我的评分：★★★★★ 一潭死水の日常，耐得住前面近乎兩個鐘頭的平淡，Michelle 會給你一個意想不到的驚喜，演技大爆發，冰山終於慢慢消融，雖然獲獎的是男主 Casey，但我覺得自編自導的導演真心 niubility，真正熱愛生活的人。
- (91) 吃婚宴与新郎的网友们一桌，聊天才发现一堆做新媒体的，还在 B 站做鬼畜的！so niubility！技术流真是很厉害的存在！
- (92) 我们的葡旅进口红酒莊，简直 niubility！酒仓 24 小时恒温恒湿呵护，几十款酒全从法国德国、西班牙、葡萄牙知名酒庄直接过

来，去年在欧洲开车 8000 多公里一一考察过来，葡萄园全是有
机或生物动力种植的，不行了，看的眼馋不？

- (93) 超市真是 niubility!!
- (94) 老实说，这次你们是真的该夸我，因为这些都是我的自拍。没
错，都是自拍，天哪，我简直 niubility
- (95) 找个心理安慰。永安真心牛，1705，206 精准加仓，217 大手笔
减仓。niubility。拭目以待。
- (96) 古人云：书要读好，要有自己的爱好，培养一种竞技类项目，并
把以上做到极致。不然，你用什么来装 NIUBILITY
- (97) 辽宁队 niubility! 一大打四小，给广厦打蒙了。李春江说他心不
甘情不愿，都要哭了，谁都不甘心输，下赛季见！双方队员打的
都不错，一场值得尊敬的比赛！
- (98) niubility 的婚礼！高逼格！我给 120 个大赞
- (99) B 站太 niubility 啦，每次最少更新 2 集，偶尔八级，比腾讯视
频，优酷的好多了
- (100) 我喜欢的演话剧的演员都没有话剧腔，比如何冰，谷智鑫，陈道
明，话剧演员平均素质肯定是高于影视演员，但每个演员个人素
质也不一样，王凯可是年轻一代影视演员的佼佼者，有一些人觉
得话剧腔=niubility，其实路人跟看傻子似的，drama king 除了喜
剧中提供笑点，一般影视剧这种腔调其实限制演员的发挥吧。
- (101) 当垃圾食品换了个 niubility 的包装之后.....应该会卖得更贵吧

- (102) 今晚的课程，只能用“niubility”这个词来形容，除了惊叹，就是佩服！团队合作商奥利，不仅手把手教大家如何拍照，更传授了N种美图 app 的技能！这些满满的干货，不仅仅在经营洛施经营产品上起到巨大作用，更是提高生活乐趣提高自我品位的好元素！在满是洗脑鼓吹暴利的微商培训市场里，这节团队内部课程，是独一无二，无价的
- (103) 一入营销深似海，从此加班作比邻！憋问我为什么至今没有女票，因为我对这工作爱的深沉.....小调查，下面哪句话让你瞬间觉得营销 niubility?
- (104) 有个本科生叫帮他做题:求下面这个程序的时间复杂度的上下界，而且是老师布置的任务，现在的老师都这么 niubility 吗？把角谷猜想当做 homework?!
- (105) 27KM 潮流店铺~和 Gan 约了好久，今天终于一睹真容~
Niubility~
- (106) 等彩蛋的时候这个小哥说不要为了一句诅咒的话等那么久.....可以的导演.....niubility
- (107) #生化危机终章#此女非人类啊！战斗力爆强，追！跑！炸！逃！打！烟火漫天，丧尸遍地，杀出重围，骑上摩托，一句"My name is Alice"拂袖而去...看的人瞠目结舌，简直 Niubility 啊！
- (108) 就一个电热锅，承包了四五个人的伙食，niubility
- (109) 就你那斤两，以为空有 fashion 的衣囊，就很 niubility? 空有其表，Do you know? 永远飞不上蓝天的蠢猪！！

(110) 这英语课上的觉得在底下坐着的自己像个傻子

niubility 的老师一口一个夹生饭的英文

“我们要有 confidence 面对 audience...”

“那文学院两个吵架的老师厉害了...”

一股浓浓的羞耻感扑面而来

一堂课都要把嘴唇咬破了才能忍住不笑

噢 他一本正经凝视人心的时候好像一只绿头苍蝇在看着你

(111) 真是佩服死那些喜欢崇拜谁谁的人了，几年如一日的喜欢，一年

365 天，一半的时间都可以@这些人，好 niubility，我怎么就没

有呢？估计是我对生活缺乏热情

(112) oppo 真的是...眼光好啊 niubility

(113) 薛之谦的增高垫，niubility

(114) 我嘲笑我妈胖，我妈说我痘痘多皮肤差，我们开始互怼。吵累了

心痛了 然后我妈说 好了好了互相打对方一巴掌这事就算结束了

niubility

(115) [慢书匠晨读会] 第 5□次打卡：又是一个关于造假的新闻！假调

料，哎呀，我就醉了，中国的国民真的是大大的 niubility！啥都

能造假，调料这种东西跟大家的生活息息相关，造出来这样的产

品，不是害人害己吗～那些造假商们，回头你们家孩子不小心吃

了，生病了，你们就高兴了，这样缺德的事情也干的出来.....啥

的宝宝以后都不敢吃调料了，就白水煮饭得了.....不，水跟饭也

有可能是假的.....真是应了最近流行的一句话：#我可能怎样了

假的什么东西#! 恩，我可能生活在假的中国.....

- (116) 这才是我心中就是珠穆朗玛，进可攻退可守，收放自如，闲看云卷云舒，西和网红还是很 niubility 的。
- (117) 逛了逛云南省博物馆，真的很佩服设计师对空间的运用。能把各种元素融合在一起，还不杂乱，简约而不简单！niubility
- (118) 瞎晃悠看到的 存一下 没见过哪圈用 cp 粉和双担当粉头的 niubility
- (119) 再给你们港 太严这次专好听 副歌竟然是自己唱的印度神曲般的词 niubility 惹
- (120) 蓝鹅。。单身女总是会说“老娘自己有钱 自己买” 抑或是“手机不好玩吗？要男人干嘛” 所以？阔能她们已经进化到不需要被爱 不需要被宠溺 只需与机器潇潇洒洒红尘作伴 共享人世繁华 niubility 鉴定完毕
- (121) Niubility Job hunting ? I like it !
- (122) 廊下看手中的一个 niubility 书稿，“嘭”然爆破，是要火爆的节奏吗？
- (123) 哈哈哈哈哈 一脚油门我就让你看不见我尾灯 布加迪 niubility
- (124) 廊下看手中的一个 niubility 书稿，“嘭”然爆破，是要火爆的节奏吗？
- (125) 每日番工都要同一班咁 hi niubility 嘅人逼地鐵，我呢一年真係够瀨 9 晒嘢㗎嘞...
- (126) 换手机咯，尽量 offline! Come on! 双卡双待还是 niubility!
- (127) Steve Cohen 最 niubility 的，是每年去看父母或休假，一定要多订一间房间。他的顾问团队会提前去，按办公室的原样，安装一个

交易工作站。出身一般，脾气不好，不喜社交，但把自己的交易天赋发挥到极限。所以冲破阶层，真不是花 1 块钱围观分答能找到答案的。

(128) 在混子哥的忽悠之下，重看了《300 勇士》，感想如下：

1、满屏脯子肉，真的是直男也能被掰成钩！

2、列奥尼达真是帅！隔着屏幕都能嗅到浓烈的男人味！

niubility！

3、导演想表达一个壮烈牺牲的英雄背后定有一个不怕事大的败家娘们儿吗？踢波斯使者要她首肯，想反抗神谕也要她口谕，可惜了脯子肉！

4、想起猫大《将夜》里的荒人，擦，原型不就是 Spartan？

(129) 第一次听某凡说到 niubility 这个词啊，他自己说完也楞了一下，意想不到啊

(130) #壶天火龙灯#传承两百多年图 1 约摸仅仅是今晚人口的十分之一，图 2 为火龙戏珠表演，图 3 各类花灯，图 4 现场维护秩序人员特写，图 5 无人摄像机 niubility，图 6 我都懵逼了这波广告打的好啊无孔不入，图 7 嗯这个是好笑的目测这人要火的节奏...
图 89 烟花雨(强迫症凑图专用)

(131) 现在岗位都这么 niubility，都可以染这个头发了@国家食品药品监督管理局 管理都这样了，形象可以这样了

- (132) 完整看完，只想对阿婆主长跪不起！！！！ niubility 【张若昀】 【恶搞混剪】张台长您好，我又来哟朵电视台面试啦！（这个混剪有多混？张若昀看了都想打人！）
- (133) niubility！！ gaga 接连 6 首歌曲，都是成名曲，一次听个够，poker face, born this way, just dance, telephone 等
- (134) #做人与做事# Niubility 只服杜老师，要知道世界上没有任何一种性格能避免得罪人（人类太容易得罪了）。说话直的会得罪小人、说话委婉的会得罪急脾气、老好人会得罪有原则的人、圆滑的人会得罪实在人、夸这个人就会得罪那个人、骂那个人又会得罪这个人，既然都会得罪人，那就去他大爷的，做自己。
- (135) b 站演奏曲真是 niubility，不知道啥时候我也能到这程度哈哈哈哈哈我就想想 先立一个 flag，毕业之前拿下 flower dance
- (136) 广告都是一起投，OV niubility
- (137) 范思哲粉钻是桃子的味道，菲拉格慕的魔法奇缘有葡萄酒的味道，明明就是想要一款玫瑰味儿的香水为什么不买浪凡的玫瑰传说，却要了另外两个，我想肯定是因为软件都说我 niubility 的原因造成的
- (138) 卖小众情怀的蜜汁优越感咋来的，这么 niubility 你咋不显示一下和别人的不一样
- (139) 设计这些标语的人都是人才，国家就需要你们这样的，niubility
- (140) 超市真是 niubility！！
- (141) Niubility (with an attached picture)
- (142) 第一次参加草莓音乐节，我喜欢，all rappers are so niubility.

(143) 听了好多年虽然还是听不懂，但是一直感觉很 niubility 的样纸 闽南歌曲-欢喜就好。

(144) #2017 东方明珠元旦登高健康跑#谢谢小伙伴的扶持，托妹妹的福进了玩具反斗城知道了零速争霸 niubility

(145) 马塔蜀黍就是 niubility

4) Undingable: un + ding + able: 坚持不住了

it's hard to hold on

(146) 连续几天再仓库发货发到一两点， undingable

(the latest post is on Dec. 2016)

5) Ungelivable: un + geli + vable → ungeilivable 不给力

not wonderful or meet someone's expectation

(147) The companion was too “ungeilivable” to follow me

(148) ungeliable (posted with a picture: totally with 6 questions, but all are wrong)

(149) 一穿新鞋就下雨，杠杠的，连天气预报都准的那么及时，掐着点下 so ungelivable。

(150) 柴米油盐的周末时间过得好快，民田早晨爬起来上班我鄙视这 ungelivable 的交通

(151) 傻眼了! ungelivable!

6) Unkaoable: un + kao + able 不可靠的

unreliable

(152) 这（考）试真是 unkaoable 啊！这 passablity 真的 too low 啊！想

收补考费只说啊老湿（老师）！说好的不改题呢！呢！！

呢！！！！

(the latest post is on Jun. 2013)

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for Social Survey

Newly-formed Words in Social Communication

This survey aims to find whether the newly-formed words used for social communication are known to the social platform users. Please take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire.

After the completion of this questionnaire, you will be given a list of the meaning of these newly-formed words.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

1. The palce you grew up

- Mainland China
- Hong Kong SAR
- Macau SAR
- Taiwan
- Others

2. Age

- ≤ 15 years old
- 16~25 years old
- 26~35 years old
- 36~45 years old
- ≥ 46 years old

3. Education level

- Primary school
- Middle school
- High school
- Bachelor' s degree
- Master' s degree
- Doctoral degree

4. Which social platform(s) have you used before?

- Facebook
- Instagram
- Sina Microblog
- Twitter
- Others

5. If you have used Sina Microblog before, how often do you use it?

- Always
- Usually
- Often
- Sometimes
- Seldom
- Incapable

6. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you know the meaning of it/them; if you know none of them, please click G.

- Chinsume
- Divoice
- Gunverment
- Jokarlist
- Sextary
- Smilence
- None of them

7. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you have used it/them before. If you use none of them, please click G.

- Chinsume
- Divoice
- Gunverment
- Jokarlist

- Sextary
- Smilence
- None of them

8. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you know the meaning of it/them. If you know none of them, please click C.

- Propoorty
- Togayther
- None of them

9. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you have use it/them before. If you use none of them, please click C.

- Propoorty
- Togayther
- None of them

10. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you know the meaning of it/them. If you know none of them, please click G.

- Circusee
- Conferensleeping
- Don' train
- Eggcalm

- Emotionormal
- Foulball
- None of them

11. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you have use it/them before. If you use none of them, please click G.

- Circusee
- Conferensleeping
- Don' train
- Eggcalm
- Emotionormal
- Foulball
- None of them

12. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you know the meaning of it/them. If you know none of them, please click G.

- Gelivable
- Jiujielity
- Niubility
- Undingable
- Ungelivable
- Unkaoable
- None of them

13. Please choose the word(s) listed below if you have use it/them before. If you use none of them, please click G.

- Gelivable
- Jiujielity
- Niubility
- Undingable
- Ungelivable
- Unkaoable
- None of them

14. Do you think that it is acceptable for you to use newly-formed words (such as the words listed in the questions) in social communication?

- Very acceptable
- Acceptable
- Unacceptable
- Very unacceptable