

Abstract

The thesis is focussed on Swedish derivational suffixes *-is* and *-o* used in colloquial Swedish or slang to coin embellished clippings or complex words. The aim of the thesis is to provide comparison of the suffixes in terms of the way new words are coined, what part of speech the words can be classified as and in terms of their meaning. The comparison helps to determine whether or not we are dealing with suffixes in competition.

With respect to the way new words are coined with the suffixes, it was necessary to delineate some of the Swedish productive word-formation processes. The delineation of the productive processes in Swedish made possible to define the way new words with the suffixes *-is* and *-o* are coined.

Newly coined words are usually marked by some degree of familiarity and often are perceived as creative neologisms by native speakers. Most words with these suffixes are randomly formed and as such are not used for a long period of time. For those reasons the suffixes are most productive in informal styles such as colloquial language or slang. The data sample is extracted from the texts on social media included in the Swedish corpus, where higher frequency of occurrence was expected.

The analysis proved that the Swedish suffixes *-is* and *-o* are alike in terms of word-formation processes use to coin new words, in terms of part of speech and semantics as well. In some cases, words with the suffixes differ in stylistic or affective meaning, in other cases those differences are not evident, and the use of a particular word is based on individual preference.

Keywords: word formation, derivation, abbreviation, complex words, clippings, embellished clippings, suffix *-is*, suffix *-o*, colloquial language, slang, social media, corpus-based study