

## INDEXICALITY NEOLOGISMS RELATED TO GENDER AND LGBT IN COMMENTS ON POSTS BY FOLLOWERS OF THE TWITTER ACCOUNT @DARAHPUTIHHANGAT

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### Abstract

The proliferation of terms on social media used by the LGBT community for internal communication has given rise to code languages. This study aims to identify and classify neologisms related to gender and LGBT themes found in posts and comments on the Twitter account @darahputihhangat, as well as explain the function and role of these words in the realm of digital communication. The data in this study are linguistic units at the word level, collected thru observation and recording of uploads and comments during the period of April 2022. The comments used totaled 36. The data population consisted of 60 words, and 43 samples were taken because reduplication was found in some comments. The data collection method uses the observation-note method to gather the data found. Next, the data analysis method uses orthographic and referential matching methods to examine written language phenomena and the meanings/references they refer to. Finally, the data is presented in a formal format, which is descriptively accompanied by tables and charts. This study found 43 neologisms with variations in their formation processes, including clipping, borrowing, blending, reversal, arbitrary creation, hyperbole, onomatopoeia, and metaphor. The most dominant formation process was clipping (29%), followed by borrowing (27%) and hyperbole (18%), while onomatopoeia and metaphor were the least used forms. The research findings indicate that neologisms not only serve as markers of social identity for the LGBT community but also as a means of euphemism to soften potentially vulgar terms. Additionally, slang also serves as an internal language to avoid conflict. This finding confirms that gender and LGBT language enriches the Indonesian social media lexicon and reflects the sociolinguistic dynamics of today's digital society.

**Keywords:** neologism, sociolinguistic, LGBT, morphosemantics



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## INTRODUCTION

LGBT has become a sensitive issue in Indonesia. LGBT individuals in Indonesia often face discrimination and violence, which has a negative impact on their mental health and well-being (Safinah, 2024). The rise of discourse on gender and LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) issues has resulted in a social dichotomy. The explosion of issues and support for the LGBT community has made them increasingly massive and outspoken in declaring their community. This movement continues to grow and has become an interesting topic in the mass media. LGBT-related terms will continue to develop new meanings as new labels emerge to describe non-normative sexuality and desires (Holmes, 1992:322). Many people are for or against the discourse on human rights for transgender and LGBT people. Regardless of public support or rejection, the LGBT community is becoming increasingly bold in revealing its identity on social media. We can see a person's identity from their language (Pateda, 1995:92). Based on previous research, the language attitudes of the LGBT community tend to be negative. The use of slang in the LGBT community originates from foreign languages so that the meaning of the language is not known to people outside the community (Santoso et al., 2023).

Similar research was previously conducted by (Sianipar et al., 2025). The research focuses on speech acts and language variation. The research results show that there are certain terms that are only understood by their community. Lesbian communities have a symbolic language of interaction where the meaning is understood only by them. In fact, a language symbol was shortened even further so that it could only be identified by lesbian LGBT people. Research with similar results was also presented by (Hasni et al., 2025). This research aims to analyze speech acts thru a pragmatic approach. As a result, the speech acts used in this community include expressive speech acts (dramatically conveying emotions), directive speech acts (inviting or suggesting), and representative speech acts (conveying information typical of the community). Additionally, their distinctive intonation, gestures, and speaking style are also important elements in their communication patterns.

The difference between this research and previous studies is the difference in data sources and research focus. The data source for this study is focused on the social media interactions of the LGBT community on the @darahputihhangat account, whereas previous studies used primary data in the form of interviews. Additionally, the focus of this research is on the tendency of the LGBT community to create new terms (neologisms).

Neologisms in linguistics are new words, phrases, or meanings created or given to old words to express new concepts, often triggered by technological developments, popular culture, or language contact, before being fully accepted by the general public. The theory of neologisms proposed by Tornier (often referred to as Tonier/Toni Er in Indonesian literature, cited via Miller, 2014) classifies neologisms into four types based on the linguistic formation process: morphological, semantic, morphosemantic, and borrowed neologisms (Sulistiyarini & Masrukhi, 2024).

Twitter has become a popular platform for the LGBT community due to minimal oversight from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, leading to a perception of freedom. Adult content is prevalent, often labeled with a cautionary note, encouraging users to express themselves openly. A notable account, @darahputihhangat, run by Anonim, has gained significant attention for its tutorials on sexual relations within the LGBT context, attracting a diverse array of comments from users. This account has been followed by 2,851 people since this article was written.

The comments and posts on this account are interesting to study. One reason is that LGBT and gender issues attract a lot of public attention. The public also lacks knowledge about

linguistic units such as words and phrases that refer to LGBT identities. Knowledge about the register in the LGBT language is still far from the reach of the public.

Based on the issues described above, this study attempts to formulate the following two research questions.

- a) How does the process of neologism formation in gender and LGBT language occur in the posts and comments of the Twitter account @darahputihhangat?
- b) What is the role and function of the formation of gender and LGBT neologisms in posts and comments on the Twitter account @darahputihhangat?

The purpose of this study is to describe and categorize forms of neologisms related to gender and LGBT. In addition, this study also aims to determine the role and function of gender neologisms, particularly in the LGBT community and generally in society at large. The benefits of this research are to enrich the vocabulary of the Indonesian language. In addition, this research is beneficial for readers in helping them understand new words related to gender and LGBT. This research is important because gender/LGBT neologisms on Indonesian Twitter are developing very rapidly, but have not been systematically documented. This study contributes to the study of digital linguistics, sociolinguistics, and identity representation in internet culture.

## RESEARCH METHOD

### *Research Design*

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative research is a research approach that combines descriptive methods with a qualitative paradigm to describe phenomena in depth, naturally, and contextually without manipulating variables or testing hypotheses (Gamedia citation). The research was conducted in November 2022 on the @darahputihhangat account on the Twitter application.

### *Research Subject*

The subject of this research is the words used by the LGBT community in posts and comments on the @darahputihhangat account. The speaker is a follower of the @darahputihhangat account who interacts in the context of everyday language on the Twitter platform.

### *Research Procedure*

The research was conducted in three stages: data collection, data analysis, and data presentation. The data collection stage was carried out using orthographic and referential matching methods to determine the meaning of a word. Then, the data analysis stage was conducted by recording LGBT-themed words using the technique of separating the determining elements to distinguish the main points. Words are distinguished based on their formation process. Subsequently, the data analysis stage is conducted using a formal method presented in the form of descriptions supported by tables and diagrams.

### *Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques*

The data in this study consists of linguistic units at the word level that have gender and LGBT nuances. The data was collected from the data source, which is the uploads and comments from the @darahputihhangat account on the Twitter social media page, uploaded throughout April 2022. Data collection was done by listening to uploads and comments. Then, the data deemed appropriate is recorded and its meaning and significance are interpreted. The data in this study consists of linguistic units at the word level collected thru observation and recording of uploads and comments during the period of April 2022. A total of 36 comments containing LGBT terms were used over a one-month period. The data population consisted of 60 words, and 43 samples were taken because of redundancy found in some comments. Data collection was conducted while adhering to research ethics on the internet.

### *Data Analysis Technique*

The approach used is a morphosemantic study. This study uses a theoretical linguistic approach that combines two linguistic disciplines: morphology and semantics. Research related to theoretical linguistics aims to discover or develop linguistic theories. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations. This field studies how words are formed. As for semantics, it is a system and the study of meaning and sense in a language (Kridalaksana, 2008:216). Additionally, to analyze meaning, assistance is needed from the field of applied linguistics, specifically the study of language stylistics.

Identity language is a language considered to be the embodiment of human existence, intrinsically reflecting one's worldview and self-identity. Language not only conveys objective meaning but also shapes one's worldview and self-identity (Reiginayossi & Sitorus, n.d.). As for indexicality, according to Levinson (1983), it refers to the linguistic phenomenon where the meaning of an utterance cannot be understood without knowing its context of use (Rahayuni et al., n.d.).

This research was conducted with consideration for research ethics on the internet (Kaye et al., 2021). There are several principles of internet research ethics that are applied. The first principle is respect for individual and community autonomy, privacy, and dignity (including confidentiality and anonymity). The second principle is social responsibility, which encompasses respect for and avoidance of disruption to social structures and consideration of research consequences. Finally, there is the principle of maximizing benefits and minimizing losses.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to KBBI, neologism is a newly formed word or new meaning for an old word used in language that gives a personal characteristic or for the development of vocabulary. Kridalaksana (2008) also states that neologism is a new expression that is deliberately created for the sake of renewal or to give a personal characteristic. Neologisms have meaning in the field of linguistics, referring to the class of nouns or nouns and everything that is objectified.

However, the definition of neologism is still vague (*pseudo concept*). This is because the definition of neologism is based on relative opinions and tends to be subjective (Satriani, 2021:20). However, there are parameters for measuring the definition of neologisms according to Cabré (in Satriani, 2021:21), namely diachronic parameters, lexicographic parameters, instability parameters, and psychological parameters. The diachronic parameter refers to time. Words that appear within a certain period of time and are new to the language's lexicon can be called neologisms. Furthermore, the lexicographical parameter states that a word can be called a neologism if it does not yet exist in the dictionary. However, this statement is also vague because not all words that do not yet exist in the dictionary are neologisms. There are terms such as protologism, which is a word that applies to a small subculture, and *nonce word* (occasional word). To distinguish neologisms from these two forms, you can check by entering the word in a search engine. If the word exists, it can be categorized as a neologism. This shows that already found in internet searches is a word that has spread in usage. Third, the parameter of instability is when a word has instability in terms of form and meaning. Finally, the psychological parameter is a parameter that considers a word to be a neologism if it has been accepted by speakers as a new word.

Based on the above parameters, the following presents 43 data points successfully collected from social media communication activities on the Twitter account @darahputihhangat.

Table 1. LGBT vocabulary table

No	New Words	Meaning	Word Origin
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1	boti/ botty	a person is the object in a gay sexual relationship	who gay	from the word "bottom," which is the position below in a gay sexual relationship
2	ngewe	to have sex		from the phrase <i>ngengan awewe</i> or dating a woman in Sundanese
3	cowo/ couo	a person is considered a man	who guy	
4	girl	a person is considered a woman	who girl	
5	bool	anus		anus in Sundanese
6	eek	defecate		-
7	w	I		-
8	nder	message sender		comes from the word <i>sender</i>
9	tsay	dear		-
10	akika	I		-
11	shemale	male a woman	who behaves like	from the words she and male
12	emberan	true, affirmative		from phrase <i>emang+bener+an</i>
13	hombreng	naughty gay		from the phrase <i>homo+jerk</i>
14	tokai	feces		-
15	celdal	underwear		-
16	los dol	broken		Javanese expression
17	missile	male genitalia		-
18	ngews	to have sex		ngewe

19	ngab	older brother	originating from the Sundanese language bang/abang
20	bestay/bestie	best friend	best friend
21	cosplay	impersonate/disguise	cosplay
22	jembrewa	hair on around the female genital area	jembut in Javanese means corn silk
23	batem	a person who is the object in a gay sexual relationship	bottom
24	zeyeng	darling	-
25	omo	homo	-
26	love	love	-
27	botita	bottom people (plural)	position bottom in gay sexual relations
28	topita	tops (plural)	top position in gay sex
29	palkon	male genitalia	head + penis
30	penis	male genitalia	penis
31	ciwi	female	girl
32	yeti	you	-
33	vertebrate	gay	boneless/soft-bodied
34	female	female	-
35	knot	condom	-
36	eykeh	I	-
37	endul	delicious	-
38	bowel movement	defecation	from language Javanese namely mboker
39	monogamous	gay	derived from the word monogamous, meaning having only one partner

40	virgin	virgin		from the word virgin
41	vagina	genitalia genitalia	female	vagina
42	cubang	very funny		from the phrase funny+very
43	sanskuy	just relax		from the phrase sans (relaxed) + kuy (let's go)

According to Yale in (Bram, 2020:107), neologisms can be divided into eight types based on the word formation process. The types of neologisms are explained as follows.

a. *Coinage* (coin)

Like a coin with two sides, this type of word formation has two meanings. Neologisms are formed by creating a completely new meaning from an old word. For example, the word *mati* refers to the end of life. However, for teenagers, this word is used to express enjoyment. For example, the sentence "*Kopinya enak banget sumpah kayak mau mati*" means "The coffee is so delicious, I swear, it's like dying."

b. Borrowing

Foreign languages play a role in the process of forming this type of word. A word is absorbed from a foreign language and then adapted or changed in pronunciation to follow the pronunciation that is easiest to say in Indonesian. For example, *kaya emejing* comes from the English word *amazing*.

c. Combination

This type of word formation is done by combining two completely different words into a single unit that has meaning. For example, the combination of *kaca* (*glass*) and *mata* (*eye*) becomes *kacamata* (*glasses*).

d. Blending

Blending is the process of forming words when two or more words are combined to form a new word. The difference with the combination type is the integrity of the word. If in a combination each word is used in its entirety, then in this type, only certain syllables of a word are used. For example, in the word *cecan*. The language is formed by reducing the word *cewek* (*girl*) to *ce* and *cantik* (*beautiful*) to *can*, which are then combined to form *cecan* or *cewek cantik* (*beautiful girl*).

e. Clipping

This word formation process occurs as a result of shortening or abbreviating a word into a shorter form. Eventually, only a few syllables or even certain phonemes remain. For example, the word *sayang* is shortened to *seng*, *enggak* to *ga*, and *siapa* to *sp*.

f. Back-formation

Back-formation is a type of word formation that reduces one form of a word into another different form. This process is almost the same as truncation. The difference is that this process changes *the part of speech*, while truncation does not. An example is the word "*peeve*" (*annoying*) from the word "*peevish*" (*irritated*).

g. Conversion

Word formation in the form of conversion is the process of changing the function of a word. Conversion can also be called zero derivation. It is the formation of a word from a base of a certain category into a word of another category. For example, in the following sentence.

- Please get my **vape**
- Let's **vape**

The word "vape" in the example above can function as a noun and a verb.

h. Initialism

Initialism is the formation of words using only the first letters of a series of words. This word formation process is more commonly known as abbreviations. Abbreviations are the process of shortening or abbreviating using letters or combinations of letters. For example, the phrase "*Point of View*" is often abbreviated to POV.

In addition to the processes above, 43 data points revealed other types of neologism processes. These include hyperbole, metaphor, manasuka, onomatopoeia, and reversal.

Based on the classification of word formation types above, the following shows the grouping of data into word formation types.

Table 2. Formation of the word LGBT

No	New Word	Word Formation Process	Description
1	boti/ botty	borrowing, cutting	from the word <i>bottom</i>
2	ngewe	mixing	ngencan <b>awewe</b> (Sundanese language Sundanese)
3	cowo/ couo	cutting	from the word <i>cowok</i>
4	girl/ ceue	cutting	from the word <i>girl</i>
5	bool	borrowing	anus in Sundanese
6	eek	onomatopoeia	
7	w	cutting	from the word "gue"
8	nder	borrowing, clipping	from the word <i>sender</i>
9	tsay	cutting	from the word <i>dear</i>
10	akika	hyperbole	I
11	shemale	borrowing	from the words <i>she</i> and <i>male</i>
12	emberan	mixture	That's <b>right</b>
13	hombreng	mixing	homo scumbag
14	tokai	abstract/whimsical	-
15	celdal	mixture	underwear
16	los dol	borrowing	loose in Javanese
17	missile	metaphor	penis
18	news	cutting	ngewe
19	ngab	reversal	bang
20	bestay/ bestie	borrowing, hyperbole	best friend
21	cosplay	borrowing	cosplay
22	jembrewa	borrowing, hyperbole	jembut from Javanese
23	batem	borrowing	bottom

24	zeyeng	hyperbole	dear
25	omo	cutting	homo
26	love	hyperbole	love
27	botita	borrowing, hyperbole	bottom (plural)
28	topita	borrowing, hyperbole	top (plural)
29	balcony	mixture	pala + kontol
30	penis	cutting	penis
31	ciwi	cutting	girl
32	yeti	abstract/whimsical	you
33	vertebrate	cutting	vertebrate
34	pre-emptive	cutting	female
35	knot	haircut	condom
36	eykeh	hyperbole	I
37	endul	hyperbole	delicious
38	Boker	borrowing	from Javanese
39	monogamous	borrowing	English
40	borrower	borrowing	virgin
41	vagina	cutting	vagina
42	cubang	mixing	so funny
43	sanskuy	mixing, cutting, flipping	relaxed (sans) + let's go (kuy)

From the data above, we can see the percentage distribution of word formation types as shown in the diagram below. Clipping or shortening is the most commonly used word formation process at 29%. In second place is borrowing at 27% of the data. Then in third place is hyperbole at 18%. In last place are the processes of onomatopoeia and word formation based on similarity of form. The following diagram shows the distribution of types of neologism formation processes.

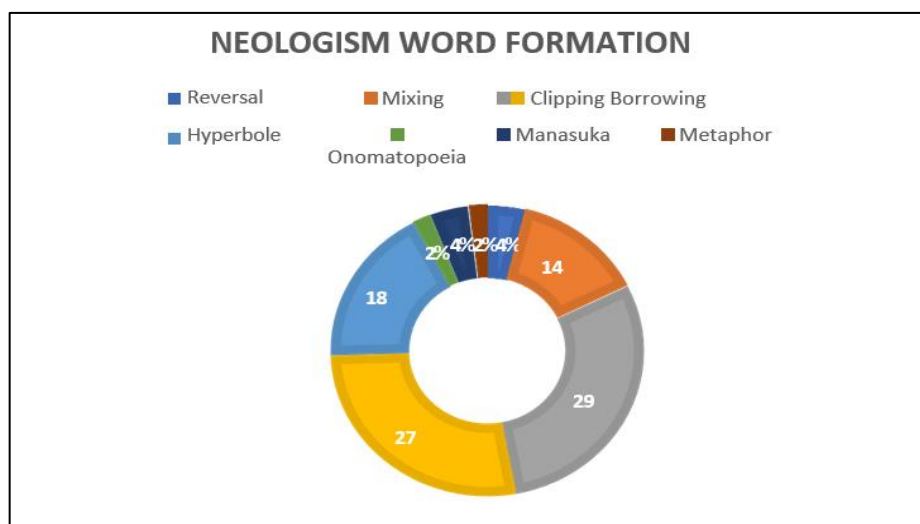


Figure 1. Diagram of the results of LGBT word formation

The following outlines the process of neologism formation based on morphological processes (form), namely clipping, borrowing, blending, and reversal, as well as based on

semantic change processes (meaning), namely hyperbole, arbitrariness, onomatopoeia, and metaphor.

a. Clipping

The clipping process is the process of shortening words in order to simplify them. Several words such as *sans*, *ngews*, *tsay*, *w* are clipped from their original form of two syllables to one syllable. This reduction in syllables is intended to make them easier to pronounce. This is because the younger generation generally likes things that are minimalist and concise. They tend to dislike language that is too long and complicated.

Some words such as *meki*, *konde*, *konti*, *omo*, *boti/botty*, *ngews*, and *vetebrata* are shortened from their original forms for the sake of politeness. To avoid these taboo words, softening words are used (Patada, 1995:92). Although LGBT itself has been claimed to be an act that has deviated from the norms of politeness, the words used still consider and maintain the values of politeness. Therefore, it can be concluded that these words contain euphemistic language. This style of language uses words that have a positive connotation. This is intended to disguise expressions that are rude and unpleasant (Keraf, 1984:32).

The words *cowo*, *cewe*, *ciwi* are abbreviated forms that aim to eliminate certain phonemes. The phoneme that is eliminated from the three words above is the phoneme [k]. This sound is eliminated because it has a negative connotation. The combination of sounds that are not melodious, hoarse, and full of k, t, p, and s sounds is called cacophony (Pradopo, 1987:31). These sounds have unpleasant and nauseating connotations, so they are omitted from the above words. Meanwhile, the words *prempewi*, *couo*, and *ceue* are shortened words that have undergone phoneme replacement and addition for specific rhetorical purposes. These three words can be considered hyperbole with the aim of achieving a certain level of aesthetics. This is related to the distinctive *style* used by this community.

b. Borrowing

Several borrowed words such as *boti/botty/batem* (*bottom*), *nder* (*sender*), *shemale*, and *cosplay* are borrowed from other languages because they are easy to pronounce. This is because the equivalents in Indonesian are too complex and difficult to express the intended reference. For example, the word *bottom*, which in Indonesian means *bawah* (below), would be difficult to accept when used as a noun (a label for a person). *Boti/botty/batem* can be used as a noun to refer to someone who is LGBT. The words *pirjin*, *jembrewa*, and *bool* are borrowed words used to soften the meaning. The word *virgin* is considered more polite than the word *perawan* (virgin). Similarly, the word *bool* means anus and *jembrewa* means hair. genitals. The word *bestay/bestie* is a loanword that is used more for aesthetic reasons and by choice of the speaker. The words *boker* and *los dol* are loanwords from regional languages that are used intensively, and *los dol* has even been registered in the Ministry of Education and Culture's online KBBI dictionary. The word *monogamus* also has an equivalent in the KBBI, namely *monogami*. The choice of the word *monogamus* is a preference of the speakers. They are more comfortable and prefer to use international language products with the aim of increasing *value* and prestige. The diversity in the use of loanwords, both from foreign languages and Indonesian, demonstrates the openness of the Indonesian language to new vocabulary. The use of foreign language loanwords (English) also indicates that Indonesian society is increasingly adapting international culture in socializing and communicating.

c. Mixing

Words such as *ngewe*, *hombreng*, *celdal*, and *palkon* are abbreviations intended to obscure their referents. This is claimed to be a form of politeness, as the actual meanings are considered vulgar. However, of the obscured forms above, there is one word, *ngewe*, which is very familiar and whose abbreviated form has been labeled as vulgar language. Meanwhile, the words *cubang*, *emberan*, and *sanskuy* are variations used in everyday conversation as a means of expression for the speaker. These words also have a feminist connotation and are mostly spoken by women to other women.

d. Reversal

The words *ngab* and *kuy* are reversals of existing words. These words are deliberately reversed as a variation of slang in young people's conversations.

e. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the exaggeration of something (Kridalaksana, 1982:82). According to Keraf, hyperbole is a style of language that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something (1984:135). Hyperbole is a style of language that gives the impression of exaggerating something. The analysis shows that the use of hyperbole ranks third with nine instances. There are hyperbolic words that often use the vowel ending [a], such as *topita*, *botita*, *jembrewa*, *akika*. These vowel sounds are chosen because they produce a melodious and rhythmic sound. Such sounds can support an intimate, loving atmosphere and evoke joy (Pradopo, 1987:29).

There are words ending in the consonant [h], such as

*eykeh* and *cintah*, which give a feminine impression of being spoiled and seductive. The words *bestay/bestie*, *endul*, and *zeyeng* are forms of words that have a friendly and expressive impression. Words like this are also often used by transgender women.

f. Manasuka

The origin of the word *yeti* is unknown. This word is still considered very new on social media because it has only been found on Twitter. Therefore, this word can be classified as a protologism because its use has not spread like the other words above. However, there is a website, [ruangbunda.com](http://ruangbunda.com), which states that *yeti* means woman in Javanese naming. Even so, further data collection from various reliable sources is needed. Additionally, the origin of the word "*tokai*" is also unknown. However, the use of the word "*tokai*" is a polite way of expressing its actual meaning, which has a negative connotation.

g. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the naming of objects or actions by imitating the sounds associated with those objects or actions (Kridalaksana, 2008:167). Onomatopoeia can be seen in the word *EEK*, which imitates the sound of defecating. This word has a more subtle meaning than the word *boker*.

h. Metaphor

A metaphor is the use of a word or phrase to refer to another object or concept based on analogy or similarity (Kridalaksana, 2008:152). Simply put, a metaphor is the reference to one thing using another thing that has similarities in terms of form and nature. The word *rudal* is used to refer to male genitalia because of the similarity in shape between the two. This word is used to soften the reference so that it does not sound vulgar.

The above data shows that the use of words in LGBT neologisms is dominated by words with feminist connotations. There are several factors that distinguish the use of language between men and women. These factors include culture, social roles, and context formality. According to Holmes (1992), men use far fewer polite forms than women. In this case, it has been proven that gay men choose to use polite forms expressed in gender and LGBT neologisms. This is because gay men position themselves as women, so they indirectly *copy* and adopt the speech produced by women. This phenomenon is the reason why LGBT neologisms contain many polite forms (euphemisms).

The role of gender and LGBT language is as a contributor to the new lexicon in Indonesia. Informal languages that emerging and developing on social media can be considered as lexical language. An example is the word *pelakor*, which is a contraction of *perebut lelaki orang* (man snatcher). This word was previously used in virtual communities, but due to its intensive and widespread use, it has finally been included in the KBBI. The word *pelakor* is also a gender neologism that refers to women. In addition, the formation of gender and LGBT neologisms also serves as a characteristic and a boundary. The members of these communities build their identities through specific language. This identity distinguishes certain language groups from other groups.

The function of neologism formation based on the above analysis is as a means of politeness. The acceptability of words with connotative meanings will depend on several social factors such as ideology, beliefs, sex, and gender (Chandler in Bram, 2020:116). Indonesia is a country with a Muslim majority. This condition certainly affects the presence of LGBT people. As a new concept, LGBT people strive to introduce themselves and build a good image in society. One of the ways they do this is by refining the vocabulary they use to avoid vulgarity.

## CONCLUSION

The process of forming gender and LGBT neologisms in the posts and comments of the Twitter account @darahputihhangat consists of eight types of formation. These processes include truncation, borrowing, blending, inversion, hyperbole, manasuka, onomatopoeia, and metaphor. The most frequently used type is truncation, which is the shortening of a word to a certain syllable. This aims to condense the word so that it is easier to remember and also as an attempt to disguise the meaning so that it is more acceptable and avoids forms that are vulgar. Meanwhile, that are the least Their use is a type of metaphor and onomatopoeia. A metaphor is a process of comparing one thing to another that has similarities. Meanwhile, onomatopoeia adopts the sound of the referent to give it a name.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in the implementation and writing of this article.

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