

INVESTIGATING NETSPEAK APPLIED IN YOUTH INTERACTION IN X BASE ACCOUNT: WORD FORMATION ANALYSIS

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Abstrak

Di era modern ini, anak-anak muda aktif berinteraksi dengan media sosial. Mereka sering menggunakan singkatan, bahasa gaul, dan campur bahasa ketika berkomunikasi secara daring. Penelitian ini mengkaji *Netspeak* yang digunakan oleh anak muda pada akun base di X, dengan menerapkan teori pembentukan kata (*Word Formation*) dari Plag (2018). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang mengumpulkan data dari berbagai tweet di akun @convomf dan @tanyarl selama satu bulan. Hasilnya menunjukkan 102 data Netspeak berasal dari berbagai bentuk berdasarkan teori pembentukan kata. Data itu terdiri dari *suffixation*, *conversion*, *truncation*, *blending*, *abbreviation*, *nominal compound*, *adjectival compound*, and *verbal compound*. Studi ini juga menemukan bahwa satu data Netspeak bisa melibatkan beberapa proses pembentukan kata. Bentuk yang paling umum adalah singkatan (*abbreviation*), termasuk akronim, karena anak muda lebih memilih mengirim pesan singkat dan meminimalisir penggunaan alfabet dalam berkirim pesan daring. Hal ini selaras dengan aturan X yang memberikan batas karakter untuk berikirim pesan lewat tweet. Namun, beberapa data akronim tidak dituliskan dengan benar sesuai peraturan tata bahasa karena *Netspeak* digunakan dalam konteks komunikasi informal. Oleh karena itu, remaja tidak perlu memperhatikan aturan tata bahasa formal dalam komunikasi online mereka.

Kata kunci: Pembentukan Kata, Netspeak, X

Abstract

In the modern era, the youth actively engage with social media. They often use abbreviations, slang, and code-mixing in their online communication. This study examined the Netspeak used by youth on X-based accounts, applying Plag's (2018) theory of word formation. This study adopted a qualitative method, which collected data from various tweets on the @convomf and @tanyarl accounts over one month. The result shows 102 data on Netspeak coming from multiple forms based on the word formation perspective. There are suffixation, conversion, truncation, blending, abbreviation, nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound. The study also found that a single piece of data on Netspeak might involve multiple word formation processes. The most common form was abbreviation, including acronyms, as youth prefer texting shortly and minimize alphabet usage in online texting. This preference aligns with X's rule, which gives the character limit while sending messages through tweets. However, some acronyms were improperly typed because of using Netspeak in informal communication. Therefore, the youth did not need to pay attention to the formal grammatical rules in their online communication.

Keywords: Word Formation, Netspeak, X

1. BACKGROUND OF STUDY

In this digital era, technology facilitates visibility and access to diverse communication and information. Social media has become an essential means of communication, and the internet is accelerating the pace at which information is changed. Ulya et al. (2021) argue that social media significantly influences linguistic attitudes and behaviors, particularly among youth. Then, it leads to unusual and outstanding language phenomena, including some creative terms which are applied in online texting.

Linguistic creativity is inevitable as language constantly evolves, especially in the digital era, where the internet has expanded worldwide. Internet communication, also known as Computer-Mediated

Communication (CMC) or Netspeak, has been described as a language revolution because this medium of communication has unique features compared to traditional speaking and writing (Crystal, 2005).

Crystal (2001) defined Netspeak as a type of language displaying features that are unique and creative to the internet and encountered in e-mail, chat groups, the virtual world, and the worldwide web, arising out of its character as a medium that is electronic, global, and interactive (Liu, Wei and Liu, 2015).

The demonstration of Netspeak in online texting is particularly remarkable in the context of word-formation processes. Word formation is the most significant topic in linguistics because it involves the creation of terms (Takhfif, 2015). This creative language extends beyond

developing new words to experimenting with word formation to express ideas effectively and engagingly. Swann & Maybin (2007) describe that language users can recreate, refashion, and recontextualize linguistic elements in communicating.

In 2004, the Computer Industry Almanac reported that around one billion individuals, or one-sixth of the global population, were online (Danet & Herring, 2007). Social media platforms like blogs, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, and Facebook facilitate rapid information in linguistic innovation, such as the establishment of Netspeak.

X, previously known as Twitter, is a popular social media platform where users can access information globally (Sabila, 2023). Since 2023, under Elon Musk's leadership, the platform has been rebranded as X. It is widely used for entertainment and communication (Ulya, et al., 2021). Nowadays, it is trendy in Indonesia due to its unique feature of a base account (Dwiwina & Putri, 2021). These accounts use an auto-direct message service, allowing users to send DMs and presenting a distinct social media phenomenon. This microblogging platform offers a unique space for youth to manifest Netspeak creation.

As the young generation actively engages with social media, they contribute to developing an evolving and distinctive language. Using abbreviations, slang, hashtags, and code-mixing reflects Netspeak beyond the unusual and unique communication in the digital platform. Language use can be modified, developed, and improved as a linguistic expression, especially on X, a popular communication platform. Young people's language inside X is sometimes mixed or combined with one language to others to create new terms. The utterances in the online conversation on X involve the English version (English – Indonesian or other languages). For example, “*akhlakless, arigathanks gozaimuch,*” etc. Moreover, they may use new terms or modify some words to make new meanings, such as “*bestie, salty, hot sauce, crush,*” etc.

The application of language within X, as widely handled by youth, is appealing to be studied. The diverse communication by young people involves language use that may not be commonly used or familiar to others. It concerns language variation, as the youth creatively create Netspeak in their online communication. Therefore, it is suitable to draw the phenomenon that language used by youth has its forms and characteristics. Young people love to create some vocabulary for having online conversations.

This study aims to investigate Netspeak applied by youth on X using qualitative aspects. It seeks to understand the forms and implications embedded in youth's creativity and innovations in online communication. Data collected in this study are taken from the utterances of the online conversation regarding (English–Indonesian or English–

other languages) from some tweets on X. It means that the form of Netspeak used among youth is found when the language is coined, modified, or borrowed.

There are three previous studies related to this topic. Dmitrichenkova et al. (2020) conducted the first previous study on youth slang depicted from Instagram group chat “Confesiones” in Spanish cases. The main problem is the youth slang characteristics in which words were formed based on morphological processes. In the “Confesiones” chat group, the goal is to engage in enjoyable contact by discussing topics and sharing secrets with other members using particular techniques, which is the process of youth communication.

The second previous study is a journal article by Faradisa et al. (2019). This article reveals the language used on social media, specifically Instagram. The discussion was based on word formation analysis. The words were examined to determine their languages, focusing on Indonesian and English terms. This study's findings show that there are many forms of language creation. Most data found are in the form of acronyms. However, Instagram users occasionally write word formations inappropriately, such as acronyms. They chose to write them in lowercase rather than uppercase.

The third previous study conducted by Prayudha & Pradana (2023) discussed using informal language or slang in the online class. The main problem is determining what kind of slang phrases and why students use the slang words. The data was acquired by analyzing the WhatsApp group chat, Zoom comments, and interviews. The findings indicate that students use slang phrases in both Indonesian and English. Most slang is abbreviated because they can type shorter and save on word usage. The students believe that using slang phrases would make the learning environment less stressful, more accessible to grasp, shorten words, and make the teaching and learning process more relaxed.

After gaining the previous study, the gap is known. This present study is concerned with analyzing the language used by young people in online texting. It identifies the Netspeak created by youth on X base account according to word formation perspective to find the unique and creative pattern of language forming. The object of this study is an online conversation on social media, namely X since it has become a popular platform for sending messages to a base account. Thus, this study aims to analyze what kind of word formation is used in the Netspeak creation by youth on X base accounts.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Before discussing word formation, the meaning of morpheme should be understood. According to Plag (2018), a morpheme is the smallest unit of linguistic sign

that establishes a form. There are two types of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. The free morphemes can be a word form because they occur independently (Bauer, 1983). The bound morphemes are the units that can only appear in a word form when combined with another morph (Bauer, 1983).

Plag (2018) defined word formation as the study of the formation of words. It means that words undergo various processes in how they are created and exist. He categorized word formation into two categories: derivational and compounding.

1. Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming or coining a word by adding morphemes to the existing word so that it encodes its lexical meaning. Plag (2018) divided the derivational process into two categories. They are derivation with affixation and derivation without affixation.

a) Affixation

1. Prefixation

A prefix is a bound morpheme added at the beginning of the word. For instance, “un-“ in unhappy, “im” in immortal, etc.

2. Suffixation

A suffix is a bound morpheme added at the word's end. For instance, “-ness“ in happiness, “ion” in the organization, etc.

3. Infixation

An infix is a bound morpheme added in the word's middle. However, infixation does not exist in English and Indo-European.

b) Non-affixation

Apart from the derivational process involving affixes, there are various methods for creating new words from existing ones without the help of affixation, which is called non-affixation.

1. Conversion

Conversion forms a new word without noticeable markings because word's function changes, such as a noun becoming a verb without reduction. This technique is known as "category change" and "functional shift." For example, “fish” can be a noun or a verb.

2. Truncation

Truncation removes phonetic content from a derived word to communicate its connection with its original term. For instance, the word “demo” is a shortened form of demonstration.

3. Blending

Blending combines two or more words by removing content from one or both, representing things that share attributes with the referents of

both components. For example, the term “brunch” is both breakfast and lunch.

4. Abbreviation

Abbreviations, similar to blending, form words by combining components of different words, typically taken from first or non-initial letters to create a new term. For instance, BA (Bachelor of Arts) and USA (United States of America).

2. Compounding

Compounding is the process of word construction when two words are combined to generate a new word.

1. Nominal compound

To make a new term, the nominal compound consists of nouns combined with non-head elements, such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. For example, book cover refers to a type of cover.

2. Adjectival compound

The adjectival compounds can include nouns and adjectives as non-heads, while the adjective is the head to establish a new term. The non-head element can be used as a modifier or argument with the proper adjectival head. The examples are knee-deep and blood-red. These compounds are interpreted as 'deep to the height of one's knee,' 'red like blood.'

3. Verbal compound

Verbal compounds can include nouns, adjectives, and verbs as non-heads, with the main verb as the head to make a new term. For example, proof-read and dry-clean.

4. Neoclassical compound

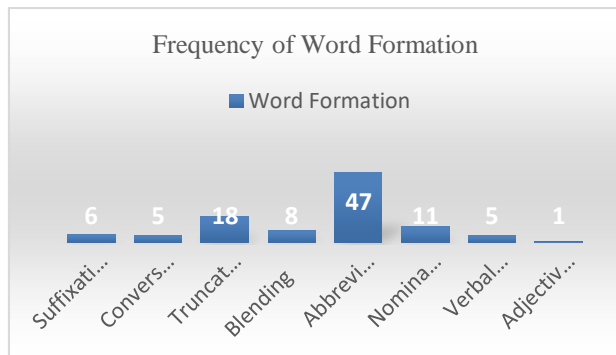
"NEOclassical" refers to lexemes that originated in Latin or Greek but were combined in contemporary times (Plag, 2018). Neoclassical components are typically called combining forms, such as *biochemistry*, *photograph*, and *geology*.

METHOD

The descriptive qualitative method was applied for this study because it deals with the data results of various words/ phrases in the form of descriptions. It relates to Miles et al. (2014), who state that qualitative research involves the data of words that can be combined, subclustered, or divided into pieces. The technique used was documentation, which relies on the text suitable for data analysis on X base account. Informants of this study were the X users who are considered youth, precisely in the range of 15-24 years old. They were the followers of

X base accounts, namely “convomf” and “tanyarl.”. The data was taken from the collection tweets from the these base accounts which was collected within a month. The data analysis consists of three processes: data condensation (selecting data), data display (organizing data), and conclusion drawing (elaborating findings with the theoretical framework) (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULT



The number of Netspeak collected by the researchers amounted to one hundred and two. The data were taken from tweets in the X base account, namely @convomf and @tanyarl. All the data are in the form of words or phrases collected from 21st February until 23rd March 2024.

In the following discussion, the researcher explains an in-depth analysis of each category of word formation, including showing the data sample. It aims to reveal the pattern of each form used while creating a term. Based on the documentation technique, the researcher found that creative terms can be involved in some different forms. Indeed, some terms require complex analysis involving multiple forms. The following analysis answers the main problem formulated in the introduction.

1. Derivation

The derivational process consists of derivation with and without affixation. Here is the discussion for each form.

a) Affixation

The data shows that the Netspeak found in the X base account is only suffixation. The rest of the affixation, prefix, and infix did not exist. The total of suffixation is six. Then, the researcher found four patterns that establish the process of suffixation.

The first pattern is the suffix “less” to explain something lacking. The datum is “akhlakless”. It is formed by adding the suffix “less” to the Indonesian noun “akhlak,” The word “akhlak” refers to an attitude, while the suffix “less” means lack of something. Thus, akhlakless relates to someone who loses a good attitude.

The second pattern is the “ing” suffix to change a category word. When a noun is added by “ing,” it experiences a change in its part of speech. The term “ghosting” is formed by establishing the noun “ghost,” added by the suffix “ing.” Hence, it encodes the meaning of an act when people suddenly stop communicating with their friends or the person they are dating, such as a ghost who suddenly disappears.

The third pattern is the suffix “er” to design people or objects based on a specific characteristic. If the suffix “er” is added to a word, it would refer to a type of person. The term “shipper” is formed using the noun “relationship,” which refers to how two or more things are connected. Then, the suffix “er” adds it, becoming “relationshipper”. It refers to people who want and support two characters to get together in a relationship. Thus, this term does not experience a change in its part of speech. However, there is a new meaning from things to people.

Interestingly, the term “relationshipper” is shortened to “shipper.” As the researcher mentioned earlier, some of the data needs complex analysis. The term “shipper” is experienced in the truncation process, which removes phonetic content from a derived word. In other words, it is the process of deleting some parts of the content to be written. Thus, the term “shipper” involves the forms of suffixation and truncation.

The fourth pattern is the “an” suffix. When this suffix is added to a word, then it will change the category of the word. The term “mutualan” is formed by adding the Indonesian suffix “an” to the adjective “mutual,” so it encodes the meaning of a verb. Mutualan refers to a condition in which when you follow someone on social media, they follow you back.

b) Non-Affixation

Apart from the affixation in the derivation process, there are various methods for creating new words without the help of affixes, which is called non-affixation.

1. Conversion

The researcher found five Netspeak belong to this form. Although some of these words are familiar, they do not have the same meaning as written in the dictionary. Thus, young people like to create new terms with the existing words without any additional morpheme.

The data “crush” and “rant” show the same pattern. These terms are formed by transforming them from verbs to nouns without affixation. In the literal meaning, the word “crush” means the act of destroying. However, the youth change it into a noun to describe a secret person they think is highly attractive and extremely special, but there is no prospect of becoming a pair. While the verb “rant” means the act of speaking or protesting about something in loud. However, the youth change it to a noun to explain a sequence of tweets criticizing someone or something.

There is interesting data in this process, which is “salty.” In the literal meaning, as the Cambridge dictionary mentions, salty is something that tastes of salt or contains a lot of salt. Then, the youth forms the adjective “salty” from the existing word without additional affixes. This term experienced a conversion to make a different meaning for the adjective. When translated into Indonesia, it becomes “garam.” However, it is slipped into “geram” or furious. In the X conversation, salty is a feeling when people are annoyed over something minor.

2. Truncation

The researcher found eighteen Netspeak data points that belong to this category. The sample data is “fav”. In this word, some of the phonetic content is removed or deleted. Fav is the shortening of “favorite.” However, another data is “shp,” which is the shortening of “shopee.” From the findings of this process, the researcher found that the pattern while shortening a word is not always straightforward.

The deletion process in some parts of the data is different. Most of the data, such as “fav”, “priv”, “acc”, “folls”, “sus”, “pict”, “rep”, “subs”, “sec”, “moist”, “recom”, “req”, “morn”, and “anon”, delete the phonetic after the first syllable of the word.

However, the datum “nder” removes the beginning syllable. Moreover, the data, such as “shp”, “txt”, and “moots”, removed some phonetics in the middle part. Thus, it is sometimes confusing because the terms may involve various interpretations. It deals with Plag’s statement that English truncations are widely used to convey familiarity with a person. People who know the term

truncation in X are the followers because they are familiar with and accustomed to using that kind of term.

3. Blending

There are eight data found in this form. The data “nethink” is created by combining the words “negative” and “thinking” by removing some phonetic content from both words. Another data is “Tweeps,” which is formed by combining the phonetics content from the words “Twitter” and “Peeps,” typically referring to the Twitter user’s followers.

Additionally, the researcher found interesting data. There is a term that experiences a complex analysis. The term “ilfeel” is created by combining the words, “ilang” and “feeling” by removing some phonetics from both words. However, there is a mixing language in the process of combining two words. The word “ilang” is Javanese which means “losing”. Ilfeel means an extreme feeling of disgust or dislike, pissed off and cringed at someone or something.

Thus, from the examples above, the pattern of blending is known. While a Netspeak consists of two words, some of the phonetics content from both words should be removed. To be noted, that term’s shortened form must involve the two referents of both words.

4. Abbreviation

The researcher found that most data are in the form of abbreviations. There are forty-five data. From the findings, there are two different patterns in the process of abbreviation.

Firstly, the term is created by taking the initial, central, or last letters of a word to make it shorter to write. For instance, “anw” is the abbreviation of “anyway”. The word is shortened by taking the first and last letter in the word “anyway”.

Secondly, most data found is in the form of phrases when they were shortened from their initial letters to be combined with others. For instance, “WTF” is the contraction of “What The Fuck”. This is commonly known as an acronym. An abbreviation has a part process, namely acronym, however, acronyms may differ in the use of capital letters (Plag, 2018),

Interestingly, not all data of the acronym were written in capital letters as the theory mentioned. For example, young people wrote “wta” and “cmiiw” using the lower letters. There are only a few data written as its rule, using uppercase for initial letters, such as CW and WTF.

2. Compounding

Apart from derivation, some of the word formation as data found are in the form of compounding. However, the data in this study show that Netspeak in the form of compounding is only divided into three categories. Neoclassicals did not exist in this study because the youth did not use Latin or Greek words when sending messages.

1. Nominal compound

The result of this study shows that the form of a nominal compound is quite commonly found. The data found are eleven. The pattern shows that a nominal compound uses a noun as the head to be combined with an adjective and another noun as a modifier. Although the literal meaning is available in the dictionary, the youth have their meaning for the compounding form.

The sample data is “red day”. It consists of two existing words, the noun “day” as heads and the adjective “red” as a modifier to explain the type of the day. Then, these two existing words are combined to generate a new meaning. Red day is not “the day which is red”. But it refers to the day for a woman who has a menstruation. Thus, the new word/phrase may have a different meaning from its literal meaning.

Another sample is butterfly era. It consists of two existing words, “butterfly” as the head noun, representing a delicate or transforming organism, combined with another noun, “era,” as a modifier that refers to a period. Butterfly era means the moment when someone feels butterflies inside themselves. It refers to the condition of someone who experiences nervousness due to feelings of excitement when falling in love.

2. Adjectival compound

In this form, the researcher only found one data. The pattern of this form shows that the adjective as head is combined with another adjective as a modifier. The data “happy open” consists of two existing words, the adjective “happy” as the head and the

noun “open” as modifier, to be combined to generate a new meaning. Happy open refers to a welcoming attitude, where happiness and openness are intertwined qualities. It is used for expressing “iftar” that people want to open fasting in Ramadhan.

3. Verbal compound

The last category is verbal compound. There are five data involved in this process. The result shows the pattern of the verbal compound consists of the verb as the head which is modified with noun as well as adjective as modifier.

The sample is “oversharing”. It consists of the existing verbs “sharing” as the head, and the adjective “over” as modifier to describe an excessive act. Oversharing refers to the act of providing more personal information than is strictly required or preferable.

Another sample of data is playing the victim. It is established by combining the verb “playing” as the head and the noun “victim” as a modifier to describe an act. It refers to a person’s behavior, such as liking to act as the victim in every trouble, which is incredibly irritating, fake, and childish.

DISCUSSION

The result of this study shows that the Netspeak found in the X base account consists of many forms. It deals with the (Plag, 2018) framework that the word formation process is classified into two categories: derivation and compounding. In the derivation, the affixation found is only in the form of suffixation. While, in the derivation without affixation, the form of conversion, blending, truncation, and abbreviation are all found. In the compounding, the nominal, adjectival, and verbal compounds existed. However, the neoclassical form did not exist because the youth do not involve the use of Greek terms in this modern era.

The most common data of Netspeak found in the X base account was in the form of abbreviations, including the terms of acronyms inside. Recently, several abbreviations (including acronyms) have been introduced into our language, especially while texting. It is proven by young people who love to shorten their words while communicating in X base account. Thus, they can type less and minimize the words used while sending messages. It also deals with the rules of X that the users only can send messages in 1-40 characters through a tweet (Fitton et al., 2009).

This finding is in line with the study conducted by (Prayudha & Pradana, 2023), who stated that the slang phrase frequently used in online interaction is in the form of abbreviation. The usage of abbreviation online interaction is one of the linguistic variants used to simplify communication. Furthermore, they frequently utilize shorter slang, allowing them to type less and save on word use.

Furthermore, this study's result shows the same pattern as the previous research by (Faradisa et al., 2019). The slang terms mostly used to communicate is in the form of acronyms or abbreviations. However, the acronyms, such as cmiiw, tia, ootd, and idgaf, were typed improperly. It must be written in uppercase because (Plag, 2018) stated that the spelling of acronyms may differ in the use of capital letters. Whereas, the result of the present and previous studies shows that some of the acronyms were written in lowercase. Thus, the youth did not pay attention to the grammatical rules while online texting in the informal context.

Apart from the most common data found, this research also shows the result of the least data. The adjectival compound is the category of word formation that is less applicable in X interaction. In the process of adjectival compound, young people, as the X users should combine adjectives as the head with nouns as modifiers to create new meanings. Thus, the youth might encounter difficulties when they have to make a term from the point of the adjective become the head elements.

Last but not least, the researcher also found an interesting point in this study. The previous research showed findings that a language was only analyzed in a single process of word formation. Meanwhile, this study found that a language can be analyzed using more than one process in the field of word formation. Some terms experienced the complex analysis, such as "relationshipper", which belongs to the process of suffixation and relationshipper. Each of these terms involves two processes in the word-formation framework by Plag (2018). Thus, it can be argued that a term can be observed from multiple processes.

CONCLUSION

Academics and practitioners are interested in the phenomenon of language use, especially on social media. Previous research suggests that language use inside social media is a relatively new phenomenon that requires further investigation. This study explored a comprehensive literature review to clarify the notion of Netspeak used by youth to communicate in X base account. The discussion notes the Netspeak used in online texting consist of some categories and patterns. The result has been established through the documentation technique. Through the

comprehensive analysis, a paradigm for Netspeak has been proposed better to understand the interactions of youth inside social media.

There are many forms of Netspeak revealed in this study. They are suffixation, conversion, truncation, blending, abbreviation, nominal compound, adjectival compound, and verbal compound. The result of this study supports the previous research conducted by (Prayudha & Pradana, 2023) who stated that the phrase frequently used in online interaction is in the form of abbreviation, allowing them to type less and save on word use. It also supports the previous research by (Faradisa et al., 2019), who stated that acronyms or abbreviations are mostly used, although it was typed improperly. Additionally, this study revealed the new finding that Netspeak can be involved in more than one process of analysis in the word formation perspectives.

SUGGESTION

After analyzing the form of Netspeak in the X base account, this study is recommended for the reader who wants to understand the language used by young people on social media, X. It may become additional information or dictionary related to some new terms that exist in online interaction. Then, this study invites further researchers to explore the phenomenon of Netspeak. Since this study has not deeply explored the reason behind using that language, further researchers may investigate the application of that Netspeak in some different online platforms. So, the result of this study hopefully can be used as a source to analyze the Netspeak from different media. Lastly, the further study may embrace the same theory to know the result and whether it should be compared or crosschecked with this study.

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APPENDIX

This table shows the result of Netspeak that has been categorized and analyzed. All of them were grouped according to the word formation category. After all, each of them was explained by its meaning. The researcher used the Urban Dictionary as the primary reference to show the meaning since it is a crowd-sourced English-language online dictionary of slang terms and phrases. However, additional references, such as research and online websites might be also used.

N o	Data	Category	Meaning
1	ghosting	Affixation	Ghosting is an act when people suddenly stop communicating with their friends or the person they are dating. It is such a ghost who suddenly disappears.
2	flirting	Affixation	Flirting is an act when a person wants to be seen as fun, extra kind, or friendly towards others, so they will be interested in him/or her.
3	flexing	Affixation	Flexing is the act of showing off your shit to others or acting out for attention.
4	relation shipper	Affixation + Truncation	The term "shipper" refers to people who want and support two characters to get together in a relationship.
5	mutual an	Affixation	Mutualan refers to a condition in which when you follow someone on social media, they follow you back.
6	Akhlak less	Affixation	Akhlakless describes someone who loses a good attitude
7	crush	Conversion	Crush refers to a secret person you think is highly attractive and extremely special but who has little or no prospect of becoming a pair.
8	Salty	Conversion	Salty is a feeling when people are annoyed over something little. While it is translated into Indonesia, it becomes "garam". However, it is slipped into "geram" or furious.

9	confess	Conversion	Confess explains a condition when you are in love with someone and want to express your feelings.
10	thread	Conversion	Thread means a sequence of related posts by the sender in tweets.
11	rant	Conversion	It refers to a sequence of at least several tweets that criticize someone or something. It is solely utilized for meditation reasons when someone is frustrated.
12	Nder	Truncation	This term refers to the creator of the tweets. When someone else comments, they will call the tweeter "nder."
13	Fav	Truncation	-
14	Priv	Truncation	-
15	Acc	Truncation	-
16	folls	Truncation	Followers refer to a person who routinely receives someone else's information utilizing a social media platform, especially X.
17	Sus	Truncation	The word "suspect" is often used to describe someone or something that appears suspicious or untrustworthy.
18	pict	Truncation	-
19	shp	Truncation	It is the leading e-commerce platform or online shop in Southeast Asia.
20	Rep	Truncation	It refers to an act of saying or writing anything in response to someone's tweets in X.
21	Subs	Truncation	It is a condition when people pay money to get something to be done (to subscribe).
22	sec	Truncation	-
23	moist	Truncation	It refers to a skincare product, which is a

			cream that makes the skin less dry.
24	Morn	Truncation	-
25	anon	Truncation	It refers to a name that is unknown or not made public.
26	req	Truncation	-
27	txt	Truncation	-
28	recom	Truncation	-
29	Moots	Truncation	It refers to a condition when people follow someone and they follow them back.
30	Nethink	Blending	Negative thinking refers to negative thoughts about ourselves, our actions, and our lives.
31	Skinship	Blending	Skinship is a term describing a friendship and relationship pushed up a level with contact via physical contact, whether kissing, hugging, or touching the skin.
32	Tweeps	Blending	Tweeps refers to the Twitter user's followers, which is a part of the varied terminology that arises from www.twitter.com .
33	gimme	Blending	-
34	Wanna	Blending	-
35	ilfeel	Blending +	Ilfeel means lost of feelings. It refers to an extreme feeling of disgust or dislike, pissed off, and cringed to someone or something.
36	lovlang	Blending	Love language refers to the way people <u>express</u> their feelings of love toward someone, or something.
37	bestie	Blending	Bestie refers to a friend that means everything to you and whom you are too attached to date for fear of losing them.

			Someone who will never leave your side or let you down for whatever cause.
38	CW	Abbreviation	It is a code to warn the audience about less harsh or incidental content because it may be triggering.
39	Tw!!!	Abbreviation	It informs the audience that the following content may be triggering for mental conditions: eating disorders, self-harm/injury, and bipolar.
40	Rl	Abbreviation	
41	Imo	Abbreviation	It is used to express ideas while giving comments to other tweets.
42	Ovt	Abbreviation	It describes a condition when people begin to think negatively about themselves and everything they have ever done wrong in life.
43	loml	Abbreviation	-
44	Tia	Abbreviation	-
45	ofc	Abbreviation	-
46	Wdyt	Abbreviation	-
47	WTF	Abbreviation	It is an expression people use if they are unsure of something or do not understand why it happened.
48	tbh	Abbreviation	It is frequently used in texting when someone gives their honest view on something.
49	Qrt	Abbreviation	It refers to a tweet that cites another tweet inside a base conversation.

50	Oot	Abbreviation	It is used to express an apology because the discussion is unrelated to the primary topic of conversation.
51	Wta	Abbreviation	-
52	cmiiw	Abbreviation	-
53	Rn	Abbreviation	-
54	Pap	Abbreviation	It refers to an action to send or upload an image (particularly a photograph), typically as proof of something.
55	ootd	Abbreviation	Typically, it is used on fashion blogs as a caption for photos of clothing, models, or other locations where individuals show others what they are wearing or have worn.
56	wdym	Abbreviation	-
57	Fomo	Abbreviation	It explains a condition of mental or emotional stress produced by the fear of missing out when there is a new trend/mode.
58	Idk	Abbreviation	-
59	idgaf	Abbreviation	It refers to an expression to say to someone who bothers you about something you do not care about or when you disagree with their viewpoint.
60	nt	Abbreviation	It depicts a situation when individuals are exploited immediately after putting in a good effort but still losing.
61	dl	Abbreviation	-
62	anw	Abbreviation	-

63	Wa	Abbreviation	-
64	fyi	Abbreviation	-
65	ss	Abbreviation	-
66	Ctto	Abbreviation	It means that what the sender shares via the base account, the post, is not his/her own but someone else's (Naimawati et al., 2023)
67	smh	Abbreviation	SMH is commonly used to explain something that is obvious, plain foolish, or disappointing.
68	rnb	Abbreviation	This term is used when there is a fake account that does a terror to another account.
69	ToT	Abbreviation	-
70	Wtp	Abbreviation	-
71	SG	Abbreviation	It refers to the Instagram feature in which the users can upload a photo or video in 15 seconds.
72	fyp	Abbreviation	The FYP (For You Page) is similar to the Instagram Explore page, but it is used on TikTok.
73	WO	Abbreviation	It refers to an activity of exercise in strict physical activity.
74	Ilysm	Abbreviation	-
75	Tysm	Abbreviation	-
76	Ff	Abbreviation	
77	Wml	Abbreviation	-
78	woa	Abbreviation	Words of affirmation refer to an expression of love, gratitude, and respect for another

			individual using playful words and phrases to encourage someone.
79	fwb	Abbreviation	It refers to someone with whom you have a true connection and can indulge in sexual encounters without any commitment or attachments.
80	fwa	Abbreviation	It means of a nonsexual relationship in which the friends engage in romantic or third relationships while staying friends.
81	Pw	Abbreviation	-
82	Lrt	Abbreviation	It is an expression used on X to show your answer to anything you retweeted.
83	mt	Abbreviation	MT refers to a tweet posted by someone else first, then it is slightly modified to be posted again.
84	DO	Abbreviation	It refers to a paper providing written directions from a person selling goods on how they should be presented or taken to the buyer.
85	butterfly era	Nominal compound	Butterfly era means the moment when someone feels butterflies inside themselves. It refers to the condition of someone who experiences nervousness due to feelings of excitement when falling in love.
86	love bombing	Nominal compound	Love bombing is when one individual expresses excessive love for the other.
87	me time	Nominal compound	Me time is defined as an occasion when an

			individual needs quality time for her/himself to be alone.
88	love-hate relationship	Nominal compound	A hate relationship is a dynamic relationship between two people who deep down love and have been established on mutual admiration and frustration.
89	self-reward	Nominal compound	Self-reward is an action to give a personal prize to her/himself for achieving something.
90	trust issue	Nominal compound	Trust issue refers to a personality that occurs when someone has difficulty trusting someone because of their history.
91	drunk text	Nominal compound	Drunk text refers to the text messages via mobile phone to friends, and girlfriends, which are sent while under the influence of alcohol.
92	Mixplan	Nominal compound	It refers to a condition when people mix their individual plan with a family plan.
93	red day	Nominal compound	It refers to a day that is characterized and experienced by women because of menstruation.
94	hot people	Nominal compound	Hot people refer to some people in one community or something who are considered “cool people”.
95	red flag	Nominal compound	A red flag is a warning that people have made the environment unsafe due to their manipulative and toxic personalities.
96	dry text	Nominal compound	Dry text refers the type of text message which does not make the

			discussion worthwhile, because it is answered with meaningless phrases like "haha yea", "lol okay", "that is good", or "k".
97	Happy open	Adjective compound	Happy open is used for expressing iftar that people want to open fasting.
98	pick me	Verbal compound	Pick me refers to an action that a person constantly wants attention and approval and must make everything about themselves. Sometimes, it refers to a girl who will do anything to win the boy's attention, accept, or even push others down.
100	oversharing	Verbal compound	Oversharing refers to providing more personal information than is strictly required or preferable.
101	playing victim	Verbal compound	A person's behavior who likes to act as the victim in every trouble is incredibly irritating, fake, and childish.
102	cut off	Verbal compound	It refers to an act of ignoring or ending texting/talking with someone. Usually a lover or girlfriend, but occasionally a friend.
102	swipe left	Verbal compound	It is an act when you dislike someone or something, you swipe left. It is typically associated with dating apps when the users swipe left means that they reject the candidates.