

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SOCIAL MEDIA NAMED X BY INDONESIAN COMEDIAN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate how Indonesian comedians use abbreviations on the social media platform X (formerly Twitter). This research focuses on the ways in which comedians from Indonesia, in particular, use abbreviations to communicate and express themselves on social media. The various forms of abbreviations and their underlying meanings are examined. The data source for this study was the social media platform X, and it employed a descriptive-qualitative methodology. Numerous abbreviations, such as acronyms, contractions, blends, and initialisms, are revealed by the research. In the context of the Indonesian comic community on social media known as X, examples are given to highlight their meanings and ramifications. Based on the type of abbreviation procedure, the result indicates that thirty (30) data are classified. There are 15 data containing an initialism, 6 data containing an acronym, 6 data containing contraction, and 3 data containing blends.

Keywords: Abbreviations, Indonesian Comedians, Meanings, Social Media

INTRODUCTION

According to Swarniti (2019), when we discuss linguistic forms, we are referring to spoken and written words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. Meanwhile, language is a necessary tool for social communication, according to Nugraha in Nabila et al., 2022. In addition to being a tool for communication, language is a means of expression that enables people to share their ideas and emotions. English is widely utilized as a global language for communication among individuals from diverse nations across the globe.

The study of morphology looks at how words are put together internally (Muhammad Rinzat Iriyansah, Syahyuri, & Nico Harared, 2023). The study of morphology has various subfields, such as abbreviation, conversion, blending, clipping, compounding, and borrowing. One typical way that words are formed is

through the use of abbreviations. (Cenderamata & Sofyan in Muhammad Rinzat Iriyansah et al., 2023) define abbreviation as the act of removing a portion or portion of a word to create a new word without altering the original word's meaning. Particularly in written language, abbreviations are commonly employed in scientific sections such as those found in newspapers, as well as in everyday written chatter like that found on social media, in actual conversations, and in speeches (Salomova, 2022).

The world can now communicate with ease. Social networking is one method. Utilizing this technology has made human activities easier. Because social media is entertaining, quick to use, global in scope, and easy to connect with, people prefer to interact through it. X is one of the social networks, or its former name, Twitter. We Are Social and Hootsuite reports, according to databoks.katadata.co.id, estimate that there are almost 24 billion X users in Indonesia. Individuals in X can disseminate information by posting or tweeting about a variety of topics, including their thoughts, actions, music preferences, and search terms. If a user has an X account, they can respond to what other users share. Through this exercise, a social interaction was indirectly formed. The younger generation, especially Indonesian comedians, made up the majority of X users in Indonesia.

Indonesian comedy has progressed from folk theater to comic TV series and movies. In Indonesia, sketch comedy or skit-based comedy troupes are the most common type of contemporary theatrical humor. Today, stand-up comedy, like that of Stand Up Indo, is the most popular type of comedy in Indonesian television and movies. Stand-up comedy programs are aired on a number of TV networks. Kompas TV hosts the Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) program. Comedy shows have also been introduced by other networks, including Metro TV and Indosiar, after the launch of SUCI.

(Dhannisa Aulia et al., 2023) detailed the various ways that words are formed on TikTok while using abbreviations. Shortening and initialism are the two categories of abbreviation. Initialism abbreviations are a condensed form of words that start with the letter that they are supposed to spell. While the word "shortening" has been shortened to make it more direct. The Semantic Principle between Abbreviations and Their Expansions on Instagram, on the other hand, has been explained by Hasjim, M., Arafah, B., Verlin, S., & Genisa, R. A. A. (2020) in three ways: 1) The principle of inclusion, which understands that an object's meaning has been included in the group of other objects; the mention of an object's name covers all of the objects in the group. 2) Words with varying degrees of similarity are said to have crossed meanings according to the principle of intersection. 3) The principle of complementary pairs, which complete each other, is represented by oppositeness, reversal meaning (on the other hand), and reciprocity meaning.

People primarily utilize informal language on social media because they simply copy what other people do on Facebook, according to research by Kadhim, W. A. M., Mahdi, G. S., and Maktoof, Z. R. (2022). Acronym and abbreviation are two other forms that people employ. Frisca Dilla Agustina (2021) found that contractions were the least common sort of abbreviation used in public leaders' social media profiles, whereas abbreviations were the most commonly utilized.

The current focus of research is on the acronyms utilized by Indonesian comedians on X, formerly known as Twitter. Because information delivered through social media, like X, may be easily understood and relayed to listeners, the current phenomenon of employing acronyms has become a fascinating topic for investigation. It appears that this circumstance is now typical in conversation. Even though it is known that effective communication involves comprehension, the message that is transmitted reflects this understanding as well. Thus, "What is the type of abbreviations that Indonesian Comedian on X uses?" and "What is the meaning implied on abbreviations used by Indonesian Comedian on X?" are how the research formulates the problem.

This research is unusual because it takes a thorough approach to examining the meaning that is implied by abbreviations and their variations in tweets on X. This research provides a comprehensive understanding of how abbreviation functions within the X community, particularly among Indonesian Comedians, by merging Weakly and Schendl's (2001:28) theory of abbreviation types with Geoffrey Leech's *Semantic: A Study of Meaning* (1983) book. Furthermore, the focus on social media platforms called X offers distinctive insights into how knowledge growth factors affect the abbreviations that users of these platforms use to interact with one another. The results of this research will enhance our comprehension of the morphological dynamics in social media and have important ramifications for user engagement and social media communication tactics..

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nancy Putri Utami (2023) quotes Crystal as saying, "Linguistics is the science of language." This kind of linguistic analysis is done by linguists." Furthermore, according to Fromkin in Humaira Restu Maulidia (2021), morphology is the study of how words are formed according to specific rules. Generally speaking, morphology discusses how a word's form and functions—both grammatical and semantic—change throughout time.

According to Dhannisa Aulia et al. (2023), the process of creating words in a language involves morphological and typically grammatical elements. The goal of word formation in a language is to create new words using morphological and typically grammatical processes. Abbreviation is one of the stages involved in word development. Using the initial letters of many word sequences to form a new term is the most popular method for creating an abbreviation.

Individuals use a variety of methods to express their meanings, and one such method is through abbreviation (Kaharuddin, & Hasyim, 2020). In addition, when someone ponders something, he or she will speak in accordance with the interpretation that occurs to them. As Hasyim, Kuswarini, and Kaharuddin (2020) put it, there is a reciprocal relationship between names and meanings because the things that speakers employ as names in communication have meanings that are dependent on the things that they stand for. According to Arafah and Kaharuddin (2019), names are similar to labels, or symbols, that convey meanings in social contacts.

The theories of Weakly and Schendl (2001:28) categorize abbreviations into five groups, which are as follows:

1. Clipping Word

When a word is clipped, its syllables are removed. Shortening is characterized by clipping words, however the piece that is eliminated is not an affix but rather a component of the lexical item. Additionally, Schendl states that the first syllable or two of the original are typically clipped.

Though they resemble a group of condensed mixed forms of longer, more meaningful words, clippings serve the same purpose—that is, to convey familiarity with the derived denotation. Therefore, the individuals who work in the lab use the lab; those who participate in the demonstration use the demo; and so on. Some clips lose their group character when they are shared with bigger speaker communities.

In order to create a shorter term, a longer word's syllables might be removed or shortened. Because certain syllables are eliminated during the clipping process, the final words are typically shorter than the original ones. The word created by clipping retains the original meaning even though certain syllables have been removed. Furthermore, words created via clipping are frequently adaptable and useful in a variety of settings. Depending on the context, they can be used informally or formally. After that, they can spread widely throughout society and become fairly commonplace.

Clipping is a common occurrence in daily speech and can also occur in casual conversation to produce new words or shorter phrases that satisfy the requirement for effective communication. Ads (for advertisements), ur (for your), fav (for favorite), bio (for biography), fam (for family), Dept. (Department), and Prof. (Professor) are a few examples.

2. Acronym

A word created from the first letter or multi-word names is known as an acronym. The key thing to remember is that an acronym needs to be a word, which implies that the combined starting letters need to sound like a word. Instead of being pronounced as a string of words, acronyms are pronounced like conventional words. An acronym is not only a string of characters; it can also be spoken as a word with smooth pronunciation. Like initialisms, acronyms typically have their letters capitalized.

Typically, acronyms lack character separators like hyphens or spaces. The first letters of words that combine to make phrases or names are used to create acronyms. frequently carry a connotation linked to the term or phrase they are

shortened to. Since these abbreviations can be pronounced as whole words, they are frequently a better choice for spoken usage than initialisms. Although pronunciation can change based on the specific language or accent, most are meant to be readily recalled and uttered. Over time and with use, pronunciation can change. The pronunciation that was initially believed to be accurate can occasionally shift. For instance, the acronyms "CARE" and "START" stand for Cooperative for Aid and Assistance Everywhere and Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, respectively.

3. Initialism

An abbreviation known as initialism is one that is always written in capital letters. An initialism is not pronounced as a word, yet it functions similarly to an acronym. It provides the name of something that is still pronounced in isolation. Initialism is the spelling and pronunciation of an abbreviation that allows it to be pronounced by mentioning each letter of the abbreviation and can be written in capital or lower case letters.

Typically, initialisms are written with a capital letter for each letter that makes up the abbreviation. This abbreviation is not read as a word, but rather as a string of individual letters. Initializations typically lack separators between the letters, such as hyphens or spaces. Typically, the initial letters of the words that make up the abbreviation are the ones that are selected to generate initialisms. Initialisms are static, meaning that although the words they represent can change, the letters that make them up stay the same. It should be remembered that initialisms and acronyms are not the same thing. An acronym is pronounced as a whole word if it can be spoken as such; an initialism is pronounced as a string of individual letters. As an illustration, "FBI" is pronounced "Ef-Bi-Ai," not "Fibi" or CIA (Central Intelligence Agency).

4. Blends

Blends are created by combining the elements of two words with the parts of already-existing words. Linguistic morphology describes blending as the process of creating a new word by combining or overlaying the sounds and meanings of existing words. Blends are created by putting two or more words together. Typically, a new word is created by combining elements of each existing word. Parts of each merged word are reduced or omitted in this abbreviation. This could take the shape of joining the words' ends or beginnings. This interpretation captures the ideas derived from these terms in order to demonstrate the adaptability of language to societal advances and changes.

Blends can have a more relaxed vibe and are frequently utilized in casual or everyday discussion circumstances. These terms may even show up in dictionaries or official language references as they get ingrained in common speech and societal usage, making them well-liked and widely accepted. Blends remove content from one or both of the source words and merge two (sometimes three or more) words into one. Breath + analyzer = breathalyzer and motorbike + camp = mocamp are two examples of mixes.

5. Contraction

A reduction in size achieved by bringing the pieces together is called contraction. It is created by combining the initial and last letters or elements and

leaving out some letters. The best kind of abbreviation that remains is contraction. Contractions are condensed forms when the middle letters of the entire form are missing.

The apostrophe (') in a word is one of the main signs of a contraction. Apostrophes show the locations of syllable mergers and drops. By mixing syllables inside words, these abbreviations frequently create the appearance that the term is shorter and less formal than it actually is. Depending on the context and writing style, this frequently leads to forms that are simpler to pronounce and more effective when communicated orally in casual settings. For instance, "cannot" becomes "can't" or "do not," "I'm" becomes "I am," "you're" becomes "you are," "he's" becomes "he is," "can't" becomes "cannot," "N" stands for "and," Mr. for Mr., U stands for You, Birthdays are denoted by the letters Bday, Jr. (Junior), Dr. (Doctor), and kHz (Kilohertz).

According to Kridalaksana, meaning encompasses three factors: the purpose of the discourse, how language is used to affect how someone perceives or behaves, and how language and speech relate to each other in terms of compatibility or incompatibility. Since meanings are mental processes, it is impossible to witness them directly. Palmer contends in Ni Wayan Swarniti (2021) that meaning is only connected to the linguistic components.

Meaning is therefore a crucial component of language since it may help one understand a wide range of topics that are being discussed at the moment. At that point, interpersonal understanding will be automatic and communication will flow easily. It can be concluded that meaning is the intention of every language element—morphemes, words, or sentences—spoken by the speaker, has a connection to the outside world, and has been decided upon by language users in accordance with linguistic rules. As a result, meaning can be more easily understood by one another.

In his book *Semantic: A Study of Meaning*, Geoffrey Leech divides meaning into seven categories, or ingredients, with conceptual meaning being prioritized. The seven (7) types of meaning divided by Leech are as follows:

1. Conceptual Meaning

The abstract and mental representation of the central idea, concept, or notion connected to a word, phrase, or symbol is referred to as conceptual meaning in semantics. This is not the same as the grammatical or structural meaning of language, which emphasizes the combinations of words and symbols that create sentences and express meaning.

2. Connotative Meaning

In semantics, connotative meaning describes the extra meanings and connotations that a word or expression has beyond its primary, denotative, or literal meaning. These meanings are frequently emotional or evaluative in nature. Connotation is an extra degree of meaning that is derived from a word's cultural, social, and personal connotations rather than being defined specifically in a dictionary.

3. Social Meaning

In semantics, social meaning refers to the socioeconomic and cultural facets of language that affect how words, phrases, and symbols are understood and

interpreted. It covers the manner in which language both creates and reflects identities, power structures, and cultural standards.

4. Affective Meaning

In semantics, the emotional connotations, attitudes, and inferences that words, phrases, or symbols convey are referred to as affective meaning. It encompasses the manner in which words can arouse or communicate feelings, attitudes, and moods. Affective meaning gives language a subjective and emotive quality that sets it apart from literal or denotative meaning. Beyond their literal or conceptual meaning, words and expressions can provoke emotional or attitudinal associations and consequences. These are referred to as affective meaning.

5. Reflected Meaning

In its broadest form, reflected meaning describes how words or expressions can conjure up specific pictures, notions, or thoughts in the speaker's or listener's mind that are connected to the word's fundamental meaning but distinct from it. This idea is occasionally used to explore how words can have associations or additional layers of meaning beyond their dictionary or literal meaning in literary and linguistic study.

6. Collocative Meaning

The linkage and propensity of words that commonly occur together or close together in natural language is known as collocative meaning in semantics. Word combinations known as collocations are created via frequent usage and frequently express certain meaning subtleties beyond the meaning of individual words.

7. Thematic Meaning

The primary or central meaning that a word or phrase has in a given sentence or context is referred to as its "thematic meaning." The notion of "thematic role," also known as "theta role," which characterizes the connection between the verb's expressed action or state and the many actors or arguments in a sentence, is closely linked to the idea of thematic meaning.

On the free social networking site X, users share brief messages known as tweets. These tweets may include links, images, videos, or text. Users who want to utilize the app or website twitter.com to access X must have a smartphone or internet connection. Jack Dorsey created X in March of 2006. In July of the same year, the full version of this service was made available to the public. Board members of the podcasting firm Odeo held a full day of brainstorming sessions that resulted in the development of X.

METHODS

The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this research. This kind of research relies on people's actions, attitudes, value systems, worries, motives, aspirations, and cultures or lifestyles in addition to dealing with unstructured data. The following data analysis processes were used in this study: locating any tweets

that contain abbreviations, recognizing the abbreviations, and determining the meanings of the abbreviations in order to categorize the various types of abbreviations.

The internet application www.twitter.com is where the data objects are sourced from. The data source was from Indonesian comedian's tweets. The following are the steps the researcher took to analyze the research's records:

- 1) Finding out any tweets which contains abbreviations
- 2) Identifying the abbreviations
- 3) Finding what the abbreviations stand for
- 4) Classifying the type of abbreviations

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

FINDINGS

Based on the research that has been done, obtained the use of abbreviations in the social media named X accounts of Indonesian Comedians as much as 30 data, then studied based on the type and the meaning implied of its use. Four categories of abbreviations were found to be frequently used by Indonesian Comedians. There are contractions, blends, acronyms, and initialisms. The result of the kind of abbreviation used was displayed in the following table.

No.	Type of Abbreviations	Total	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Acronym	6	20%
2	Blends	3	10%
3	Initialism	15	50%
4	Contraction	6	20%
TOTAL		30	100%

Table 1. Type of Abbreviations Found in The Data

Regarding to table, Acronym were used 6 times (20%), Blends was used 3 times (10%), then initialism were used 15 times (50%), and contraction were used 6 times (20%). Moreover the dominant types of abbreviation that was frequently used by Indonesian Comedian on X was Initialism.

After classifying type of abbreviations in the data, the researcher found 5 types of meaning that implied in the data, such as, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, and reflected meaning where the per centation is show in diagram belows:

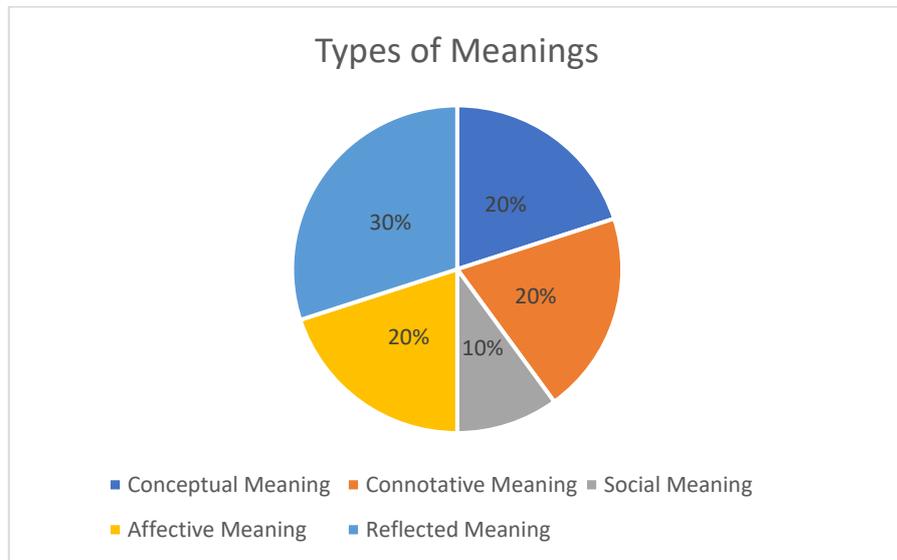


Chart 1. Types of Meanings Found in The Data

DISCUSSION

1. Acronym

Based on the results of data classification, it was found that 6 acronyms were used, including a tweet from a comedian as follows.

“RIP hati nurani” (@Dodith_Mulyanto on June 10, 2018)

Based on the aforementioned data, RIP is classified as an acronym since, according to theory, an acronym is a word formation made up of the first letter of each key component of a word or larger phrase. Rest In Peace is shortened to RIP. The definition of RIP, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is to tear or be torn apart rapidly and violently. RIP is frequently placed on a headstone as a desire for the deceased person to find peace in their afterlife.

Dodit expressed his scorn towards those who discriminate against religion by using the acronym. It also conveys the idea that those who discriminate against religion lack empathy and are therefore heartless. Therefore, RIP's suggested meaning is connotative, as Geoffrey Leech said. Connotative meaning refers to extra associations and implications—emotional, cultural, or evaluative—that words or expressions might have. Connotative meaning frequently has to do with the specific sensations or emotions that a notion has the potential to arouse. A word or concept's connotative meaning is dynamic and subject to change throughout time. Understanding the dynamics of connotative meaning can be gained by evaluating how the connotation has evolved or altered.

2. Initialism

An abbreviation known as initialism is one that is always written in capital letters. An initialism is not pronounced as a word, yet it functions similarly to an acronym. It provides the name of something that is still pronounced in isolation. The type of abbreviation named initialism in this research found a total of 15 data. An example of the data is as follows.

- 1) "PR team working double shift". (@pandji on April 04, 2023)

Public relations is known as PR. A strategic communication approach that fosters mutually beneficial relationships between corporations and their publics is known as public relations. According to the tweet above, in order to fulfill their obligations or take care of a specific scenario, PR professionals either need to work harder than they have in the past or put in longer hours than usual.

PR therefore has a social meaning in the tweet above. An idea or behavior that conforms to or deviates from accepted social norms is referred to as having social meaning. Identity based on race, religion, or other social groupings may be included in this concept. impact on the societal structure or socioeconomic classes that are present. This entails thinking about how power, wealth, and resource access are distributed. The way that sex and gender roles are differentiated in society is either influenced by or reflects this idea.

- 2) "Bisa doong... Otw halal". (@kikysaputrii's tweet on November 12, 2022)

OTW stands for On The Way. On the way is used to talk about the route, direction, or path to somewhere. Given the context that Kiky is indicating that she was getting married, the implication here is that she was expressing her willingness and excitement to embark on the journey of getting married and entering into a halal (Islamically permissible) union. The phrase "Bisa doong" can be understood as an enthusiastic affirmation, indicating her readiness and eagerness for this new chapter in her life.

In addition to affective meaning, Leech's studies on indirectness, evaluative language, and politeness theories advance our knowledge of affective meaning. It uses language to express the speaker's attitudes and sentiments. This interpretation also emerges in light of the speaker's actual or perceived circumstances. Examine the feelings that come to mind when a person comes across a word or idea. This encompasses emotions like happiness, joy, fear, or anxiety.

- 3) "FYI : rekomendasi kuliner abang gue satu ini ga pernah gagal". (@pandji's tweet on April, 2023)

FYI stands for For Your Information. For your information is the term used when you send someone an announcement or tell someone something that you think they should know. The implication of tweet above

is that @pandji is sharing information with their followers regarding a food recommendation provided by Joshua Matulesy as he stated in his tweet that he could not really understand food vlogger taste, he is on his own food critics.

By stating that it "never fails," @pandji suggests that Joshua can suggest good places to eat, and the food experiences based on those recommendations have been consistently enjoyable or satisfying. It implies that @pandji has trust in Joshua's taste in food and is endorsing his culinary recommendations to others. Furthermore, the tweet mentioned above also includes reflected meaning, which is the degree of self-awareness that develops when one considers a term or concept. Understanding oneself, as well as any values and beliefs that may surface through introspection, falls under this category. This could involve thinking on certain instances, successes, feelings, roles, or concept-related failures.

- 4) "Update on Chernobyl: I'm only two episodes in and I already hate so many characters OMG if I could punch my screen I would". (@Adriandhy's tweet on June 07, 2019)

The initialism "OMG" is frequently employed as a short form for the expression "Oh my God" or "Oh my goodness." It serves as an exclamation to convey emotions like surprise, shock, excitement, or disbelief. The exclamation "OMG if I could punch my screen I would" emphasizes the intensity of their dislike for these characters. It implies that Ryan Adriandhy found the characters on Chernobyl and their actions highly frustrating or detestable, to the point where he expressed a desire to physically retaliate if given the opportunity.

Connotative meaning is the meaning that is inferred from that tweet; some phrases may be associated with particular colors or visuals that reinforce connotative meaning. This may have to do with how you perceive the visuals or other senses. Analyzing a concept's application in popular culture, such as movies, songs, or advertisements, can shed light on the creation and maintenance of connotative meaning.

- 5) "Berani LDR berani menimbun kangen". (@raditya dika's tweet on June 12, 2015)

The implication of this tweet is that being in a long-distance relationship (LDR) requires a certain level of courage and willingness. The phrase "berani menimbun kangen" can be understood as accepting the fact that being physically apart from a loved one in an LDR will result in accumulating feelings of longing and missing them. This tweet suggests that @radityadika believes that successfully navigating a long-distance relationship requires being prepared for the challenges that come with the distance, such as missing each other.

The meaning of this tweet is reflected in it; reflected meanings can be indirect, socially significant, emotive, or inferred. It also depends on the speaker's word knowledge and develops a multi-conceptual meaning of a word in a single condition.

3. Contraction

Contraction is the abbreviated method of writing two words as one by joining them, omitting one or more letters, and using an apostrophe to indicate the missing letters. There are six types of contraction abbreviations found, some of which are as shown in the following example.

- 1) "Still one of the craziest free kicks I've ever seen. The arrogance to even think scoring from that length" (@pandji on March 30, 2023)

I've is a contraction for I have. The data above means the free kick that he saw the free kick that did not make sense that he ever had seen because the length was too far. This tweet, therefore, suggested a conceptual interpretation because it makes reference to things like personal ideals and life experiences.

- 2) "Udah lupa kapan pernah patah hati seberat malam ini. I'll miss you, Ping."

I'll is a contraction for I will. 'I will' means the way 'I' is in the middle of expressing the probability. Considering the context provided that Ping is Raditya Dika's cat that passed away, the implication is that Raditya Dika was expressing profound grief and sadness over the loss of his beloved cat, Ping. The phrase "Udah lupa kapan pernah patah hati seberat malam ini" indicates that this heartbreak surpasses any previous experiences of heartbreak that Raditya Dika may have had.

The tweet reflects the emotional bond and affection he had for his cat Ping and the significant impact the loss has had on him. This tweet contained sad feelings. Therefore, affective meaning refers to a concept's place on the emotional spectrum, indicating whether it is more likely to elicit happiness, unpleasantness, or even a combination of the two emotions.

4. Blends

Blends are created by combining the elements of two words with the parts of already-existing words. Based on the data findings, blends were the type of abbreviations that were found with 3 data, as shown in the following example.

- 1) "Cinta itu biasa saja pak, kalopun terasa berlebihan ya itu emang jobdesc seniman." (@yusrilfahriza on May 16, 2016)

Jobdesc is a blend of words for job and description. The job description is a comprehensive written document that lists the primary goals, tasks, and duties of the position. Based on that tweet, it can be inferred

that @yusrilfahriza believes that love is a common or ordinary experience. He also suggests that if love feels exaggerated or intense, it is considered part of the artist's role or job description. This tweet implies conceptual meaning because it takes into account things like personal values and life experiences.

- 2) “Foto mbak Alissa udah dijadiin profpic grup WA mereka kayanya”. (@ernestprakasa on March 26, 2023)

Profpic is a blend of words of Profile and Picture. The profile picture is a photo that appears in your online accounts, regardless of whether it's a social media or professional site. The implication of this tweet is that @ernestprakasa is observing or noticing that a photo of "sister Alissa" (mbak Alissa) has been chosen as the profile picture for a WhatsApp group. Its reflected meaning tweet refers to the way words or expressions can evoke certain images, ideas, or concepts in the mind of the speaker or listener that are related to, but not part of, the primary meaning of the word.

Four categories of abbreviations were found to be frequently used by Indonesian comedians. There are just 3 blends: 15 words in the initialism, six words in the acronym, and the contraction. Indonesian comedians utilize abbreviations to shorten their sentences and practice conveying thoughts and meaning to other users.

Social media and technology play a big role in people's lives these days. The significance of abbreviation usage increases. Many topics are discussed in a more practical manner with brief explanations of concepts and meanings. It is really helpful for everyone, even Indonesian comedians. Due to the restricted character count for posts and tweets, people have begun to shorten terms. With just 280 characters or Unicode glyphs allowed in a tweet, abbreviations come in handy here to reduce the amount of space available to the reader or users to make their thoughts more understandable. Additionally, for Indonesian comedians, the purpose of an abbreviation is to abbreviate words and phrases, making them easier to remember and improving communication efficiency.

The majority of Indonesians using X are younger users. In Indonesia, the average age of X (formerly Twitter) users is 21, with 62.9% of users being classed as teens. The bulk of X users worldwide are younger than 35. Seventy-three percent (71.3%) of X users will be in the 18–34 age range by 2024. In addition, they employ abbreviations to initiate and maintain contemporary trends. Then, the shorthand they employ can be likened to a particular code used by users of social media, instant messaging services like X, and online chats to communicate in secret. Using this abbreviation code is also a great technique to prevent others from interfering with private chats.

The results of this research are consistent with those researched by Dhannisa Aulia, Puspa Mirani Kadir, & Wagiaty (2023) and Euis Meinawati, Maylinda Vina

Violita, Octa Pratama Putra, Herlin Widasiwi Setianingrum, Sufi Alawiyah, & Chodidjah (2021), which found that the initialism type was the most frequently used abbreviation. Furthermore, several people communicated informally using X, which was formerly known as Twitter, by using slang (Izazi & Tengku-Sepora, 2020). Thus, studying morphology-related pragmatics, such as derivational, inflection, and affixation using song, is related to learning word construction (Aprianti & Parmawati, 2020; Siboro & Bram, 2020). This research also addressed the idea of the pragmatic role in the comprehension of abbreviations. Similar to the results of this research, the findings demonstrate how users convey information by varying their abbreviations and how users can understand one another's communication processes.

Although abbreviations are still used to correlate words to generate other words, their meanings are typically not equal because the abbreviations are frequently formed to represent specific semantic purposes (Arafah & Hasyim, 2019). Instagram users' goals are changed by applying the meaning-relationship principle between abbreviations and their expansions (Munirah Hasjim et al., 2020). According to Alla Minyar-Beloroucheva et al. (2020), the production of abbreviated forms in the English language can be seen as a complex, dynamic process that is directly related to society's need for information transfer optimization.

CONCLUSION

The study examined the abbreviations commonly used by Indonesian comedians on social media named X (previous name is Twitter) and identified four types: initialisms, acronyms, blends, and contractions. Also identified that there are five types of meanings. The data analysis revealed that initialisms were the most frequently used type of abbreviation, accounting for 50% of the instances. Acronyms were used 10% of the time, while blends and contractions were each used 20% of the time. Therefore, the dominant abbreviation utilized by Indonesian comedians on social media, named X, was initialism. These findings shed light on the linguistic practices employed by Indonesian comedians and provide valuable insights into their communication style on social media.

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