Analysis of Neologism Process in Menfess of @convomf Autobase Account on Twitter

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Abstract: Neologisms in social media emerge as a result of language change and development. The existence of neologisms provides convenience in communication practices for the community. This research aims to determine the forms of neologisms based on the process of word formation by Georgle Yule and to analyze the meanings of neologisms in menfess on the autobase @convomf account. Data was collected by applying the observation method, and data collection techniques were conducted by documentation techniques and distributing questionnaires. The results of this study indicate that there are eight types of word formation processes found, including borrowing, compounding, acronyms, coinage, blending, clipping, derivation, and multiple processes. In this research, the meaning of neologisms consists of new meanings derived from new words and changes in meaning from existing words. This research shows the diversity of language comprehension among social media users related to the neologism phenomenon.

Keywords: word formation, neologism, autobase account, Twitter

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1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of social media in human life is essential to the process of language change and development. Social media contributes to the formation of new words, which helps to make up for the utter lack of terms that are considered unavailable in the language. Nasrullah (2016:13) argues that social media allows users to introduce themselves, interact, collaborate, share and communicate with other users, and develop virtual social relationships. Twitter is an online-microblogging and social networking site where people communicate in short messages called "tweets". Twitter was created by Jack Dorsey in March of 2006. Twitter provides a variety of fanbase accounts aimed to connect users with similar interests. These fanbase accounts have developed into autobase accounts, which are now utilized more frequently by users due to the constant advancement of technology and the urge to simplify the communication process between participants.

Autobase accounts are used to automatically send anonymous submissions on specific topics. According to Agoestin (2019), autobase account is composed of two words: "automatic" and "fanbase". There are various types of autobase accounts with different topic classifications. The major purpose of autobase accounts was to accommodate the complicated issues that occur on Twitter. Autobase accounts are being used to transmit thoughts and ideas and have become quite popular. Autobase accounts are managed by a system bot that is configured to upload messages automatically. Tweets uploaded by autobase accounts are referred to as "menfess". This word is derived from the combination of the words "mention" and "confess". "Mention" is a feature that offer a simple method of tagging other Twitter users in tweets, while "confess" means to tell or make known something; expressing emotions.

@convomf is one of the autobase accounts being used most often by Twitter users. This account, which has been active since the year 2020, has more than one million tweets and 987 thousand followers. This account is used to discuss all issues of personal interest and actual reality. The study of neologisms, which are newly coined words deriving from the development of language, is a fascinating phenomenon. This is because neologisms are uncommonly used new words, phrases, or terms, and their application has not yet been accepted by the majority of society. Intentionally and unintentionally, new words are created as a result of the use of social media as a form of communication. Therefore, a morphosemantic analysis of the formation of neologisms at the lexical level must be conducted. Recent social media neologisms consist of words and phrases obtained from the content of other media. The formation of new words, also known as neologisms, is crucially important to language change and development.

Neologisms are created to facilitate communication on social media so that it can be easily and unrestrictedly conducted. However, the occurrence of these new clauses or phrases can make it difficult for users to comprehend the context in which they are used and to keep up with them. It is contended that communication will become ineffective if one of the parties involved cannot fully understand the message being sent. Through this research, it is expected that social media users, particularly Twitter users, will not be confused by the formation of new words or changes in the meaning of the words used in social media. As a result, it is presumed that readers will be able to increase their comprehension of neologisms. This research's findings will provide an analysis of the processes involved in the formation of neologisms and reveal their meanings.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This research was conducted by applying morphosemantic theory to social media linguistic phenomena. According to Said (2018:139), morphosemantics is an approach that combined two subdicipline of linguistic study consisted of morphology and semantics. In morphosemantics, the composition of a word can has implications for changes in meaning. Therefore, this research was conducted by applying the morphological analysis the process of forming new words combined with semantics analysis to analyze the meaning and changes in the meaning of these words.

Morphology is the scientific study of identifying and adapting morphemes, the smallest components of word formation, to the rules of a language. According to Kridalaksana (1993:141), a morpheme is the smallest unit of language whose meaning is relatively stable and cannot be divided into smaller parts. Bauer (2007) contends that morphology is about the structure of words, how words are made up of smaller meaningful elements. Morphology is the study of linguistics that refers to internal grammatical knowledge and involves words in a language that have an appearance that is difficult to recognize, according to Twain (2013). Morphology is a branch of linguistics and is defined as the study of linguistics. Morphology specifically includes the complexities of word formation as well as the function of changes in the form of words, which can include grammatical as well as semantic functions. A lexeme is the initial linguistic structure that must be established before the formation of a word. Inputs that are used in word formation are called lexemes. Through the implementation of morphological processes, lexemes are transformed into the words that compose grammatical units.

According to Arifin (2009:9), the morphological process is the transformation of lexemes and lexical units into words, as evidenced by their ability to function as sentence components. Morphology is essentially the process of creating words from a basic form through the use of affixation, repetition, and compounding. This process is referred to as "word formation". According to Yule (2014), there are ten different processes that can lead to the formation of a new word. These processes are as follows: borrowing, compounding, acronym, coinage, blending, clipping, backformation, derivation, conversion, and multiple processes. The concept of developing one's vocabulary through the use of social media platforms is frequently connected to the concept of the process of word formation. It has been determined that Yule's theory of word formation is the most applicable and appropriate framework for analyzing the social media neologism phenomenon due to the complexity of the phenomenon as a whole.

The analysis of meaning is based on semantic theory. Semantics is a subfield of linguistics that examines the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. According to Chaer (2003:60), the study of semantics provides an explanation for the relationship between words and the concepts or meanings that those words

refer to, as well as non-linguistic objects or things that are referred to by those meanings. In linguistics, meaning is typically divided into two categories: lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. According to Verharr (2001: 384), lexical semantics focuses on the lexicon of a language, whereas grammatical semantics emphasizes grammar. This research focuses on the formation of new meanings or changes in meaning based on lexical and grammatical semantic levels, as the meaning contained in a word is not viewed as a unit that can stand alone, but must also consider the context in which it is used.

According to Newmark (1988: 140), neologisms are new meanings that are formed from the formation of new lexical units or lexical units that already existed before. Neologisms refer to terms and words created based on changes in social life, both in form and meaning, and whose use is in the process of entering the general vocabulary. The concept of neologisms is relatively similar to the notion of affixation. Abbas (2014: 59) explains that adding affixes can create new words with distinct meanings from their root forms. The occurrence of neologisms is indistinguishable from signs of language change. Language always develops dynamically to keep up with the times so that it can affect changes in language in community groups.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method with a morphosemantic approach (Mustary et al., 2018; Abbas et al., 2022). Qualitative descriptive method is used to analyze the word-formation and their meanings at the lexical and grammatical levels in social media (Ria et al., 2020). The selected data in this research are words, phrases, or terms in the form of neologisms obtained from *menfess* on the @convomf. This research's sample consists of all *menfess* containing neologisms that were uploaded in the final three months of 2021 (October, November, and December). The samples included all neologisms in *menfess* on the @convomf that were not registered as new words entries on the website for the social media slang dictionary, www.bahasadaring.com. The data collection method used in this research is observation. This method is performed out by observing all of the neologisms that are uploaded by the @convomf on Twitter. Two data collection techniques consist of documentation and the distribution of questionnaires, were applied to collect data for this research. The documentation technique is carried out by taking screenshots of the *menfess* containing neologisms in the @convomf timeline and then transferring the data into notes. The distribution of questionnaires was conducted in order to collect information from respondents regarding the new or changed meanings of neologisms. Data analysis techniques are accomplished by describing each associated question in a specific way. In qualitative research data analysis, three steps are required: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this research conducted on the phenomenon of neologisms in *menfess* that were uploaded during the last three months of 2021 (October, November, and December) resulted in the identification of a total of 121 words and phrases that qualify as neologisms and are frequently used in communication practices on Twitter. According to the findings of this research, not all of the types of word formation processes that Yule assumed can be discovered in *menfess* on the @convomf account on Twitter. Based on these ten processes, only eight of ten word formation processes were found, including borrowing, compounding, acronym, coinage, blending, clipping, derivation and multiple processes. There are two kinds of meanings for neologisms: new meanings that come from new words or phrases, and changes in meaning that come from words or phrases that already exist. Several distinctions exist between the meanings of neologisms found in *menfess* on the @convomf autobase account and the meanings of previously existing words. This difference is due to a change in meaning that has become prevalent in social media communication recently. The following describes the results of the research conducted on these issues.

Table 1. Neologism Meaning

No.	Neologism	Word Formation Process	Neologism Meaning	
			Previous	New
1	klitih	Borrowing	Outside-the-home activities to fill leisure time.	The phenomenon of street crime is committed by physically injuring the victim.
2	budak korporat	Compounding		An individual who is willing to devote their life to the company they work for.
3	GWS	Acronym	Expressions of sympathy intended to support the speedy recovery of others (illness).	Satire with the purpose of getting someone to think sensibly and apply common sense.
4	cuan	Coinage	Gain; Profit	Money; wage; salary.
5	bulol	Blending		People who are blinded by love; willing to do and sacrifice anything for the sake of their partner.
6	bet	Clipping		Clipped words of "banget"
7	mengsedih	Derivation		An emotional state characterized by feelings of unhappiness and melancholy in the heart.
8	sus	Multiple Process		Suspicious; having or showing a cautious distrust of someone or something

Example (1) is a word "klitih". This word is constructed by borrowing or taking vocabulary from other languages. It was derived from the Javanese language, and the definition is "the activity of strolling outside and aimlessly in order to spend some time and relieve tiredness." However, the new meaning of this word is "kliling golek getih" (going around looking for blood). This term refers to a form of juvenile crime (typically committed by a group of students) represented by the use of a vehicle to ride around and intentionally injure victims without any defined purpose or intentions. Self-discovery is one of the causes of this phenomenon, which is also associated with adolescents' desire to gain recognition in certain groups. Some social media users quite often misuse this term, assigning it a negative connotation.

Example (2) is the word "budak korporat". This is a representation of a compounding form. Compounding is the process of forming new words by combining two or more words in which the new word may maintain the meaning of the words that form it (compositional) or have a meaning that is far different from the original words (non-compositional). The term is composed of two nouns, "budak" and "korporat". The term "budak" refers to a slave; a servant; a person held in servitude against their will. The term "korporat" refers to corporation; incorporated; company or business entity. On the whole, "budak korporat" refers to a person who devotes their life to the company for which they work. This term is commonly used to describe employees who are extremely subservient to the higher authority and willing to work under pressure in order to maintain their employment. The term "budak" refers to the arduous existence of workers in an authoritarian company.

Example (3) is the word "GWS" which stands for "Get Well Soon". This word is an acronym word and pronounced like {ge} {we} {es}. Acronym is the process of forming by taking from the initial letters in each syllable which is arranged to mention the abbreviation or an extension of a term and the results can be pronounced as a word. It refers to a friendly or polite phrase used to wish someone well when they are ill. The

term "GWS" which is used on social media has undertaken a semantic shift such that it is now interpreted as an expression of concern for someone who is excessively obsessed over something and acts beyond reasonable limits. The term "GWS" serves as a reminder that they must maintain their sanity or revert back to the righteous way if they have committed excessive behavior.

Example (4) is the word "cuan". This demonstrates the existence of a coined word followed by a shift in meaning in its usage. "Cuan" means the income or profit earned. This term gained popularity as Chinese traders and businessmen began using it in business conversations. In current stock investment discussions, the term "cuan" refers to the profit that a capital market investor or trader (a person who buys or sells an investment instrument) will earn if they successfully sell stocks at a higher price than the purchased price. The term "cuan" has grown in popularity and is used commonly on social media. On the other hand, some users interpret the term in a different way. Some of them mistakenly perceive the word "cuan" as money, a salary, or wages, thereby affecting the word's meaning.

Example (5) is the word "bulol," which is derived from two root words: "bucin" by removing the first two letter components {bu-} and "tolol" by removing the last three letter components {-lol}. The origin of the word "bucin" is the shortened form of the words "budak" and "cinta". In ancient times, "budak" or a slave was defined as someone who always obeyed his master's orders. Therefore, "bucin" describes someone who are willing to sacrifice their money, body, and soul for their lovers. The term "tolol" is reserved for exceedingly ignorant and naive persons. "Bulol" is a sarcastic term for a person or couple who are so in love that they are willing to do anything for their partner and disregard the risks of the ridiculous things they have done. Current usage of the term "bulol" in social media has replaced the literal meaning of "bucin". Although these two terms have essentially the same meaning, the word "bulol" emphasizes the silly and irrational actions someone gets involved in to prove their affection. This word is formed through a blending process of forming a new word (portmanteau) which is a combination of two or more parts of words where the meaning of the new word is a combination of the meanings or meanings of the original words.

Example (6) conveys clipped words. Clipping is also defined as the process of forming words derived from multisyllabic words by adding the cutting process to the beginning or end of the word. The word "bet" is formed through the process of splitting words by applying a complex-clipping type. One part of the syllable component stays unchanged, while the following part has been clipped. The word "bet" is an abbreviation of "banget" (very; excessively). It is accomplished by removing the middle three letter elements of the word, which is {-ang-}, having left the first letter {b-} and the last two letters {-et}. This word is included in a variety of slang that is also used in spoken language and is used as a substitute for "banget" in order to simplify its usage.

The word in example (7) is derivation. Derivation is the process of forming new words by adding affixes to existing words, resulting in changes in word classes and changes in meaning. "Mengsedih" is formed from the lexeme "sedih" with the addition of the affix {meng-}. The word "sedih" is a list of adjectives with the meaning of facing or expressing sorrow; sadness; unhappiness; grief. The prefix {meng-} is an allomorph or variant of the affix that forms the verb {men-}, it can be added to basic words that start with a vowel to change the word class to verb. The word "sedih" could conventionally be modified with affixes such as {ber-} or {ter-}, but Twitter users produce the word form "mengsedih" to casually express their emotions. In addition, there are a variety of words that are formed by combining the prefix {meng-} with adjectives, such as "mengcapek", "mengmenangis", and "mengsenang". These terms are distinct from the concept of word formation according to Indonesian language structures. However, the unique impression of these terms means that they are regularly used to communicate as a substitute for pre-existing word functions.

Example (8) is a "sus" word that regularly occurs in Twitter interactions. This term describes the process of multiple processes by combining two processes of word formation, such as clipping and borrowing. Multiple process is the way of creating a new word with more than one processes at work in the certain word. The term "sus" is a shortened version of the word "suspicious". This term is formed by back-clipping the word "suspicious" by removing the final seven letters. Furthermore, the word "suspicious" is interpreted as an act that causes suspicion; a person who is a suspect; show suspicion. The term was introduced in "Among Us", a classical online social deduction game. In this game, each team must identify an impostor among ten other players and eliminate them. Players will call out other players "sus" whose actions appear suspicious or who

are fabricating lies. This game's popularity causes Twitter users to communicate using this word. This word is then applied to situations in which a person is suspicious of others or shows suspicion toward certain things.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The community produces and uses neologisms in social media to enhance easier or more efficient communication without due consideration for specific grammatical rules. Neologisms represent users' sense of intimacy as an utterance of their language skills. The formation of neologisms in menfess on the autobase account *@convomf* is accomplished by analyzing the word formation process in each lexical item observed. This includes word formation processes such as borrowing, compounding, acronyms, coinage, blending, clipping, derivation, and multiple processes. The most common process of word formation is the creation of new words (coinage), while the least frequent is derivation. The translation of meanings based on the formation of neologisms includes both new meanings formed from new words and meaning changes from the old lexicon. This indicates that social media users interpret the meaning of words in a variety of ways and that the context or occasion in which words are used affects the generated meaning.

This research is expected to be used as a reference for further research in the fields of morphosemantics, morphology, semantics, and neologisms. The authentication of the data in this study is still not fully perfect; therefore, it is hoped that upcoming research can be conducted in a more perceptive and comprehensive way by integrating various theories of language with significant detail. This research is expected to inform Twitter users and social media users in general that there is a process of word formation involved in the transmission of the neologism phenomenon. In addition, the meaning of neologisms analyzed in this study can be used as a reference or source of guidance on social media to develop two-way communication activities and prevent misunderstandings in comprehending the meanings of neologisms in order for them to be used appropriately.

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