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Morphological forms of abbreviation in the tweets of the @Jogmfs Twitter account

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the morphological forms of abbreviation employed as communicative strategies in tweets published on the Indonesian Twitter account @jogmfs. Adopting a descriptive qualitative research design, the data were collected from tweets posted on November 1, 2023, through systematic observation, documentation, and note-taking techniques. The collected data were subsequently analyzed using Kridalaksana's (2007) morphological framework, which classifies abbreviated forms into five categories: *singkatan* (initialism), *akronim* (acronym), *penggalan* (clipping), *kontraksi* (contraction), and *lambang huruf* (letter symbol). The findings reveal that abbreviation practices on the @jogmfs account manifest across three of these five categories, those are initialism, acronym, and clipping. Initialism emerging as the most dominant form distributed across eight sub-patterns of letter retention. The absence of contraction and letter symbol in the dataset suggests that the communicative norms of this particular digital community favor specific morphological shortening strategies. These findings affirm that the structural character limitation inherent to Twitter as a microblogging platform constitutes a primary driver of abbreviation use, compelling users to adopt linguistically compressed forms that prioritize communicative efficiency.

Keywords: abbreviation; morphology; Twitter account @jogmfs

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of technology and digital communication has brought about significant shifts in the use of the Indonesian language as a medium of interpersonal communication, steering it toward increasingly modern and informal forms of expression. Verlin et al. (2018) note that one of the most prevalent manifestations of this linguistic shift in social media environments is the widespread use of abbreviations. This observation is further corroborated by Prasticha et al. (2023), who assert that abbreviations have emerged as a novel breakthrough in contemporary communicative practices. Scholars in the field of digital linguistics have similarly demonstrated that online communication platforms fundamentally reshape linguistic norms, fostering the adoption of informal, shortened, and highly adaptive language forms (Androutsopoulos, 2006; Thurlow, 2006).

Abbreviation, as defined by Kridalaksana (2007), refers to the morphological process of clipping one or more elements from a word or phrase to generate a new simplified lexical form. This phenomenon is commonly referred to as truncation, which is the systematic practice of reducing words or phrases to more compact and simplified representations. From a morphological perspective, these processes constitute productive mechanisms of word formation that have gained unprecedented prominence in the context of digital communication (Bauer, 2004).

Several factors motivate individuals to prefer abbreviated forms over fully written words and phrases. Wahyuni as cited in Ekalestari et al., (2022) identified three primary motivations: the need to write more rapidly, constraints on available typing space that necessitate brevity, and conformity to prevailing communicative trends within a given speech community. These motivations align with broader findings in computer-mediated communication (CMC) research, where the fast-paced, asynchronous, and character-limited nature of digital interaction creates strong systemic pressures toward linguistic economy (Crystal 2008; Tagliamonte & Denis 2008).

Among the various social media platforms, including Instagram, Facebook, and WhatsApp, Twitter has been identified as the platform where abbreviations are most extensively employed when users express their thoughts through written posts, commonly known as tweets. Twitter is an online microblogging and social networking service that enables users to disseminate short-form textual content to a broad audience (Java et al., 2007). According to Databoks data from April 2023 (Annur, 2023), Indonesia ranks as the sixth-largest Twitter user base globally, with approximately 14.75 million active users. A defining structural feature of Twitter is its strict character limit of 280 characters per tweet—a constraint widely documented as a key driver of abbreviated language use, as users are compelled to communicate their intended messages within narrow boundaries (Boyd & Ellison, 2007). This character restriction effectively institutionalizes linguistic compression, making abbreviations not merely a stylistic choice but a functional communicative necessity (Herring, 2007).

One Twitter account that prominently employs abbreviations as a central communicative strategy is Jogja Menfess (@jogmfs), an autobase account centered on the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta). As of November 8, 2023, the account had accumulated 95,500 followers and served as an interactive platform for disseminating local information and personal expressions from the Yogyakarta community. Representative examples of abbreviations found within this account include 'knp' (an abbreviation of kenapa, meaning 'why'), 'lg' (abbreviated from lagi, meaning 'again'), and 'ak' (derived from aku, meaning 'I'), among numerous others.

As an autobase account widely accessed by users in Yogyakarta, this study is motivated by the need to examine the diverse forms of abbreviation employed as patterned communicative strategies within the @jogmfs account. This inquiry is particularly pertinent given that excessively abbreviated expressions in tweets may, at times, create comprehension barriers for users who are unfamiliar with specific shortened forms, a phenomenon consistent with findings on the interpretive challenges posed by non-standard digital orthography (Squires, 2010). Accordingly, research into abbreviation typologies is essential for deepening our understanding of how compressed word forms convey nuanced meanings in varied and creative ways across digital discourse contexts. Furthermore, this analysis is expected to offer valuable insights into the evolving nature of communication patterns in the digital era, with particular attention to how social media

platforms such as Twitter function as laboratories for linguistic innovation and change (Androutsopoulos 2006; Thurlow 2006).

Based on the foregoing discussion, the research question guiding this study is as follows: What forms of abbreviation are employed as means of communication in the tweets of the Twitter account @jogmfs? Accordingly, this study aims to analyze the typological forms and usage patterns of abbreviations as communicative strategies within the tweets of the @jogmfs Twitter account.

The analysis of the aforementioned research problem will be approached through the framework of Indonesian Morphology. This orientation aligns with Kridalaksana's (2007) assertion that abbreviations constitute one of the morphological processes achieved through the systematic clipping or truncation of words, thereby situating the present inquiry within established linguistic theory.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design, which is suited to the exploration and systematic description of linguistic phenomena as they naturally occur within a defined communicative context (Creswell, 2014). Qualitative approaches are particularly appropriate in linguistic research, where the aim is not to quantify occurrences statistically but rather to interpret, classify, and understand the forms and functions of language use as embedded in authentic social contexts (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011).

The data source for this study was the Twitter account @jogmfs. The data consisted of written language extracted from tweets posted on this account that contained identifiable forms of abbreviation or word shortening. To ensure analytical focus and consistency, the study imposes two explicit delimitations: first, only abbreviations produced in the Indonesian language are analyzed; second, only tweets published on November 1, 2023, are included in the dataset. This temporal boundary was established to maintain a manageable and coherent corpus while ensuring the representativeness of naturally occurring language use within a specific digital context (Bruns and Burgess, 2012).

Data were collected through a tripartite procedure comprising observation, documentation, and note-taking techniques (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007). The procedural steps were as follows: (1) the researcher conducted systematic observation by closely examining the linguistic forms present in the tweets published by the @jogmfs account; (2) linguistic instances containing abbreviations or word-shortened forms were identified and flagged, then documented through digital screenshots to preserve the authenticity and original context of each datum (Krippendorff, 2018); and (3) all identified abbreviation forms were subsequently recorded and systematically categorized according to their respective typological classifications. This method of data collection is consistent with established practices in corpus-based sociolinguistic research that employs social media as a primary data source (Zimmer & Proferes, 2014).

Following data collection, the researcher analyzed the data through the framework of linguistic morphology, with particular emphasis on the subfield of abbreviation studies. The analytical framework adopted in this study draws upon the classification proposed by Kridalaksana (2007), who systematized abbreviated and shortened word forms into five distinct categories. These five categories are: (1) *Singkatan* (initialism), (2) *Akronim* (acronym), (3) *Penggalan* (clipping), (4) *Kontraksi* (contraction), and (5) *Lambang huruf* (letter symbol). This five-part typology provides a comprehensive and theoretically grounded framework for analyzing the morphological diversity of abbreviation practices in Indonesian digital discourse and broadly aligns with typological classifications found in cross-linguistic morphological literature (Plag 2003; Bauer 2004).

3. RESULTS

The data analysis results indicate that within the Twitter account @jogmfs, there are three types of abbreviation or shortening usage, namely the forms of initialism, acronym, and clipping. Of these three types, initialism was the most frequently found form of abbreviation, with 50 types. Meanwhile, the acronym form of abbreviation amounts to 10 items, and the clipping form contains only one item.

The following is the written language data regarding abbreviations that the researcher found in the posts or tweets on the Twitter account @jogmfs:

3.1. Initialism

Referring to the definition in the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI), an initialism is the result of shortening a word in the form of a letter or a combination of letters (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2016). The researcher found several forms of initialism in the Twitter account @jogmfs, as follows:

3.1.1. Shortening in the Form of The First and Last Letter

An example of an abbreviation formed by taking the first and last letters is *yg*. *yg* is an abbreviation of the particle *yang* or in English is which or that. The abbreviation of this particle is carried out by retaining the first letter 'y' and the last letter 'g'. Figure 1 shows an example of the use of the abbreviation 'yg' found on the Twitter account @jogmfs.

Figure 1. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'yg' in @jogmfs

3.1.2. Shortening in the Form of The First and Third Letter

Some examples of abbreviations formed by taking the first and third letters are: (1) Lg = ***lagi*** (be in the process; again); (2) Kl = ***kalau*** (If); and (3) Tp = ***tapi*** (but).

The abbreviation process of 'kl' which means *kalau* is carried out by retaining the first (k) and third letters of the word (l), while omitting the other letters. The use of the abbreviation 'kl' on the account @jogmfs can be seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'kl' in @jogmfs

'Tp' is an abbreviation of the word *tapi*, while 'lg' is an abbreviation of the word *lagi*. The abbreviation process of both is carried out by taking the first and third letters of these words (***tapi*** and ***lagi***). Figure 3 shows the use of these abbreviations.

Figure 3. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'tp' and 'lg' in @jogmfs

3.1.3. Shortening in the Form of The First Two Letters of a Word

Examples of this concept include (1) Ak = aku (I/me) and (2) Ko = kok (a particle used to emphasize or affirm the speaker's intent). 'Ak' is an abbreviation of the word ***aku***, whose abbreviation process is carried out by taking the first two letters (ak) and omitting the letters after (u). Tweets using the abbreviation 'ak' are shown in Figure 4.

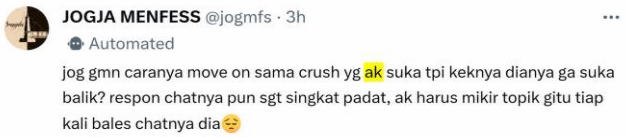

Figure 4. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'ak' in @jogmfs

Meanwhile, the abbreviation 'ko' stands for the word ***kok***, a particle used to emphasize or strengthen the intent of what the speaker is conveying. The process of abbreviating the word 'kok' is carried out by using the first two letters that make up the word, namely, the letters 'ko' (***kok***). The following is evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'ko' on the Twitter account @jogmfs (Figure 5).

Figure 5. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'ko' in @jogmfs

3.1.4. Shortening in the Form of The First Letter of The First Syllable, and The First and Last Letters of the Second Syllable of a Word

Some forms of abbreviation, consisting of the first letter of the first syllable and the first and last letters of the second syllable of a word, found on the Twitter account @jogmfs are (1) Dpt = *dapat* (can/get); (2) Blm = *belum* (not yet); (3) Brg = *bareng* (together); (4) Kgn = *kangen* (miss or longing); (5) Bgt = *banget* (very or really); (6) Pgn = *pengen* (want); (7) Tpi = *tapi* (but); (8) Sgt = *sangat* (very); (9) Drh = *darah* (blood); (10) Hbs = *habis* (finished or run out)

All the abbreviations listed above are forms of abbreviation whose shortening process uses the first letter of the first syllable and the first and last letters of the second syllable of a word. For example, the abbreviation 'dpt means 'dapat'. The word consists of two syllables, namely '**d**a-' and '-p**a**t.' The shortening process is carried out by retaining the letter 'd' as the first letter of the first syllable 'da' and the letters 'pt' as the first and last letters of the second syllable 'pat.' When the shortenings are combined, the abbreviation 'dpt' is formed. The use of this abbreviation can be seen in the example tweet (Figure 6).

Figure 6. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'dpt' in @jogmfs

In addition, there is also the abbreviation 'blm' whose full form is *belum* (not yet). The word has two syllables: 'be-' and '-lum.' The shortening process is carried out by retaining the letter 'b', which is the first letter of the first syllable '**b**e-,' and the letters 'lm' as the first and last letters of the second syllable '-**lum**' (See Figure 7).

Figure 7. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'blm' in @jogmfs

As another example, the researcher found the abbreviation 'kgn' whose full form is *kangen* and the abbreviation 'bgt' whose full form is *banget*. As with the previous explanation, the shortening process of these two words is carried out using the first letter of the first syllable and the first and last letters of the second syllable. Since the second syllable of both words is a nasalization 'ng', the letter 'g' was used. Tweets using the abbreviations 'kgn' and 'bgt' can be seen in Figure 8.

Figure 8. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'kgn' and 'bgt' in @jogmfs

The same process was applied to the remaining six types of abbreviations on this list.

3.1.5 Shortening of The First Letter of Each Syllable

Abbreviations using this concept are found in the form of (1) *Pdkt* = *pendekatan* (approach/courtship); (2) *Gmn* = *gimana* (how); (3) *Knp* = *kenapa* (why); (4) *Dmn* = *dimana* (where)

The four abbreviations listed above are the result of shortening the first letter of each syllable. For example, the abbreviation 'pdkt' is shown in the example tweet in the image below (Figure 9). The full form of 'pdkt' is 'pendekatan.' The word has four syllables: pen, de, ka, and tan. Referring to the concept of this type of abbreviation, the first letter of each syllable is retained and the other letters after it are omitted, thus forming the abbreviation 'pdkt.'

Figure 9. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'pdkt' in @jogmfs

Another example of this abbreviation process is the abbreviation 'dmn, ' whose full form is *dimana* or where. The word *dimana* consists of three syllables: '**d**i-', '**m**a-', and '**n**a-.' The first letter of each syllable is taken, resulting in the abbreviation 'dmn.' This abbreviation can be seen in the following example tweets (See Figure 10).

Figure 10. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'dmn" in @jogmfs

3.1.6 Shortening of The First Letter of Each Component

(1) *UMR* = *Upah Minimum Rakyat* (Regional Minimum Wage); (2) *JKN* = *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* (National Health Insurance); (3) UGM = Universitas Gadjah Mada; (4) SMK = Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (Vocational High School); (5) TKJ = Teknik Komputer Jaringan (Computer and Network Engineering); (6) UAS = *Ujian Akhir Semester* (Final Semester Examination); (7) UAD = Universitas Ahmad Dahlan; (8) UMY = Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta; (9) KKN = *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* (Community Service Program); (10) KRL = *Kereta Rel Listrik* (Electric Rail Train)

All the abbreviations listed above are formed by writing the first letter of each component of the word itself. For example, the abbreviations SMK and TKJ are found in the tweet below (Figure 11). The abbreviation SMK is formed by taking the first letter of each component: '**S**ekolah', '**M**enengah', and '**K**ejuruan', and omitting the other letters that are not bolded. Similarly, the process of abbreviating TKJ is carried out by taking the first letter of each component: 'Teknik', 'Komputer', and 'Jaringan'.

Figure 11. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'SMK' and 'TKJ' in @jogmfs

The same process occurs with the abbreviation KKN in the next tweet (Figure 12). 'KKN' is the result of shortening by taking the first letter of each component: '**K**uliah', '**K**erja', and '**N**yata'. The following is an example of the use of the abbreviation 'KKN' in a tweet on the @jogmfs account.

Figure 12. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'KKN' in @jogmfs

3.1.7. Shortening of the first letter accompanied by the omission of conjunctions, prepositions, reduplications, articles, and words

The example that found in @jogmfs is PPG = ***P**endidikan **P**rofesi Guru* (Teacher Professional Education Program)

The abbreviation PPG is formed by taking the first letter of each word and omitting one word in the compound. In this case, the abbreviation PPG, whose full form is Program Pendidikan Profesi Guru, omits the word 'pendidikan', so the abbreviation only takes the first letter of the words Pendidikan, 'Profesi', and 'Guru.' The following is the abbreviation PPG in the @jogmfs account (Figure 13).

Figure 13. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'PPG' in @jogmfs

3.1.8. Irregular Shortening

(1) Smstr = *semester*; (2) Skrng = *sekarang* (now); (3) Ga = *enggak* (no/not); (4) Nnti = *nanti* (later); (5) Tp = *tetapi* (but); (6) Udh = *sudah* (already); (7) Gpp = *enggak apa-apa* (it's okay/never mind)

The retention process of all the abbreviations listed above is irregular or does not have a specific pattern in the abbreviation process. For example, the abbreviation 'skrng' meaning 'sekarang' in the tweet image below (Figure 14). The shortening process was carried out arbitrarily by taking the first, third, fifth, sixth, and last letters.

Figure 14. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'skrg' in @jogmfs

The abbreviation 'tp' in the next tweet in Figure 15 means' tetapi.' The shortening process of 'tp' was also carried out arbitrarily, retaining the first and fifth letters.

Figure 15. The evidence of the use of the abbreviation 'tp' in @jogmfs

3.2. Acronym

An acronym is a combination of letters, syllables, or other parts that are written and can be pronounced as natural words. The researcher found several acronyms in the tweets of the Twitter account @jogmfs as follows:

3.2.1. Shortening by retaining the first syllable of each component

(1) Salting = *salah tingka*h (acting awkwardly/nervous); (2) Ultah = *ulang tahun* (birthday); (3) Mabar = *main bareng* (playing together); (4) Gabut = *gaji buta* (idle/doing nothing); (5) Faskes = *fasilitas kesehatan* (healthcare facility); (6) Sosmed = *sosial media* (social media); Puskesmas = *pusat kesehatan masyarakat* (community health center)

The acronym process described above was carried out by retaining the first syllable of each component. For example, the acronym 'salting' in the tweet in Figure 16. The full form of 'salting' is ***sal****ah* ***ting****kah*. The word is composed of two components: 'salah' and 'tingkah.' The first syllable of each

component, 'sal' and '' ting, was taken. When these two first syllables are combined, they produce the acronym 'salting.'

Figure 16. Evidence of the use of the acronym 'salting'

Another example of acronym usage that the researcher found in the @jogmfs account is 'sosmed' or 'social media.' The acronym process is carried out by retaining the first syllable of each component, namely '**sos**ial' and '**med**ia.' When the two first syllables are combined, they produce the acronym 'sosmed' (See Figure 16).

Figure 17. Evidence of the use of the acronym 'sosmed'

In addition, there are tweets using the acronyms 'gabut' and 'mabar' The full form of 'gabut' is 'gaji buta', a word commonly used to express a state of not doing anything. The abbreviation process of 'gabut' is carried out by taking the first syllable of each component, '**ga**ji' and '**but**a', resulting in the acronym 'gabut' (Figure 17 and Figure 18). The same process also occurs with the word 'mabar', which is an acronym of the phrase '**ma**in **bar**eng'. The shortening 'ma' is the first syllable of the word 'main', and 'bar' is the first syllable of the word 'bareng'. When these two syllables are combined, the resulting acronym is 'mabar'.

Figure 18. Evidence of the use of the acronyms 'gabut' and 'mabar'

3.2.2. Retention of Various Syllables and Letters that Are Difficult to Formulate

The example of thic concept is Pasutri = *pasangan suami istri* (married couple). The acronym 'pasutri' falls into this category because its shortening process is difficult to formulate. The full form of 'pasutri' is 'pasangan suami istri.' In this analysis, 'pa' is taken from the first syllable of the first component, 'su' is the first syllable of the second component, and 'tri' is the last syllable of the third component. The acronym form 'pasutri' was found in the tweet below (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Evidence of the use of the acronym 'pasutri'

3.3. Clipping

Shortening that retains one part of a lexeme is called penggalan (Kridalaksana, 2007). In the Twitter account @jogmfs, the researcher found two forms of clipping usage:

3.3.1. Retention of the first four letters of a word

Info = *informasi* (information)

'Info' is a clipped form of the word 'informasi'. The clipping process is carried out by retaining the first four letters of the word 'informasi' and omitting the other letters after them. An example of the use of this clipping in a tweet on @jogmfs is shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20. Evidence of the use of the acronym 'info'

3.3.2. Retention of the last syllable of a word

Gak = *enggak* (no/not)

The full form of 'gak' is 'enggak'. The word consists of two syllables: 'eng-' and '-gak.' The clipping process is carried out by retaining its last syllable, namely 'gak'. The following is evidence of the use of the clipping 'gak' that the researcher found in the @jogmfs account shown in Figure 21.

Figure 21. Evidence of the use of the acronym 'gak'

3.3.3. Retention of the first syllable of a word

(1) Jog = Jogja, and (2) Gel = *gelombang* (wave/batch). The clipping 'Jog' is found in nearly all tweets posted on the Twitter account @jogmfs. The full form of 'Jog' is 'Jogja', whose shortening process retains the first syllable 'jog and drops its second syllable 'ja.'

'Jog' is used as the opening word of each tweet, intended as a salutation referring to the people of Jogja who read the post. Not only at the beginning of a sentence, but this abbreviation also sometimes appears in the middle or end of a sentence, with the meaning equally referring to people living in Jogja as readers of the tweet. One form of tweet using the abbreviation 'jog' is as shown in Figure 22.

Figure 22: retention of 'Jog'

Similarly to the abbreviation 'jog', the retention of 'gel' in the image below (Figure 23) is the result of retaining the first syllable of the word 'gelombang'.

Figure 23: retention of 'gel'

4. DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reveal that abbreviation practices in the Twitter account @jogmfs manifest in three predominant morphological forms: *singkatan* (initialism), *akronim* (acronym), and *penggalan* (clipping), with singkatan being the most productive category, accounting for 50 distinct abbreviated forms. This distribution is consistent with Kridalaksana's (2007) theoretical framework, which posits that abbreviation is a core morphological process in Indonesian, whereby words or phrases are systematically reduced through various letter-retention strategies. The dominance of initialism over other forms aligns with the nature of Twitter as a character-constrained platform, where users are compelled to maximize informational density within a 280-character limit (Boyd & Ellison 2007). Within the initialism category alone, the diversity of sub-patterns identified, ranging from first-and-last-letter retention (*yg* for *yang*) and first-syllable initial retention (*dpt* for *dapat*) to entirely irregular shortening (*skrng* for *sekarang*)—reflects the highly adaptive and creative nature of digital orthographic practices, a phenomenon extensively documented in Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) research (Crystal, 2008; Herring, 2007).

The presence of acronym forms such as *salting* (*salah tingkah*), *gabut* (*gaji buta*), and *mabar* (*main bareng*) further demonstrates the creative and sociolinguistically embedded nature of abbreviations in Indonesian social media discourse. These acronyms are not merely functional compressions of language; they operate as markers of in-group identity and shared cultural knowledge within the Yogyakarta online community, a function consistent with findings by Androutsopoulos (2006), who argued that digitally mediated language innovations serve as powerful sociolinguistic signals of community membership and solidarity. The case of *pasutri* (*pasangan suami istri*), which defies straightforward syllabic patterning, further illustrates what Kridalaksana (2007) classifies as acronyms formed through the retention of various syllables and letters that are difficult to systematically formulate, a category that acknowledges the inherent irregularity of natural language evolution in informal settings. This aligns with broader cross-linguistic observations that acronym formation in vernacular digital registers frequently deviates from prescriptive morphological norms (Plag 2003; Bauer 2004), reflecting what Thurlow (2006) describes as the organic and bottom-up nature of new media language development.

The identification of clipping as the least frequent category—represented by forms such as info (*informasi*), gak (*enggak*), jog (*Jogja*), and gel (*gelombang*)—is nonetheless significant, as it illustrates a distinct morphological strategy that preserves the phonological salience of either the initial or final part of a source word. Particularly noteworthy is the pragmatic function of 'Jog' as an address term opening nearly every tweet on the @jogmfs account, which extends the role of clipping beyond mere lexical economy into the realm of discourse pragmatics and community address conventions (Squires, 2010). Twitter, among all

social media platforms, exhibits the highest density of abbreviation use—a characteristic that, in the case of @jogmfs, is reinforced by the autobase format, in which high volumes of user-submitted messages are aggregated and published in rapid succession. Taken together, the three abbreviation categories identified in this study substantiate the claim made by Prasticha et al. (2023) that abbreviations have become a defining communicative breakthrough in contemporary digital interaction, while simultaneously demonstrating that such practices are not linguistically arbitrary but are systematically grounded in the morphological principles of Indonesian word formation, as theorized by Kridalaksana (2007).

5. CONCLUSION

The findings demonstrate that there are 50 forms of Indonesian abbreviations on the @jogmfs account which divided into three types abbreviation categories: initialism, acronym, and clipping. Of these, initialism constitutes the most productive and diverse category. In initialism type, there are 38 Indonesian initialism grouped into nine forms of initialism. Furthermore, there are nine Indonesian acronyms classified into two types of formation: those formed by retaining the first syllable of each component; and those formed by retaining various letters and syllables that are difficult to spell out. Then, there are four uses of Indonesian word clipping classified as the first four letters of a word, the first syllable of a word, and the last syllable of a word.

These findings have meaningful implications for the study of digital linguistics and Indonesian morphology. The diversity and creativity of abbreviated forms identified in this study confirm that social media platforms, particularly Twitter, with its structural character limitations, function as productive sites of linguistic innovation where conventional orthographic norms are systematically renegotiated in favor of communicative efficiency and community solidarity. Furthermore, this study underscores the importance of developing public linguistic awareness regarding the interpretive challenges that highly abbreviated digital language may pose, particularly for users who are unfamiliar with platform- or community-specific shortening conventions. Future research should expand the scope of analysis to include a larger and more longitudinally diverse corpus of tweets, incorporate other social media platforms for cross-platform comparison, and examine the sociolinguistic functions of abbreviations beyond morphological classification, including their roles in identity construction, community membership signaling, and pragmatic discourse management within Indonesian digital speech communities.

Ethical Approval

Not applicable

Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable because this study did not involve human participants.

Authors' Contributions

Not applicable

Disclosure Statement

The author declares no potential conflict of interest.

Data Availability Statement

No primary dataset was generated for this study. All materials analyzed are available in the published sources cited in the reference list.

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Notes on Contributor

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