Article

English Blends Found In Social Media

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A B S T R A C T

There are many new words in the social media such as Netizen, Trentop, and Delcon. Those words belong to blending. Blending is one of word formations that combine two clipped words to form a brand new word. The researchers are interested in analyzing English blends used in the social media such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and Blackberry Messenger. This research aims at (1) describing English blends used in the social media (2) describing kinds of English blends used in social media (3) describing the process of English blends formation used in the social media. This research uses some theories dealing with definition of blending and kinds of blending. This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative research. Data of the research are English blends used in the social media. Data sources of this research are websites that consist of some English words used in social media and some social media users as the informant. Method of data collecting in this research is observation which is combined with writing technique. Observation is done by observing some websites that consist of some English words used in social media. Writing technique is done by taking some notes on the data and encoding them in symbols such as No/English Blends /Kinds of Blending. The researchers use source triangulation to check the data and theory triangulation to determine kinds of blending and blend formation in social media. There are 115 data of English blends. Those data consists of 65 data of Instagram, 47 data of Twitter, 1 datum of Facebook, and 2 data of Blackberry Messenger. There are 2 types of blending used in social media; 108 data of blending with clipping and 7 data of blending with overlapping. There are 10 ways of blend formation found in this research.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today's era is known as a digital age or sometimes it is known as information age. It is a time when most information is digitalized. It starts with the introduction of the personal computer with its ability to transfer information quickly. It even grows faster when internet is used. Since then the society can access and share much information fast and freely through a new media called a social media. It is a kind of technology with computer that enables its users to create and

share information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression through communities and network. Nowadays most of the society know and use a social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Whatsapp in their life. Many people are bound to social media. They start and end their days with social media.

Social media has very important roles in the society. It is used to socialize with no boundaries. Social media enables people to talk without meeting each other. It even can reunite the long lost friends, since some social media like Facebook has searching friend feature just by typing their names. Social media also provides entertainment for their users, such as You Tube with its movies and videos. The users of social media can channel their interest by joining some groups having similar interest in social media such as Hobspot. Social media can give us some knowledge because sometimes the users of social media such as Facebook will share some article dealing with religion, health, education, etc. Even now social media can be used for trading through online shop such as Ebay and Shopee.

Despite of the roles, the society must be wise and careful in using the social media. It can give bad effects too, such as being addicted to it, the rising of cyber crime, etc. Regardless the positive and negative effects of social media, there is something interesting with the booming of it, especially in linguistic field. Unconsciously, social media contribute in the appearance of many new words or vocabularies. Most of them are English such as netizen, trentop, delcon, etc. Those new words are actually from two words that are combined into one new word such as Netizen (Internet + Citizen), Trentop (Trending + Topic), Delcon (Delete + Contact). The mixing process of two words to form a new word is known as blending in Morphology. There are still many blends used in social media that seem interesting to be analyzed. There are many researches discussing blending. Naghmenh Mirzaie Hosseinzadeh

in New Blends in English Language (2014) holds a research to identify the new blends in English. The research shows that most of the blends are made by clipping and overlapping. Klaudia Bednarova-Gibova (2014) in Some Insight into Portmanteau Words in Current Fashion Magazines (2014) has a research analysing the vogue words found in ELLE Fashion Magazine 2013. The results show that there are two kinds of blends used namely fused blends and telescoped blends. Paul Cook in Using Social Media to find English Lexical Blends presents a method for identifying English Lexical Blends from social media, specially Twitter. The research shows that 57% of 976 candidate lexical blends found in Twitter are blends.

Meanwhile, the research conducted by the researchers here aims at describing kinds of English blends found in social media such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and Blackberry Messanger. In addition this research is also aimed at describing how the English blends in social media such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and Blackberry are formed. So far the previous researches only show on types of blending. The previous researches have not discussed further on the process of how the blends are formed.

This research focuses on describing English blends used in social media and the studying of blending types used in social media such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and Blackberry. In addition, this research also describes the blend formations found in those social media. This article is the outcome of a research belonging to Penelitian Dosen Pemula (PDP) that is fund by Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi sesuai dengan Kontrak Tahun Anggaran 2017.

Blending at Glance
Blending actually is not a new thing in the society. Some years ago there was Indonesian TV news that presented about a new concept

of outdoor vacation called glamping. Glamping is a camping provided with luxurious facilities just like those in seven star hotels. Glamping is from Glamour + Camping. In Solo, the researchers' hometown, there is a special place to hang out for having meal especially in the night time named Wedangan or HIK or Angkringan. Wedangan usually sells typical traditional food and beverages from Solo. It is usually situated at the side of the street and usually opens at evening. Previously wedangan has a traditional sense. However, nowadays, there is a new concept of Wedangan which is getting popular in Solo. It is called Cafedangan which is derived from Café + Wedangan. Around 2016, there was a popular English blend due to the withdrawal of United Kingdom from European Union called Brexit coming form Britain + Exit.

Glamping, Cafedangan, Brexit are classified into blends because those words are actually derived from two words that are mixed or blended to form new words. Long before those all words are introduced, there have been some blends such as brunch, motel, sea lab. The word brunch was first recorded in English in 1896. So Blending is not a new phenomenon in English. It shows that blending is productive in word formation until this time. However today's blends are more creative in ideas and forms.

There are other terms that are similar to blending such as lexical amalgamation, telescoping, merging, fusing, and portmanteau. Blending is a very productive source of words in modern English, in both literary and scientific context (Bauer,1983 ;236). Today, in English lexicon, a large number of blends can be found which are no longer recognized as such since they have been everyday use for quite along time (Katamba, 1994; 184). Blending gives much contribution to the development of English word. Now blends can be found in many fields such as fashion (jeggings = jeans + leggings, hijack = hijab + jacket), meal

(donis= donut + brownies,) social media such as (netizen = internet + citizen).

Definition of Blending

Broadly, blending can be defined as combining two clipped words. Kvetko in Bednarova (2014) defines blending as a word formation process similar to shortening combined with merging two different words. In addition, Play (2013; 123) mentions that blending is the results of two clipped words that are blended together. Furthermore, a blend may be defined as a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morph (Baeur; 1983;234). Blends is a new word that is derived from two source words or splinters that at least one of them is shortened before being blended such as digital + camera (digicam), social + media (sosmed), information + entertainment (infotainment).

Alego in Hossenzadeh (2014; 18) mentions the term blending refers to the combination of two forms where at least one has been shortened. The shortening can be by simple omission of a part of a word or it can be a result of overlapping sounds or letter. Based on the given definition, blends can be created by omitting a part of source words (splinters) such as Spanish + English (Spanglish), Fan + Magazine (Fanzine), situational + comedy (sitcom) or by overlapping sound and letter such as mo**t**or + ho**t**el (motel), slang + **lang**uage (slanguage) car**toon** + tune (cartune) before they are combined into a new form.

Grice states that blending involves the coinage of new lexemes by fusing parts of at least two other source words of which either one is shortened in the fusion and / or where there is some form of phonemic and graphemic overlap of the source words (2004; 639). The process of blending creates a new lexeme by fusing some parts of the splinters (source words) that have been shortened. Besides, blending can also involve overlapping of phonemic and graphemic of

the splinters. These overlapping blending may result a beautiful and unique blends such as cartoon + tune (cartune), sin + cinema (sinema).

Yule says blending similar to compounding also involves the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word (2006; 53-59). Blending is similar to compounding since those two word formations deal with combining two source words to create a new word. The difference is blending involves the process of shortening or clipping the source words before they are blended. Besides, the result of blending cannot be seen from the source words combined.

To sum up, blending is one way to create a new lexeme involving the process of mixing or blending of two shortened forms. The process of shortening can be done by clipping the part of the source words or splinters or by overlapping the splinter in the form of phonemic or graphemic. The result of blending is totally new word and is sometimes known as a hybrid word (Katamba).

Types of Blending

Blending is usually classified based on the process of its formation. Enarsson (2006;4-7) classifies blending as;

1) *Blending with overlapping*
   The most common overlapping blends occur when the final part of the first splinters overlaps the first part of the second splinters. The overlapping can happen in one or several phonemes such as slanguage (s**lang**+**lang**uage), sexpert (s**ex**+**ex**pert), playbore (play**boy**+**bo**re), cartune (car**toon** + **tune**), sinema (**sin** +**cin**ema), cellebrity (**cell** + **cel**ebrity)

2) *Blending with clipping*
   There is no overlapping in blending with clipping, but there is only omitting a part of one or all splinters. There are some different patterns that can be used to form blending with clipping;
   a) Keeping the whole parts of the first splinter and the last part of the second splinter such as Fanzine (Fan + Magazine), Foodoholic (Food + Alchoholic)
   b) Keeping the whole second splinter and only keeping the first part of the first splinter such as Eurasia (Europe + Asia)
   c) Keeping the first part of the first splinter and the last parts of the second splinter such as brunch (breakfast + lunch), smog (smoke + fog)
   d) Combining the first part of both splinters such as agiprop (agitation + Propaganda)

3) *Clipping at morpheme boundaries*
   This kind of blending is created by simple clipping. It is usually done by shortening or clipping at morpheme boundaries such as Oxbridge (Oxford + Cambridge)

4) *Blending with clipping and overlapping*
   There are blends that can be created by both clipping and overlapping. It happens due to the clipping of the splinter to share a syllable before they are combined.

Kremmer (2006;2-6) gives some explanation dealing with the type of blending based on its characteristics, such as:

1) *Intercalative Blends*
   These blends occurs in which the two words involved in the blends are so tightly integrated in the blended word that the sounds of one source lexemes are interspersed between the sounds of the other (Kremmer, 2006;3). The examples of intercalative blends are;

$$Chuckle + Snort ----- Ch..\text{\textunderbar}.le + Snort$$
$$ch\textbf{ORT}le$$

$$Slimy + Lithe ------ Sl.\text{\textunderbar}.y + Lithe$$
$$Sli\textbf{TH}y$$

2) Overlap Blends
These blends occurs when the two source lexemes (splinters) share some phonological material such as glitter + literati (glitterati), imagine + engineer (imagineer)

3) Substitution Blends
There is sometimes a substitution of a part of one source word or lexemes with other whole lexemes in the process of bending. These blends are called substitution blends such as car + hijacking (carjacking), stool + stargazing (stoolgazing).

II. METHODS

This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative research. This research tries to describe the phenomenon of blending words found in some social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Blackberry Messenger. The data of the research are the English blends found in the social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Blackberry Messenger). The data sources of the research are websites containing some English words used in social media. Besides, the researchers also use some users of the social media as the data source. The method of collecting data used in this research is observation followed by writing technique. Observation was done by observing some websites containing some English words used in social media. Then the researchers wrote the data. Data analysis consists of data reduction, data display and data verification. Data reduction is applied to the same data. Then the fix data are encoded based on types of blending by using some code i.e. No/Blends /Type of Blending. Data is displayed by using narration. The next step is data verification which is done based on the results of the discussion of the problem statements. The researchers used source and theory triangulation during this research. The source triangulation is done to check the data found and the theory triangulation is done to analyze the data.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Having reduced the data, the researchers found 115 data consisting of 65 data from Instagram, 47 data from Twitter, 1 datum from Facebook, and 2 data from Blackberry Messenger. The researchers found two types of blending word i.e. 108 data of blending with clipping and 7 data of blending with overlapping.

Blends Found in Instagram

The researchers found 65 data of English blends in Instagram. Blends in Instagram are easily recognized because most of them still keep the word Intagram with them. Blends in Instagram usually appear with hastag sign (#) followed by the photos uploaded in it. Hastag is a word or phrase that starts with the symbol # and that briefly indicates what a message in Twitter, Facebook or Instagram is about so that the message will be recognized easily by other users, for example #instalike, #instamusic.

Instagram seems tobe the social media used most English blends in this research. It is easy for the users of Instagram (Igers) to make new blends in Instagram. Based on the research, at least there are three ways to make blends in Instagram, such as;

a. By blending the word Insta (clipped form of Instagram) with certain words in a hastag to describe the photos. There are 38 data of English blends using the word Insta, such as 001/Instalike/BC, 002/Instamood/BC, 003/Instagood/BC, 043/Instafood/BC.

Tabel 1. Blending words with Insta

No	Data	Splinters	Meaning
1	001/Instalike/BC	**Insta**gram + Like	A hastag following a picture that is displayed in Instagram by the Instagram's users so the picture will get some likes from the other Igers.
2	002/Instamood/BC	**Insta**gram + Mood	A hastag following a picture that is posted by Instagram users in Instagram to reflect their mood.
3	003/Instagood/BC	**Insta**gram + Good	This hastag is used to tag a post that a user is absolutely proud of.
4	043/Instafood/BC	**Insta**gram + food	This hastag is used to tag a post that has something to do with food and beverage.

b. By blending certain words with the word Gram (another clipped form of Instagram) in a hastag to describe the photos. There are 6 data of English blends using the word Gram, such as 004/videogram/BC, 035/Pianogram/BC, 055/celegram/BC, 057/Statigram/BC.

Tabel 5. Blends with Tw-, Twe-, Tweet

No	Data	Splinters	Meaning
1	089/**Twe**ple/BC	Twitter + People	The user of Twitter
2	090/**Twit**pic/BC	Twitter + Picture	Photo displayed in Twitter as an identity
3	072/**Tweet**heart/BC	Twitter + Sweatheart	Friend in Twitter
4	069/**Tw**actor/BC	Twitter + Actor	A person prentending or acting to be someone else in Twitter

Blending Found in Facebook
There are only 1 datum dealing with blend in Facebook. It is 115/Propic/BC. It is a picture displayed in someone's Facebook account, so that the account is recognized easily.

Blending Found in Blackberry Messenger
There are two data dealing with blends found in Blackberry Messenger. The data are 064/Delcon/BC, 066/Crackberry/BC.

Types of Blends Found in Social Media
The research found two types of blending process of blends found in social media (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and Blackberry Messenger). They are blending with clipping and blending with overlapping.

Blending with Clipping
Blending with clipping occurs when one of the splinters or both of the splinters are clipped before being combined. Most of the blends found in the research use this process. There are 107 data found in the research that apply this process. The researchers classified the blends using process of clipping into three groups based on the part of the splinters that are clipped for instance;

a) *Clipping the first splinter*
There are 53 blends with clipping such as mention in table 6.

Tabel 6. Blending with first splinter clipped

No	First splinter	Second splinter	Blending Word
1	**Insta**-gram	Nature	015/Instanature/BC
2	**Insta**-gram	Winter	017/Instawinter/BC
6	**Tw**-itter	Actor	069/Twactor/BC
7	**Tw**-itter	Application	087/Twapplication

This type of blending occurs when the first splinters are clipped. On the other hand, the second splinters are kept full.

b) Clipping the second splinter.
There are 21 data belonging to this group as mentioned in table 7;

Tabel 7. Blending with second splinter clipped

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Blending Words
1	Video	Insta-**gram**	007/Videogram/BC
2	Cat	In-**stagram**	011/Catstagram/BC
3	Iphone	Photo-**graphy**	047/iphonegraphy/BC
5	Crack	Black-**berry**	066/crackberry/BC
6	Twitter	Inter-**ject**	079/Twitterject/BC
7	Twitter	Atti-**tude**	088/Twittertude/BC

This type of blending occurs when the second splinters are clipped and the first splinters are kept full.

c) Clipping both splinters.
This type of blending occurs when both splinters are clipped. There are 28 data of blends including to this group as meentioned in table 8.

Tabel 8. Blending with both splinters clipped

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Blending Words
1	**Stat**-us	Insta-**gram**	057/statigram/BC
2	**Del**-ete	**Cont**-act	062/delcont/BC
3	**Twitt**-er	Atm-**osphere**	082/Twittosphere/BC
4	**Twitt**-er	Net-**working**	083/Twitworking/BC
5	**Twitt**-er	**Pic**-ture	090/Twitpic/BC
6	**Twi**-tter	De-**licious**	101/Tweelicious/BC

Blending with Overlapping

Blending with overlapping can occurs when both splinters share the common thing in sounds (phonemes) or letters. There are 8 data dealing with blending with overlapping. All the data are found in Twitter. Most of the blends are created by using two first letter of Twitter i.e. **TW** that is blended with the second splinter started with the letter W. Those two splinters share the same letter W so it causes overlapping in the process of blending. The examples of blending with overlapping found are mentioned in table 9.

Tabel 9. Blending with Overlapping

No	Blending Words	Splinters		Process of overlapping
		First	Second	
1	068/Reportwitter/BO	Repor**t**er	**T**witter	Repor**T**+**T**witter
2	075/Twetard/BO	**Twit**-ter	**Tard**	Twi**T**ter + **T**ard
3	074/Twaiting/BO	**Tw**itter	**W**aiting	TW + **W**aiting

075/Twetard/BO is created from Twitter + Tard. The first splinter is only taken on the first syllable (TwiT) and directly combined with the whole second splinter that started with letter T. This process causes overlapping in the process of blending. Another example is 074/Twaiting/BO. The blends is created from Twitter and Waiting. Twitter is taken on the the two front letter (TW) that is directly blended with the whole second splinter (waiting) that is started with the letter W. This blending causes overlapping.

The Formation of Blends Found in Social Media

The formation of blends discusses how the blends are formed**.** It deals with how the splinters are clipped in forming the blends. Based on the analysis, the researchers found that the formation of blends can be classified into 10 groups;

a) The two syllables from the front of the first splinter + The whole part of the second splinter. The researchers found 41 data belonging to this group which mention in the table 10.

Tabel 10. Blends formation 1

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	**(In-sta)** gram	**Like**	**Insta + Like**	001/Instalike/BC
2	**(Ar-chi)** tecture	**Daily**	**Archi + Daily**	019/Archidaily/BC
3	**(Re-port**er)	**Twitter**	**Report + Twitter**	068/Reportwitter/BO

001/Instalike/BC is from Insta + Like. Instagram has three syllables In-sta-gram. Insta is taken from two syllables from the front of it. Then it is blended with the whole part of the second splinter.

019/Archidaily/BC is from Archi + Daily. Archi is taken from the two syllables of the word Architecture which has four syllables, Ar-chi-tec-ture. After that it is blended with the whole part of the second splinter.

b) Two syllables from the front of the first splinter + the last syllable of the second splinter. There is only 1 data dealing with this group, it is mentioned in table 11.

Tabel 11. Blends Formation 2

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Word
1	**(Ce-le)-**brity	In-sta-**(gram)**	**Cele + Gram**	055/Celegram/BC

055/celegram/BC is from Celebrity + Instagram. Celebrity consists of four syllables while Instagram consists of three syllables In-sta-gram. Celebrity is clipped on its two syllables from the front (Cele) while Instagram is clipped on its last syllable (Gram). Then both clipped words are blended into celegram.

c) The whole part of the first splinter + the last syllable of the second splinter. There are 8 data including to this group as mentioned in table 12.

Tabel 12. Blends Formation 3

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Word
1	**Tweet**	In-sta-**(gram)**	**Tweet + Gram**	004/Tweetgram/BC
2	**Food**	Or-**(gasm)**	**Food + Gasm**	046/Foodgasm/BC
3	**Status (stati)**	In-sta-**(gram)**	**Stati + Gram**	057/Statigram/BC

004/Tweetgram/BC is created from Tweet + Instagram. Tweet is taken from the whole part of the first syllable. On the other hand, Instagram is clipped on its last syllable so it becomes **gram**. Then both clipped words are blended together into Tweetgram.

046/Foodgasm/BC is from Food + Orgasm. Food is taken from the whole part of the first syllables meanwhile Orgasm is clipped on its last syllables so it becomes Gasm. In the end, both clipped forms are blended into Foodgasm.

d) The whole part of the first splinter + Two syllables from the back of the second splinter The researchers found 11 data dealing with this formation process which can be seen in table 13.

Tabel 13. Blends Formation 4

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	Cat	In-**(sta-gram)**	**Cat + Stagram**	011/Catstagram/BC
2	iPhone	Pho-to-**(gra-phy)**	**iPhone + Graphy**	047/iPhonegraphy/BC
3	Crack	Black-**(ber-ry)**	**Crack + Berry**	066/crackberry/BC

011/Catstagram/BC is from Cat + Instagram. Cat is derived from the whole part of the first splinter meanwhile Instagram is clipped on the two syllables from the back of the second splinter so it becomes stagram. At last, both forms are blended into catstagram.

047/iPhonegraphy/BC is from iPhone + Photography. iPhone is taken from the whole part of the first splinter. On the other hand, Photography which has four syllabells (pho-to-gra-phy) is clipped on its two syllables from the back of the second syllable, graphy. Then both forms are combined into iPhonegraphy.

e) The first syllable of the first splinter and the first syllable of the second splinter. There are 3 data dealing with this process as mentioned in table 14.

Tabel 14. Blends Formation 5

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	**Op**-en	**Fol**-low	**Op + Fol**	061/Opfoll/BC
2	**Del**-ete	**Con**-tact	**Del + Con**	062/Delcont/BC
3	**Twit**-ter	**Pic**-ture	**Twit + Pic**	090/Twipic/BC

062/Delcon/BC is from Delete + Contact. Delete is clipped on its first syllable so it becomes Del. Contact is also clipped on its first syllable and it becomes Con. Then both clipped forms are blended into Delcon.

f) The whole part of the first splinter + the first syllable of the second splinter. There are 2 data belonging to this process as can be seen in table 15.

Tabel 15. Blends Formation 6

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	**Food**	**Pic-**ture	**Food + Pic**	045/Foodpic/BC
2	**Fake**	**Fol-**low-er	**Fake + Fol**	063/Fakefoll/BC

045/Foodpic/BC is from Food + Picture. Food is taken from the whole part of the first splinter while picture is clipped on it first syllable so it becomes Pic. In the end the two forms are combined into Foodpic.

g) Two first letter of the first splinter + Started from the second letter of the second splinter. There are 10 data applying the process of blends formation. Table 16 provides examples of this form.

Tabel 16. Blends Formation 7

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	**Tw**-itter	S-**hepard**	**Tw + Hepard**	076/Twhepard/BC
2	**Tw**-itter	S-**urvey**	**Tw + Urvey**	084/Twurvey/BC
3	**Tw**-itter	T-**ype**	**Tw + Ype**	085/Twype/BC
4	Twitter	Technology	**Tw + Ech**	096/Twech/BC

76/Twhepard/BC is from Twitter + Shepard. Twhepard is someone who helps to help technical problem in Twitter. Twhepard is created from (**TW**)-itter + S-(**hepard**).

096/Twech/BC is from Twitter + Technology. Twech is Technology in Twitter. Twech is derived from (Tw)-itter + T-(ech)-nology. Technology is sometimes clipped into Tech.

h) The first syllable from the front of the first splinter + two last syllables from the back of the second splinter. There are 5 data dealing with this process. They can be seen in table 17.

Tabel 17. Blends Formation 8

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	**Twit**-ter	De-**li-cious**	**Twit (Twee)+ Licious**	101/Tweelicious/BC
2	**Twit**-ter	Di-**ar-rhea**	**Twit (Twee) + Iarrhea**	102/Tweetiarrhea/BC
3	**Twit**-ter	In-**som-nia**	**Twit (Twee) + Somnia**	110/Twittsomnia/BC

101/Tweelicious is from Twitter + delicious. It means feeling satisfied after writing some tweets in Twitter. Feeling satisfied as if tasting delicious food. Tweelicious is created from Twit + li-cious so it becomes Twitlicious. However to make it easily pronounced so the blended word is simplified into Tweelicious.

i) Two first letter of the first splinter + the whole part of the second splinter. There are 13 data applying this process of blends formation as reflected in table 18.

Tabel 18. Blends Formation 9

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	**Tw**-itter	**Actor**	**Tw + Actor**	069/Twactor/BC
2	**Tw**-itter	**Idiot**	**Tw + Idiot**	105/Twidiot/BC
3	**Tw-**itter	**Explanation**	**Tw + Explanation**	108/Twexplanation/BC
4	**Tw-**itter	**Walking**	**Tw + Walking**	093/Twalking/BO

069/Twactor/BC is derived from twitter + Actor. Twactor is someone who acts to be someone else in Twitter. Twactor is created from (Tw)-itter + Actor. The first splinter is clipped on its two first letter then combined with the whole part of the second splinter.

093/Twalking/Bo is derived from Twitter + Walking. It means using Twitter while walking. Twalking is created by combining Tw-itter (two first letter of the first splinter) that is blended with Walking (the whole parts of the second splinter)

j) The first syllable of the first splinter + The whole part of the second splinter. There are 6 data dealing with this process of blended word formation as reflected in table 19.

Tabel 19. Blends Formation 10

No	First Splinter	Second Splinter	Process of Blending	Blending Words
1	**Mis**sing	**Tweet**	**Mis + Tweet**	067/MistweetBC
2	**Twi**tter	**Tard**	**Twit + Tard**	075/Twetard/BO
3	**Twi**tter	**Buy**	**Twi + Buy**	086/Twebay/BC
4	**Twit**ter	**Icon**	**Twit + Icon**	103/Twiticon/BC

067/Mistweet/BC is from Missing + Tweet. Mistweet is a tweet that makes the user of the Twitter feel regret after posting it, so that's why the user want to delete it. Mistweet is created from Mis (the first syllable of the first splinter) that is combined with Tweet (the whole part of the second splinter).

086/Twebay/BC is from Twitter + Buy. Twebay is trading via Twitter. Twebay is created from Twi (the first syllable of the first splinter) that is blended with Buy

(the whole part of the second splinter). However, there is some changing dealing with vowel sound. Twi changes into Twe and Buy changes into Bay. In the end, those forms are blended into Twebay.

IV. CONCLUSION

There are many researches dealing with blending. Most of them explain on kinds of blending. This research also describes kinds of blending in English words especially found in Social Media. Besides, this research also explains on how to form blends used in social media.

Based on the discussion of the research, there are three conclusions on this research. There are many English blends found in social media such as 1 English blends in Facebook, 65 blends in Twitter, 47 English blends in Instagram, and 2 English blends in BBM. Based on its kind of blending, there are only two kinds of blending seen in social media such as blending with clipping and blending with overlapping. Furthermore dealing with the process of blending, the researches found 10 ways of how to form blends in social media.

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