ENGLISH SLANGS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SOCIAL MEDIA TWITTER
(A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS)

THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
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THESIS

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TWITTER

(A SEMANTIC ALANYSIS)

By

DINDA AYU LESTARI

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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination on Monday, 19
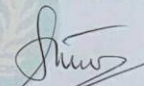October 2020 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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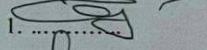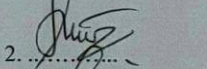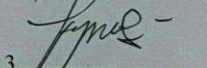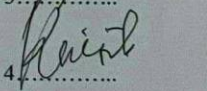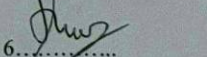
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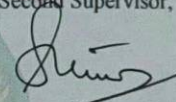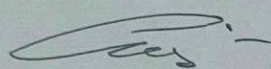
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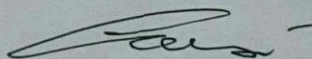
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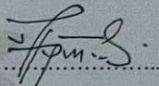
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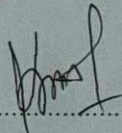
DECLARATION

The thesis by DINDA AYU LESTARI (No. F21116007) entitled, **ENGLISH
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Makassar, 19 October 2020
The Writer,

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ABSTRACT

DINDA AYU LESTARI. *English Slangs and Abbreviations Used in Social Media Twitter: A Semantic Analysis* (Supervised by **Abidin Pammu** and **Simon Sitoto).**

The aims of this study are to find (1)the meaning of English slangs and abbreviations which used in social media on Twitter by twitter users post, and also to find (2)the differences between English slangs and abbreviation by twitter users post and used Allan and Burridge theories for slangs and Kridalaksana theories for abbreviations by using semantic as analysis material.

The method of this study was qualitative descriptive. This writer collected the data from the post of twitter users from Twitter, observing and collecting any post which contained English slangs and abbreviations, classifying to find the types of English slangs and abbreviations, and the other supporting data was also obtained from the questioner.

The result of this study shows that, Twitter users mostly use English slangs and abbreviations. Slangs and abbreviations has their classification each other which are fresh and creative, flippant, acronym, imitative, and clipping for slangs, initial and acronym for abbreviations. From the sample of the data the writer analyzed that 20 data 10 each slangs and abbreviations, the major of slangs and abbreviations build from their classification, in this study mostly slangs and abbreviations made by the youngest, but sometimes there are errors users that did not know the meaning and the differences between the slangs and abbreviations, so that make them misunderstanding.

Key terms : English slangs and abbreviations, meanings and differences, twitter, semantic.

ABSTRAK

DINDA AYU LESTARI. *Bahasa Gaul dan Singkatan Bahasa Inggris yang digunakan di Media Social Twitter. Analisis Semantik* (Dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** dan **Simon Sitoto)**

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan (1)arti dari Bahasa gaul dan singkatan dalam Bahasa inggris yang digunakan dalam sosial media twitter oleh unggahan pengguna twitter, dan juga untuk menemukan (2)perbedaan antara Bahasa gaul dan singkatan dalam bahasa inggris oleh pengguna twitter, menggunakan teori dari Allan dan Burridge untuk Bahasa gual an Kridalaksana teori untuk singkatan dengan menggunakan semantic sebagai bahan analisi.

Penelitian ini menggunkan metode deskriptif qualitatif. Penulis mengumpulkan data dari unggahan pengguna twitter di twitter, mengobserfasi dan mengumpulkan berbagai ungghan yang berkataian dengan bahasa gaul dan singkatan dalam bahasa inggris, mengklasidfikasi untuk menemukan tipe dari Bahasa gaul dan singkatan dalam Bahasa inggris dan data pendukung lainya juga berasal datri kuisioner.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, pengguna twitter sering menggunakan bahasa gaul dan singkatan dalam bahasa inggris. Bahasa gaul dan singkatan masing-masing memiliki kalsifikasi yaitu *fresh and crative, flippant, acronym, imitative* dan *clipping* untuk Bahasa gaul, *initial* dan *acronym* untuk singkatan. Dari data sampel yang penulis analisis bahwa 20 masing-masing 10 antara Bahasa gaul dan singkatan, mayoritas dari Bahasa gaul dan singkatan terbentuk dari kalsifikasi masing-masing, dalam studi ini kebanyakan Bahasa gaul dan singkatan dibuat oleh kaum muda, tapi terkadang kesalahan pengguna yang tidak mengeatahui arti dan perbedaan antara Bahasa gaul dan singkatan, sehingga mengakibatkan kesalapahaman.

Kata Kunci : Bahasa gaul dan singkatan dalam bahasa inggris, makna dan perbedaan, twitter, semantic.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Humans are social beings who often carry out conversations to build a relationship both verbal and non-verbal in the sense of having a conversation and the important tool to do the good conversation is language, that's why language and people inseparable and humans must understand the language used to avoid mistakes.

The modern era has dramatically changed people's communication styles. It is a great move toward a more community-oriented, highly collaborative, interactive, and responsive Web. Today we are not only using the Internet but we are part of this global network. The Revolution of social networking is the direct significant impact of The Modern era. Social media sites became the world largest virtual community, where people express the characters of their language, what their feeling, how they do a conversation on social media, share their ideas, opinion, etc. The notion of social media is a term used to gather people who use collaborative people, exchange information, and communicate through web-based message content.

Humans are social beings who often carry out conversations to build a relationship both verbal and non-verbal in the sense of having a conversation and the tool to do the good conversation is language, that's why language and separable and humans must understand the language used to avoid

Sometimes people use many languages that they did not understand the meaning of the language they use. language applying is not just about how to produce language, but the important thing is how to understand and apply according to the language context used, that's why the sender and receiver must understand clearly the topic they talking about if not there must be a misunderstanding. The language also is a tool used to explain what people feel, what people think and language also influences a person's nature whether he is good or not, some people also using a sign like an emoticon to supporting their expression in conducting a conversation on the internet.

In this century, there are many social media people use, and most people use is Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter by this application people can be got many information, friend, etc. Usually, people got information by what people post on their social media, they build a friendship or relationship with the conversation by chat on social media, all people that used that application can see what people feel on social media and can respond to it. This can be called indirect interaction. Twitter is used by all people in this world and does not know the age, sex or gender, young or old, men or women most people use Twitter applications. So it's not surprising that many languages are used based on the national language used by people who use these three applications and maybe there are some people who find it difficult to understand the language used by users of different social media countries and maybe there are some people who find it difficult to understand the language used by users

it social media countries, sometimes people use abbreviated language and

uage based on their culture and country, thus giving rise to the many

languages used in social media this is related to sociolinguistics, and semantic but still have a structure as the system of language that every speaker understand the variety of language caused by the interaction of the speaker which are various, so that it produces a lot of phenomena like people used an abbreviation language and slang language on social media especially Twitter.

Slangs words and abbreviations that are widely used by Twitter users are words that are currently trending so that some of them are not listed in the dictionary. Some words are not too understandable for ordinary people or who are not too active in using social media, especially Twitter so that it produces meaning that is difficult to interpret literally. The amount of use of abbreviation and slang used makes some people use it without knowing and understanding the meaning of the word, so that makes people confused and makes these words, not by the context being discussed or used in social media. This study starts to be conducting analyze how to use the abbreviation language and slang language so that people will not be confused and understand how to use slang and abbreviations.

In other words, this study can help people to know more about what are Slang and Abbreviation when we can use that, what is the meaning of that. Mostly in modern eras, wen now knows the fact that language development has increased and this thought has produced many New languages both in the form of common languages and in the form of slang and abbreviations, so this research will focus on abbreviations used by users of social media twitter.

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEMS

According to the explanation above and based on writer personal observation, the writer investigates the problems that can be identified as follows:

1. The issue of slangs and abbreviations are rarely explored. However, both are frequently used in daily conversations.

2. It is hard to know the meanings of slangs and abbreviations. That is why people should have clear understanding of the slangs and abbreviations.

3. People hard to distinguish between the uses of slangs and abbreviations in their conversation especially in social media (Twitter)

4. People tend to use slangs and abbreviations in a formal situation. While those should be used in an informal situation.

1.3 SCOPE OF PROBLEM

Based on the previous explanation, the writer limited this study on the

he differences, and classifications between slangs and abbreviations types

ed by twitter users. Besides, this study was analyzed by using Allan and

theories for Slangs and Kridalaksana's theories for Abbreviations.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the meanings of Slangs and Abbrevations used in Social Media Twitter?

2. What are the differences between Slangs and Abbreviations?

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Related to the problems mentioned above, the objective of the study can be stated below:

1. To describe the meanings of abbreviations and slangs language used by Twitter users.

2. To provide more knowledge about the differences between slangs and which are abbreviations.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCES OF THE STUDY

The are two types of significance of this study, those are theoretical and practical. Following is the description:

Theoretical benefit

1. It is expected that this study contributes more systematic conceptual understanding of slangs and abbreviations.

2. This study can give information to the society that there are many studies of linguistic which are Sociolinguistic, and Semantic factor applied in our social activities phenomenon especially in the language used activities in social media so that it gives more knowledge about the studies contained in linguistics and can also stimulate interest to find out more about linguistics and its parts.

3. This study can be used as a reference for the next researcher who will be going to conduct related objects.

B. Practical benefit

1. This study can assist the readers (twitter users and general people) get a new language and more understand the meaning of the English slang and English abbreviation, especially in social media.

2. By knowing the differences between slangs and abbreviations the people can use those words properly.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE RIVIEW

In this chapter, there are some relevant theories applied by the writer as guidelines to carry the study. The writer also takes the expert's opinion to consider approval material. The contents of this chapter one.

2.1. PREVIOUS STUDIES

After collecting lots of data from another journal and thesis, the writer decides to take the relevant journal and thesis below as supporting material :

Allan and Burridge (2006) in their books said that slang was a typically word that has many modify, they used slang words to express their feeling more with a new language to the next level of English words. Allan and Burridge also classified the types f slangs which are Fresh and Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym and Clipping to explain that slang has many categories in each words formation.

In each words in slangs it was known that each words was formed by the ting in the slangs language, not only appeared but was formed by the e categories so that slangs would has a different meaning by their own

Kridalaksana (1989) abbreviation is the process of cutting one word, some parts of the word and the combination of words into words in the new form. Similarly with slangs, abbreviation also has a classified every words by Kridalaksana which are acronym, initial, franction, and symbols.

In abbreviations some of these words are already listed in the dictionary, but some of them are not as yet due to the new languages that appear and the technology more advanced, the abbreviations also has types each words formation. The writer takes type of Kridalaksana to reference to this study. It may be known that each abbreviation also has meaning and is shaped according to the type.

> Slangs abbreviations are mostly used by the Internet users in their messages Slang is a type of language of non-standard words and phrases such as GR8, SMH, CHALE and XOXO. The primary motivation behind the using of Slang words is its usefulness, because usually easy for others to interpret and save a lot of time. The large number of Slangs with positive or negative sentiments are used in chat, Twitter and Facebook messages. It has become very important to detect, translate and identify Slang's polarity for determining. (Ahmad.etl,2014)

From the above explanation, it can be interpreted that slang and abbreviations are languages that are not used in a formal language in the sense of language, which means that it is not listed in the dictionary and is only understood by some people, especially for those who are internet and social media users, in the above understanding it explains that slang and abbreviations are the language most often used on the internet and social media.

Important function of social media is sharing the experience of every day real-time paradigm. In microblogging this often involes bonding around complaint about life's little daily irritations. While social media can be

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used 'like Momus windows of Greek mythology, revealing one's innermost thoughts for all to see' (Van Manen, 2010), most users are conscious of not overexposing their followers to banalities, a practice know as over-sharing, or 'attention whoring' (Marwick, 2010)

Clark and Araki discuss the major problems related to processing social media messages written in English. The writer improved the performance of open source spellcheckers on Twitter data by developing a preprocessing system for automatically normalizing casual social media English.The writer report that when using their preprocessing system, average errors per sentence decreased from 15% to less than 5%.

Identified the language change on a social network called "Twitter". The result of this study says that someone modified words to e cool or different with others than that modified words, become popular on Twitter. The questionnaire, as the instrument of this study, shows that 78% of respondents using those words although some of them use it rarely.

From the fourth research above, we can know that on Social Media many things can happen especially the use of language with many factors. English is a very influential language in the world and English is the impact of globalization this one of many factors of using language on Social Media, that's why Social Media user, use the English language to build their international relations, to talk to each

share about the culture and exchange news in their respective countries.

s raises many phenomena that occur in social media especially using an

on and slang language on Twitter.

2.2.THEORITICAL DISSCUSIONS

2.2.1 Semantics

Semantics is part of linguistics that studies the meaning or meaning of a word, code, or other types of representations. in the short semantic is the study of meaning in the use of language. Semantics also examines more deeply the interpretation of signs or symbols used by people in certain circumstances and certain contexts.

Semantics are usually associated with two other aspects: syntax, complex symbol formation from simpler symbols, and pragmatics, the practical use of symbols by communities in certain contexts. Semantics is involved in the determination of conventional or literal meaning , that semantics deal with the literal meaning of words and sentences as determined by the rules of the language, Cole (1981)

e study of linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and tences is called semantics. Subfields of semantics are lexical semantics, ich is concerned with the meanings of words, and the meaning ationships among words; and phrasal or sentential semantics, which is

concerned with the meaning of syntactic units larger than the word, Fromkin (2001)

In the semantics there are two types of menaing, Connotative and Denotative. The diffrents between Connotative and Denotative meaning are Connotative is getting meaning from a word, pharse or sentences according suggest or what we associate the word with that goes beyond its foemal definitions. Meanwhile, Denotative meaning based on dictionary. It means, it interprets directly a word, phrase or sentence according dictionary.

Semantics is interested in:

A. How meaning works in language

The study of semantics looks at how meaning works in language, and because of this it often uses native speaker intuitions about the meaning of words and phrases to base research on. We all understand semantics already on a subconscious level, it's how we understand each other when we speak.

B. How the way in which words are put together creates meaning

One of the things that Semantics looks at, and is based on, is how the meaning of speech is not just derived from the meanings of the individual words all put together, as you can see from the example below.

The Principle of Compositionality says that the meaning of speech is the sum of the meanings of the individual words plus the way in which they are arranged into a structure.

lationship between words

Semantics also looks at the ways in which the meanings of words can be related to each other. Here are a few of the ways in which words can be semantically related:

a. Synonym – Words are synonymous/synonyms when they can be used to mean the same thing (at least in some contexts – words are rarely fully identical in all contexts). Begin and start, Big and large, Youth and adolescent.

b. Antonym words are antonyms of one another when they have opposite meanings (again at least in some contexts). Big and small, come and go, up and down.

c. Polysemy – A word is polysemous when it has two or more related meanings. In this case the word takes one form but can be used to mean two different things. In the case of polysemy, these two meanings must be related in some way, and not be two completely unrelated meanings of the word. Bright (shining) and bright (intelligent). Mouse (animal) and mouse (computer hardware).

d. Homophony – Homophony is similar to polysemy in that it refers to a single form of word with two meanings, however a word is a homophone when the two meanings are entirely unrelated. Bat (flying mammal) and bat (sports equipment). Pen (writing instrument) and pen (small cage).

D. Semantics in the field of Linguistics

Semantics looks at these relationships in language and looks at how these meanings are created, which is an important part of understanding how language
whole. Understanding how meaning occurs in language can inform other
lines, such as Language Acquisition, to help us to understand how
cquire a sense of meaning, and Sociolinguistics, as the achievement of

meaning in language is important in language in a social situation. Semantics is also informed by other sub-disciplines of linguistics, such as Morphology, as understanding the words themselves is integral to the study of their meaning, and Syntax, which researchers in semantics use extensively to reveal how meaning is created in language, as how language is structured is central to meaning.

2.2.2 Sociolinguitics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relation between language and society—a branch of both linguistics and sociology. American linguist William Labov (1972) has called sociolinguistics *secular linguistics*, In reaction to the contention among many linguists working in a broadly Chomskyanframework that language can be dissociated from its social functions.

> "Where he characterizes sociolinguistic research as 'work which is intended to achieve a better understanding of the nature of human language by studying language in its *social context* and/or to achieve a better understandibg of the nature of the relationship and interaction between language and society." Peter Trudgill (2003:123)

A slightly different concern with language and society focuses more closely on the effect of particular kinds of social situations on language structure. For example, language contact studies focus on the origin and the linguistic composition of pidgin and creole languages. These special language varieties arise when speakers from mutually unintelligible language groups need a common language for ation. Throughout the world, there are many sociohistorical situations that lted in these specialized language situations--in the Caribbean, Africa, nerica, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In examining language contact

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situations, it is also possible to examine not only the details of a particular language but also the social and linguistic details that show how bilingual speakers use each language and switch between them.

Another approach to language and society focuses on the situations and uses of language as an activity in its own right. The study of language in its social context tells us quite a bit about how we organize our social relationships within a particular community. Addressing a person as 'Mrs.', 'Ms.', or by a first name is not really about simple vocabulary choice but about the relationship and social position of the speaker and addressee. Similarly, the use of sentence alternatives such as *Pass the salt*, *Would you mind passing the salt*, or *I think this food could use a little salt* is not a matter of simple sentence structure; the choice involves cultural values and norms of politeness, deference, and status

2.2.3 Language as a social phenomenon

Language is considered as a socialphenomenon because all human being communicate with their respective peech communities using the language, day-today interactionsare possible, its with the help of language interpersonal relations are possible.

A conversation between individuals contains information not only in the basic meaning of the words spoken, but also can signal other information about the speakers, situation, and the relationship between the participants:

Accents provide information about the geographical origin of the speakers.

b. Certain aspects of speech may correlate with the social class of the speaker.

c. The gender of the speaker may affect speech; e.g. it is claimed that women are more tentative than men ("He's really clever, isn't he" vs. "He's really clever").

d. The same speaker may use more or less formal speech depending on the situation and the perceived relationship with his listener. E.g. a lawyer talking to a doctor will adopt different modes of speaking depending on which one is consulting the other.

e. Different levels of politeness may be employed depending on the context.

f. Social or cultural conventions may affect speech, e.g. the form of words used in a courtroom will probably be different from those used by the same person in a pub.

Certain types of speech and accent have associations with social status, and individuals may vary (consciously or not) the way that they speak. Labov was one of the first researchers to demonstrate that this occurs: he showed that New Yorkers regarded the articulation of the non-prevocalic "r" sound (i.e. an "r" that doesn't come before a vowel, e.g. "car", "park", "guard") as a "prestige feature" Trudgill (1998:11), but also that a given individual would use or omit the sound, depending on the situation.

udies looking at the way that the "h" is dropped at the start of words (e.g. "house") have found similar results: the lower social class the speaker,

the more likely he is to drop "h". But regardless of social class, the "h" is less likely to be dropped the more formal the context - i.e. the same person will not always either drop or not drop the "h" sound. This suggests that this variation in pronunciation may be a way to signal solidarity with other people of the same class.

2.2.4 Slang

1. Definition of Slang

Words that are not a part of standard vocabulary or language, and which are used informally, are called "slang." These words are more commonly used in speech than in writing. Every culture and every region across the globe has its own slang.

Eric Partridge (1993) as the first person to report the phenomenon of slang citing that a term might be possible to spread the term within a decade before it was released, but it seems that the slang generally formed due to deviations from the standard form, the formation of slang occurs in a way that is almost the same as the general semantic changes that are likely to occur. What distinguishes it is the meaning of the term slang taking on certain social significance.

This is also supported by the opinion of Julie in her book entitled "Life Of Slang" (1996) saying that slang is distinguished in more general semantic changes because it is usually associated with a certain level. Slang Language development is considered to be the most spontaneous, lively, and creative speech process.

y and Development of Slang

Allan and Burridge (2006) in their book said that the first of slang words was in the eighteenth century. At the moment, slang was typically used to modify the satirical expression of being linked to a stranger or a suspect. Many people use words to make jokes or keep a secret of the meaning of the word that they are thinking about, and some people want to express their feelings by using a new language next to Standart English. According to Allan and Burridge they classify the types of slang as Fresh and Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym and Clipping

In facts Julie in his book entitled "Life Of Slang" (1996) said that slang emerged in 1756, at that time the slang vocabulary was aimed at people who were "inferior" and "ugly" until the early 1990s Slang in general no longer aimed at degrading people. This now leads to changes in the meaning of words or changes in words, as said by Coleman Slang at the time until now appears spontaneously and more creative. Due to the large number of slang languages that have emerged making it a bit difficult to distinguish between slang and everyday languages that are not included in this slang because slang is increasingly accepted by the people day by day, some of them have even been listed in several dictionaries.

At the beginning of the emergence of slang which has a new meaning in the 90s made people often verbally communicate pinned slang which emerged that year, but over time the emergence of a new era that is the era of modernization of the scientists gave rise to a number of new innovations that are more sophisticated, the nerged as a place for people to use social media to reach out among untries making a number of languages with rapid popping up.

3. Types of Slang

The types of Slangs theories by Allan and Burridge dived into five categories as explained in this below:

a. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and Craetive as a slang that has the new vocabulary to describe something in informal situations, Fresh and Creative made with spontaneous by the youngest and made them as a new words.

b. Flippant

Slang words which consists of two or more words that are not related to the actual meaning. Similar with Fresh and Creative, Flippant also have a different meaning with the general words, but flippant consist of two words or more.

c. Imitative

Slang words that come from standard English but in different meanings or combine different words.

d. Acronym

It is constructed by the result of the word formed by the first letter each word in a phrase or made by initials from a group of words or syllables and pronounced them as new word.

Clipping

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The word that comes from eliminating or eliminating a part of a longer word becomes the shorter form in the same sense.

2.2.5 Abbreviation

Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or lengthy phrases. You'll find them in almost every discipline and area of life, from commonly used abbreviations in names or titles, such as **Mr.** for Mister or **Pres.** for President, to less commonly used abbreviations, such as the short version of the word abbreviation itself, which is **abbr**. According to Kridalaksana (1989:159) points out that:

> "Abbreviations is the process of removing one of several parts lexem or lexem combination it becomes a new form on words status. Another term of abbreviation is shortening, while the result of the process is called abbreviation"

The abbreviation is formed by the process of removal of several letters or words in a sentence and forming a new word in the deletion of letters or sentences without removing the meaning of the word or sentence.

> "Abbreviation is not a phenomenon", it is not a "damage of the language", a fancy of some people, but an objective regular process stipulated by changes in needs for communication due to development of society and internal patterns of development of the language (Borisvon, 1972).

As a large majority abbreviations relate to a human being and various spheres of its activities, a human factor plays a significant role in creation of

ons and is crucial to form semantics, because only a human being can

aning in words.

As for the structure and semantics, abbreviations are units of the language written with no space, but they are such more complex than words, and this has an effect on their meaning in a written or oral context. A real fundamental sign of a word is its ability to name. at the same time, this sign is not self-sufficient, because its characteristic of both words and word combinations and sentences, however, it is a (content) word that show to the fullest extent its ability to name and clearly represents it.

According to Kridalaksana (in Wulandari 2017) abbreviation is the process of cutting one word, some parts of the word and the combination of words into words in the new form. There are kinds of the abbreviation, such as acronym, initial, fractions, and symbols.

1. Acronym

An acronym is a shortening process that combines letters or syllables or other parts written and pronounced as a word that somewhat meets the phonotactic. An acronym is when you take the first letter of each word (or most words) in a phrase and put them together to make an abbreviation (e.g. TGIF is an acronym for Thank God It's Friday). For example, LOL, BRB, BFF, etc..An acronym is a shortening process that combines letters or syllables or other parts written and pronounced as a word that somewhat meets the phonotactic.

Initial

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Initial is a shortening process in the form of letters or a combination of letters, whether spelled letter by letter or not spelled by letter. For example: NASA, CIA, FBI, UNESCO, US, USA, etc..

3. Fractions

Fractions are shortening process that perpetuate one part of the lexeme. For example: Prif, Dr, Mr, Mrs, Miss, Lc., Ph. D, etc..

4. Symbols

Symbol is a shortening process that produces one or more letters that describe the basic concepts of quantity, unit or element. For example: CM, KG, L, $, G, Rp., etc…

Types of abbreviations can be classified based on their forms and how they are constructed. In the other side, types of abbreviation can also be classified based on how they are pronounced; especially abbreviations are included of acronym and initial. The form of abbreviations that includes both of them are the same, but the way pronounced them is different based on the people tongue. In Indonesia especially in social media Twitter, the user chooses to used acronyms and initial more than other types if abbreviation, but in the other hand sometimes people used initial and acronym with mistakes because acronym and initial have a similar meaning. Abbreviations that include of initial and acronym need clear analysis may be has different type.

itter

Twitter (/ˈtwɪtər/) is an American online news and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages known as "tweets". Tweets were originally restricted to 140 characters, but on November 7, 2017, this limit was doubled for all languages except Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Registered users can post, like, and retweet tweets, but unregistered users can only read them. Users access Twitter through its website interface, through Short Message Service (SMS) or its mobile-device application software ("app"). Twitter, Inc. is based in San Francisco, California, and has more than 25 offices around the world.

Twitter was created in March 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, and Evan Williams and launched in July of that year. The service rapidly gained worldwide popularity. In 2012, more than 100 million users posted 340 million tweets a day, and the service handled an average of 1.6 billion search queries per day. In 2013, it was one of the ten most-visited websites and has been described as "the SMS of the Internet". As of 2018, Twitter had more than 321 million monthly active users. Since 2015 Twitter has been a hotbed of debates and news covering politics of the United States. During the 2016 U.S. presidential election, Twitter was the largest source of breaking news on the day, with 40 million election-related tweets sent by 10:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) that day. It was also a source of information on Brett Kavanaugh's Supreme Court nomination and the 2018 United States midterm elections.

Indonesia twitter is the famous application from the Ministry of _cation and Information Technology Director of International Information _irectorate General of Information and Public Communication (IKP),

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Selamatta Sembiring said, the most accessed social networking sites are Facebook and Twitter. Indonesia is ranked as the 4th biggest Facebook user after the USA, Brazil, and India.

"Indonesia is ranked as the 5th biggest Twitter user in the world. Indonesia's position only lost to the USA, Brazil, Japan, and the United Kingdom, "he said. Twitter users, based on data from PT Bakrie Telecom, have 19.5 million users in Indonesia from a total of 500 million global users. Twitter became one of the largest social networks in the world so that it could reap profits reaching USD 145 million. (KOMINFO: 2018)TWITTER FEATURES

1. Keyboard Shortcuts

Twitter has a bunch of **keyboard shortcuts** to help us easily manage our account. Each one could save they just a couple of seconds. But those seconds can **add up to a significant amount of time** if you use them often. Below is a list you can use as a reference (PC users) after hitting (?) to get started:


2. Pin a Tweet Permanently

Twitter is a **great marketing tool** for any business, big or small. And it's so important to have a perfect Twitter profile. The good news is

Twitter allows you to **pin one tweet permanently** on your profile. The purpose of doing this is to highlight a particular tweet so that you can **promote it more effectively.**

3. Attach Up To 4 Images in a Tweet

Adding images to your tweets can **drive engagement** by more than 300% and it makes sense to put in relevant photos to go with your message. You can also **tag as many as 10 people** for each photo, quadrupling your exposure without using up your 140-character count.
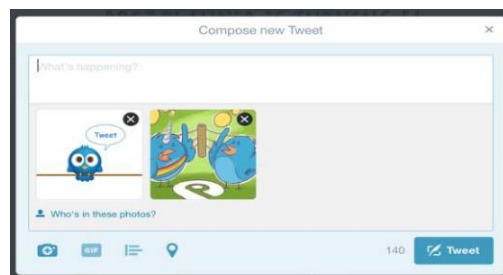
4. Use IFTTT to Add a User to Your List

Simply connect your Twitter account to IFTTT and you can **automatically** by specifying an action. If This Then That is a handy free service for repetitive tasks through the creation of "**recipes**".

Recipe Title
If new mention of @sioffy, then add user to list for @sioffy
use '#' to add tags

Create Recipe

5. Advanced Search

You can also use Twitter's Advanced Search feature to **get ahead of your competition** if you <u>know the search terms</u>. You can:

a. Find tweets **originating in your locality**

b. <u>Find awesome marketing content</u>

c. Track brand **mentions**

d. Do in-depth research

e. Find out how people feel

f. See **interactions** between your account and other accounts

g. Save previous searches

h. Keep up with the news

i. Follow the <u>right people</u>

6. Customize Tweet Alerts

Chances are, you deal with a large number of tweets on a daily basis, so you may **miss out on important ones** over lunch. If you want to **track tweets** from certain people or companies, you can **customize your Twitter account** to send you SMS notifications when a new tweet is posted. This way, you won't miss it. For example, if you want Hugh Jackman to get interested in your brand, you need to know what interests him. You can do that by setting up a **tweet alert** on his account.

7. Create Twitter Moments

Previously, this features was only available to **select organizations and influencers**, but not anymore. Twitter Moments is an RSS feed of anything happening on Twitter that's **important to you**, as it is happening. It is a **great time-saver** in that it keep you updated on everything without any additional effort on your part. You can also create a **story for your brand** using Moments, and share it easily d post.
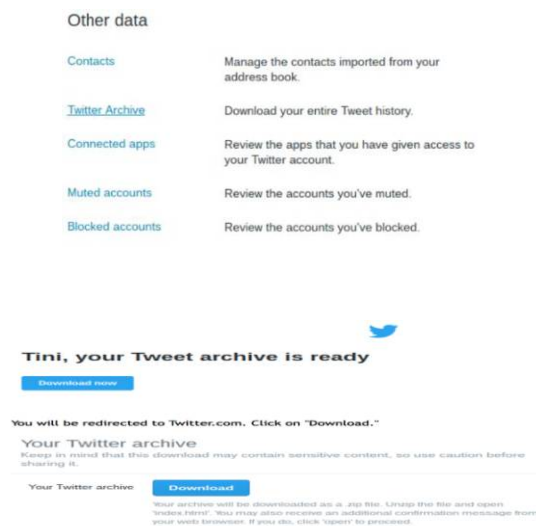
8. Download All Tweets

This Twitter feature is particularly useful for **documenting your activities** on Twitter in one place.

It could be simply to keep a record, to access tweets you want to <u>repurpose</u> or review.

9. Power Twitter Extensions for Chrome

For the regular user, the **basic Twitter features** keeps the wheels turning smoothly. <u>Third party apps</u> do fill in some of the gaps, but you might also want to consider **browser extensions.** You don't have to install any additional software to get extra functions if you know what extensions are available on your browser. They can save you time while sharing webpages, retweeting from Twitter.com, or reading Twitter stream.

This Page
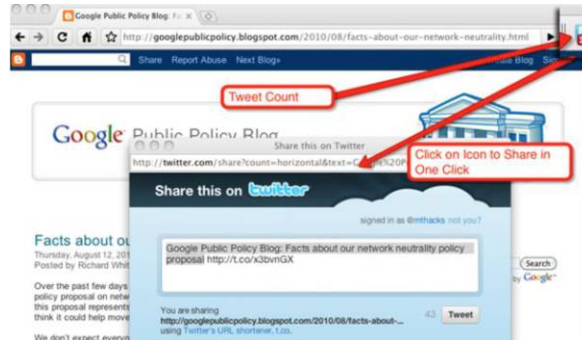
It's a simple a nd easy extension to use for **one-click sharing of any webpage** you want on your Twitter account.

b. PowerInbox

Available in all the top browsers, this extension makes your Twitter emails and notifications a lot **more informative**. It also works for Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, and so on. Instead of simply telling you that you have a new follower, it provides you with a **summary of that new follower's bio**. It shows their number of tweets, following, and followers, as well as a rundown of who he or she is following.

her fun and useful features include:

a. Old School Retweet (RT)

b. Direct Message (DM)

c. **Highlight mentions** in timeline

d. URL Shorten Service

e. Show desktop notifications of mentions

Silver Bird

Some of its in-extension features include:

a. **Real time updates** on timeline

b. Retweet, compose, and reply

c. Image upload (on Chrome 8+) and preview

d. Expand a **referred tweet**

e. Follow and unfollow users

f. Find tweets from a particular user

g. **Manage timeline tabs**

h. Automatic update of custom searches

i. **Preview shortened links** without clicking them

j. New tweet notification

k. **Track** whether tweets have been read or not

l. Suspend option