
“EL” As Compounding in Extra Time Indonesia’s X Posts: A Morphological Study

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Artikel Info

Received : 9 Juni 2025
Reviwe : 15 Nov 2025
Accepted : 25 Nov 2025
Published : 30 Nov 2025

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.51673/jurnalistrendi.v10i2.2502>

Abstract

This research investigates the usage of compounding in social media, specifically the utilization of “EL” as a morphological part of posts by Extra Time Indonesia on X (previously Twitter). This research aims to categorize the types and meanings of compounds formed with “EL” by analyzing data through the framework of morphological theory by Katamba and Plag. Qualitative descriptive methodology, which Creswell defines, is applied in this research to analyze language utilization within the social media setting. 10 data samples were analyzed based on the presence of “EL” as a compound part. The results indicate that 6 data are Exocentric compounds (60%), and 4 data are Endocentric compounds (40%), with no data of Copulative compounds identified (0%). Regarding the meanings, 4 data are Transparent meaning (40%), while 6 data are non-transparent meaning (60%), indicating that the interpretation does not always rely on contextual or cultural knowledge. Ultimately, this research demonstrates how social media users create meaning and identity through morphological creativity, especially on X. The term “EL” conveys the compound pattern in informal digital communication, providing insight into language adaptation within online communities and communication patterns.

Keywords: *Compounding, Social Media, Morphology*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language always evolves, adapting to new contexts, media, and social trends. One recent linguistic phenomenon in social media is the frequent use of the prefix “EL” in nicknames, notably in posts made by Extra Time Indonesia on the X platform (formerly Twitter). This trend extends beyond football, involving adding “EL”, a Spanish article or singular masculine noun, to Indonesian or English terms or names to create unique and humorous nicknames. These nicknames reflect a wider morphological process connected to compounding, where existing words or morphemes are combined to form new compounds. The same naming pattern was observed in the 2024 Indonesian presidential election, where candidates were given “EL”-based nicknames. These recently developed compounds have meanings that affect public opinion and conversation, illustrating how morphological changes could shape language use in digital communication and social media. This trend demonstrates how social media accelerates linguistic evolution by allowing users to recontextualize language for identity and humour. It highlights the adaptability of word formation processes and reveals how morphemes can evolve into proper connectors in new language contexts. Analyzing this trend provides critical new perspectives on the changing mix in the digital era between morphology and language.

Morphology is the study of word structure and formation within linguistics. It looks at how morphemes, the smallest unit of meaning in language, are put together from smaller, meaningful parts. Compounding is one of the subfields of morphology. Compounding is the process of forming new words by combining two or more words into a single lexical item. This

process is widespread in human language and is essential for increasing vocabulary and enabling speakers to convey complex concepts more effectively. In casual English, speakers frequently generate new terms by combining two words, such as “notebook, blackboard, toothbrush, and bittersweet.” Though they compose several words, these compound words operate as single units of meaning. Compounds are fundamental for effective communication since they let speakers smoothly and precisely express difficult ideas across numerous languages. Consequently, the study of morphology and the more general science of linguistics depend on an awareness of compounding.

Learning compounding is essential for understanding how new words are created by combining two or more existing words, making it easier for people to recognize the meaning of complex words. This approach improves vocabulary and gives clear meanings to communicate more effectively. Learning compounding is also an intriguing topic to research to avoid communication mistakes produced by novel or ambiguous word forms. According to Katamba (1993), compounding is a morphological process that combines two or more free morphemes to form a new word with a specified meaning. This method is relatively common in several languages and quite efficient. Plag (2003) adds that compounding is one of the most effective word-formation processes in English; it helps speakers create new lexical words to explain developing ideas, technology, or cultural events, thus keeping the language dynamic and flexible. In other words, linguistic theory and proper communication depend on an awareness of compounding.

According to Katamba (1993), compounds are divided into three types, namely Exocentric Compound, Endocentric Compound, and Copulative Compound. Exocentric Compounds are headless compounds that do not contain an element that serves as the semantic head and is transformed by the non-head element, Endocentric Compounds contain an internal semantic head, which is often the most fundamental element in English, and Copulative Compounds are known as Copulative Compounds because they contain two words that are connected (or conjoined).

On the other hand, Plag (2003) divides the compounding into two meanings, transparent meaning and non-transparent meaning. Transparent meaning is when the meaning of the entire compound is obtained simply from the meanings of its parts, non-transparent meaning is when a compound possesses a meaning that cannot be directly defined from the meanings of its parts.

This research will analyze the types and the meanings of compounding from Extra Time Indonesia X posts. The Extra Time Indonesia posts contain many compoundings, especially starting with “EL”, which is used to nickname some people who become trending on social media. For instance, in the presidential election 2024, all of the candidates were nicknamed by Extra Time Indonesia on X. Numerous footballers were nicknamed, depending on who is trending. This reason makes the researcher interested in studying the posts by Extra Time Indonesia on X.

Morphology

According to Katamba (1993), morphology studies how morphemes, the smallest meaningful elements in language, combine to form words with various meanings and functions. This topic provides critical foundations for understanding how languages create new vocabulary and adapt existing words to meet communication demands. On the other hand, according to Plag (2003), morphology examines the formation of words from smaller meaningful units known as morphemes. Plag clarifies that morphology specifically addresses complicated words those composed of multiple morphemes, and also the combination of linguistic parts, the creation of new words.

Compounding

Compounding is a primary word-formation process when two or more lexemes (independent words) merge to create a new word with a distinctive meaning Katamba (1993).

In contrast to derivation, which generally incorporates at least one bound morpheme (an affix that cannot function independently), compounding combines free morphemes to form new lexical items.

Types of Compounding

The Compounding theory proposed by Katamba (1993) categorizes compounding into three types. Plag (2003) also categorizes compounding into three classifications, namely exocentric compound, endocentric compound, and copulative compound. However, according to Bauer (1983), types of compounding are divided into four types there are exocentric compound, endocentric compound, appositional compound, and dvandva or copulative compound. This research will utilize the types of compounding that are composed by Katamba.

a. Exocentric compounds

It is often referred to as “headless” compounds. Exocentric compounds are a type of compound word lacking an element serving as the head. Exocentric compounds differ from endocentric compounds in that one element serves as the head and indicates the general meaning and grammatical category of the compound using its structure. Therefore, the head of an exocentric compound is external or implicit rather than explicitly present in the compound itself, which results in the meaning of an exocentric compound cannot be known from the meaning of its parts.

b. Endocentric compounds

Endocentric compounds are compound words that feature an internal head, the head is often positioned as the rightmost element of the compound and controls the category and meaning of the entire word. The compound collectively reflects a subtype or particular instance of what the head element represents. Katamba further explains that the non-head component in an endocentric compound serves as a modifier, clarifying the meaning of the head and providing additional detail or context.

c. Copulative compounds

Copulative compounds are a distinctive type of compound words formed by the conjunction of two or more words to convey a unified or collective meaning. These compounds are commonly identified by their traditional Sanskrit term, Dvandva compounds, which emphasizes their characteristic of combining elements of equal significance rather than one element affecting the other. In copulative compounds, both words equally contribute to the overall meaning, and the compound generally demonstrates a collective unit containing both elements.

Meanings of Compounding

In analyzing the compounding, it is indispensable to discuss concerning the meaning of compounding. As proposed by Katamba (1993), Plag (2003), and Bauer (1983), the meanings of compounding are classified into two meanings, transparent meaning and non-transparent meaning. Each meaning will be related to determine the types of compounding.

a. Transparent meaning

A compound is stated to have transparent meaning when the meaning of the entire compound is obtained simply from the meanings of its parts. Also, a compound is considered transparent when its overall meaning can be immediately and effortlessly inferred from the meanings of its words. This is commonly known as semantic compositionality, suggesting that the meaning of the entire is a direct combination of the meanings of its words, without the necessity for external interpretation or context. Transparent compounds are generally characterized by a clear and predictable relationship among its components, enabling speakers and listeners to figure out the compound’s meaning just by understanding the meanings of its components.

b. Non-transparent meaning

On the other hand, a non-transparent compound possesses a meaning that cannot be directly defined from the meanings of its parts. Plag (2003) identifies these as opaque compounds, frequently exocentric and lacking a head inside the compound. It requires more than understanding the words to understand their overall meaning properly. The interpretation of a non-transparent meaning frequently depends on cultural knowledge, idiomatic expressions, or historical background that is not easily identifiable from its structure.

Extra Time Indonesia

Extra Time Indonesia joined X when it was still Twitter in January 2020. This account mostly posts about Football, the name of the account is inspired by the term “extra time” in football, which stands for the extra period played when a match finishes in a draw and a winner has to be decided. This name for the account symbolizes its emphasis on offering accurate and current information on football, both domestically and internationally, therefore following the way extra time in a match expands the excitement and coverage of the game.

For Indonesian supporters, Extra Time Indonesia has grown to be the top provider of football news and entertainment providing not only the most recent information but also unique linguistic choices and comedy connected with football culture. The account uses a wide variety of diction, including jargon, slang, and connotative terms that will be familiar to football fans, and is also well-known for its original linguistic style which utilizes sarcasm and cynicism in its postings.

B.METHOD

This research utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze the use of “EL” as a compound in posts on X (previously Twitter). As defined by Creswell (2013:4-5), qualitative research is a method for describing, exploring, and figuring out the meanings that individuals or groups attribute to a social or human situation. The research method includes asking questions, gathering non-numerical data from individuals or sources, analyzing the data naturally by discovering specific topics and creating wider interpretations, and determining the meaning of the data. Following this method, the current study investigates a linguistic phenomenon in social media, notably, the innovative use of the element “EL” posted on Extra Time Indonesia’s X (previously Twitter) account. This topic was selected in response to growing innovative language expression on Indonesian social media, mainly on X (previously Twitter). The usage of “EL” as a compound element has grown rather common in meme culture and sports commentary. It is regularly mixed with Indonesian or English phrases to create nicknames. Data were collected through direct searches on the X platform, specifically targeting posts that included the phrase “EL”. The acquired data were analyzed to demonstrate patterns in compounding utilizing “EL”. This research aims to categorize the compound types and analyze the meanings asserted. The data and analysis found were employed to answer the following research questions, as stated below:

1. What are the types of compounding in Extra Time Indonesia’s X posts?
2. What are the meanings of compounding in Extra Time Indonesia’s X posts?

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

To answer the research questions of this research, this analysis utilizes Katamba’s theory of compounding types and Plag’s theory of compounding meanings. This research analyses the types of Katamba’s compounding, including exocentric compounds, endocentric compounds, and copulative compounds. Plag’s compounding meanings, including transparent meaning and non-transparent meaning. Since the data is limited to only being taken from Extra Time Indonesia, which may not comprehensively reflect the wider utilization of “EL” in Indonesian digital or social media. In addition, the interpretation of meaning, particularly for meme

statements, is substantially subjective and depends on the context, which might influence the consistency of classification. This research found 50 data overall, and of 50 data 31 are Exocentric Compounds (62%), 19 data are Endocentric Compounds (38%), and 0 data is Copulative Compounds (0%). However, the researcher analyzed 10 datasets which 6 are Exocentric Compounds (60%), 4 data are Endocentric Compounds (40%), and 0 data is Copulative Compounds (0%). On the other hand, two of the compounding meanings were found. From 50 data found, 19 data are Transparent meanings (38%), 31 data are Non-transparent meanings (62%). Also, the researcher analyzed 10 data which 4 data are Transparent meanings (40) and 6 data are Non-transparent meanings (60%). As a result, the types of compoundings identified in the “El” from Extra Time Indonesia X posts are Exocentric Compounds and Endocentric Compounds, with the most type is Exocentric Compounds and the meanings identified are Transparent meanings and Non-transparent meanings, with Non-transparent meanings as the highest.

Table 1. Types and meanings of compounding in Extra Time Indonesia X posts

Data	Types	Meanings
(15-01-2025) “Tendangan klaim dari El BPJS ”	Exocentric	Non-transparent
(02-03-2025) “Mas Baim recall recall El Goat Antony , langsung disikat comeback wak 🐱🐱”	Exocentric	Non-transparent
(01-03-2025) ” El Freedom 🙌🙌🙌”	Exocentric	Non-transparent
(13-01-2025) “ EL CARDIO 🏃🏃🏃🏃🏃”	Exocentric	Non-transparent
(02-03-2025) “Saudara El Kecepatan sudah tiba di Paris! 🏎️🏎️”	Exocentric	Non-transparent
(07-01-2024) ” El Chef udah kaya Marc Márquez nyenggol sana sini 🏎️🏎️🏎️”	Exocentric	Non-transparent
(01-03-2025) ” Saya selalu solutif - El Gemoy kata baru nih 🗨️”	Endocentric	Transparent
(04-01-2025) “Tijjani Reijnders, El Konsisten 🔥🧐”	Endocentric	Transparent
(05-10-2025) “ MARTINELLI EL NUNDUK AKHIRNYA 🔥🔥🔥”	Endocentric	Transparent
(27-08-2024) ” El Daftar Ulang akhirnya bisa debut 🎤”	Endocentric	Transparent

Discussion

Exocentric Compound

Data 1

“Tendangan klaim dari **El BPJS**”
 (15-01-2025)

The context in Data 1 is when Chelsea faced Bournemouth in Matchweek 21 of the Premier League 2024/2025 season. Reece James, a Chelsea player, took a free kick and effectively equalized the score in the last seconds of the game, specifically in the 90+5 minute, and it was vital in saving Chelsea from loss. Reece James is linked with numerous injuries despite his heroic effort, which has encouraged social media users to call him funny or insulting names. One of them is “El BPJS”, which refers to Indonesia’s health insurance system and describes a player who constantly gets injured. But neither “BPJS” nor the head that defines the meaning is precisely related to the person mentioned, which results in “El BPJS” is an exocentric compound.

“El BPJS” tells about a footballer, namely Reece James, who is routinely injured and requires medical care. In this data, the term is used metaphorically rather than in its literal meaning to represent a condition of often constant medical need. The nickname serves as a meme-like label that questions or parodies the fragility of the player. The term depends on a cultural knowledge of what “BPJS” stands for in Indonesian society. This leads to the compound having no internal meaning or head since Reece James is obviously not a form or member of the “BPJS” system. As a result, the compound has a non-transparent meaning that has to be understood in a social and cultural context instead of through exact word combination.

Exocentric Compound

Data 2:

“Mas Baim recall recall **El Goat Antony**, langsung disikat comeback wak 🐐🐐”

(02-03-2025)

In data 2, the context comes from the La Liga 2024/2025 season match between Real Betis and Real Madrid during Matchweek 26. Brahim Diaz scored the first goal for Real Madrid in this game, referring to humorously as “Mas Baim”. Brahim Diaz celebrated by imitating the signature celebration of Real Betis player Antony, following his goal. The celebration was not more than just entertainment, it was a mocking one aimed against Antony. Despite Brahim’s early goal, Real Betis won the match 2-1, comeback from 0-1 to 2-1.

In this data, Extra Time Indonesia posted the nickname “El Goat Antony”. Since this compound lacks a head that clearly identifies the referent, it is an Exocentric Compound. Generally assigned to elite players with outstanding career, the word “GOAT” stands for Greatest of All Time. In this case, Antony is given a mocking name that suggests the reverse of what the word actually means. The compound serves as a funny exaggeration a meme-based label that humorously improves Antony’s position while quietly criticizing his actual performance or reputation.

“El Goat Antony” is therefore not meant to be understood literally and the reader cannot derive the actual meaning just from mixing “El”, “GOAT”, and “Antony”. Rather, knowing the nickname calls for knowledge of football culture, meme usage, and the sarcastic attitude typical on social media, notably on X. Consequently, the compound is non-transparent in meaning since its intended interpretation depends mostly on contextual and cultural information instead of the literal meaning of its constituents.

Exocentric Compound

Data 3

”El Freedom 🇮🇩🇮🇩🇮🇩”

(01-03-2025)

The context in Data 3 is a post that an X user posted Jadon Sancho’s performance stats, a football player who has been nicknamed “El Freedom”. According to the released statistics,

Sancho only made one assist and failed to score any goals in ten matches he had played. Extra Time Indonesia responded by sarcastically mock Sancho's stats to draw attention to the difference between his dramatic in social media and his poor on-field performance. The nickname refers to where Sancho had mentioned the word "Freedom" on another player's Instagram post, a moment that attracted a lot of criticism and mockery among the football community.

The compound "El Freedom" is classified as an Exocentric Compound. The word "freedom" does not define the football player nor operate as a head. Neither does the compound define a clear link between the word freedom and the player's professional performance nor is Jadon Sancho a type of freedom. Instead, the compound refers to a social media event, and its meaning does not demonstrate the exact combination of the words.

Furthermore, "El Freedom" possesses a non-transparent meaning. In this data, it is used sarcastically to criticize a player whose performance demonstrates little influence or "liberation" on the field, the literal word freedom usually conveys ideals of liberty or autonomy. Those who are familiar with the particular social media and memetic language around it will be able to understand the actual interpretation. Without this contextual understanding, the reader could misread or fail to grasp the nickname totally. "El Freedom" is both exocentric and non-transparent since the compound is not compositional and its meaning depends just on external cultural and digital communication

Exocentric Compound

Data 4

"EL CARDIO 🏃🏃🏃🏃🏃"

(13-01-2025)

In data 4, the context is a post made during the El Clasico final between Real Madrid and FC Barcelona, where the performance of important Real Madrid player Jude Bellingham was highlighted. An X user posted his match statistics showing Bellingham had no goals, no assists, no tackles, no crosses, and no dribbles in 90 minutes. Extra Time Indonesia responded by jokingly calling him "El Cardio", parodying the reality that although he ran regularly, he had no significant impact on the game. The word became popular right away as a critique on athletes who seem physically involved but have little effect.

"El Cardio" is classified as an Exocentric compound. In this case, cardio usually refers to aerobic activity or exercise connected to endurance training. Jude Bellingham is not a literal type of cardio nor is he being defined using the conventional meaning range of the word. Instead, the word is used to make fun of the player's too aggressive but ineffective running. "El Cardio" is obviously exocentric since cardio does not operate as a head including the referent and the meaning cannot be logically drawn from the literal parts of the compound.

"El Cardio" is a non-transparent compound. The word cardio on its own describes physical stamina or heart-related exercise. The compound emphasizes Bellingham's lack of actual contribution by mockingly indicating his main job was to offer a "cardio session", therefore eliminating any appreciation of his physical effort. To understand the meaning of "El Cardio", one must be contextual aware of the match, social media culture, and the sarcastic attitude towards football supporters. The meaning cannot be understood from the literal mix of "El" and "Cardio" by itself. Its classification as a non-transparent just on common cultural knowledge and irony, instead of guiding its interpretation.

Exocentric Compound

Data 5

"Saudara El Kecepatan sudah tiba di Paris! 🏎️🏎️"

(29-10-2024)

The context in Data 5 is the Ballon d'Or ceremony in Paris, when one of the most popular YouTubers and streamers, IShowSpeed, made a visit. Popular online personality IShowSpeed

is well-known for his active approach, viral football-related content, and exaggerated reactions. Extra Time Indonesia referred to him humorously as “El Kecepatan” which is the literal Indonesian version of word “speed” and it clearly developed as a joke.

“El Kecepatan” is categorized as an Exocentric compound, because the referent is not a subtype of the literal components of the compound and where no internal head exists to define the subject. The combination connects to IShowSpeed, yet the word “kecepatan” meaning “speed” does not precisely define him as a notion or category. Neither is “kecepatan” a head that encompasses or characterizes him in a definitional sense nor is he a type of speed. The compound is exocentric since it lacks an internal head and relates to something outside of its structure.

Additionally, “El Kecepatan” has a non-transparent meaning because the interpretations cannot be figured out just from the meanings of their parts. Although “kecepatan” literally means “speed” in Indonesian, the word “El Kecepatan” is used to refer to a particular person whose name contains the English word speed rather than to characterize anything that goes rapidly. The audience has to be familiar with internet culture especially know who IShowSpeed is if they are to grasp the intended meaning. Without that background, the term would be seem useless as the link between the compound and the individual refers to is based on outside cultural understanding rather than exact composition.

Exocentric Compound

Data 6

“El Chef udah kaya Marc Márquez nyenggol sana sini 🤪🤪🤪”

(07-01-2024)

In Data 6, the context is the 2024 Indonesian presidential election debate, in which Anies Baswedan took part as one of the candidates. Often offering arguments, counterpoints, and rhetorical questions, he was very active in criticizing the statements of his opponents during the debate. Extra Time Indonesia jokingly called him “El Chef”, in reaction to this forceful and tactical debate approach. The phrase was further contextualized by a comparison with Marc Márquez, a MotoGP rider noted for his aggressive racing style and regular crashes with rivals, also an analogy used to underline Anies Baswedan’s confrontational and disruptive approach in the debate. Anies was labeled as someone who is continually “cooking”, a slang term in digital and meme culture implying to purposefully create controversies.

“El Chef” is an Exocentric compound, which the meaning or referent is beyond the literal structure of the compound and in which there is no head inside the compound to precisely specify the subject. In this data, the noun “chef” usually refers to a professionally trained food preparer. Anies Baswedan is not quite a chef, and the compound does not exactly capture the individual under discussion. Drawing on cultural analogies where “cooking” represents planning or general conversation. The compound is exocentric since the referent is not a sort of chef and the compound relates to a political figure.

“El Chef” also absolutely shows a non-transparent meaning, because the combined meaning of the terms cannot be determined from their individual literal meanings. In this data, although the word “chef” exactly refers to someone who cooks, its usage in “El Chef” goes much beyond the cooking industry. The compound instead refers to a political person whose behaviour in a debate is characterized as “cooking”, meaning to skillfully create complex arguments or direct conversations. The social media and political background of the debate, the meme-driven translation of the word “chef”, and the internet environment in which such nicknames are spread in order to grasp the intended meaning of “El Chef”. The compound is classified as non-transparent since its meaning depends on the context and cannot be defined from the exact words.

Endocentric Compound

Data 7

“Saya selalu solutif - **El Gemoy**
kata baru nih 🤪”

(01-03-2025)

The context in Data 7 is taken from the 2024 Indonesian presidential election debate, where Extra Time Indonesia tweeted a quotation from one of the candidates, Prabowo Subianto, along with the nickname “El Gemoy”. This nickname comes from a viral trend where Prabowo was regularly referred to as “gemoy” an Indonesian word meaning cute, usually used in an exaggerated sense. Prabowo’s public appearances and actions that seemed more expressive, appealing, or funny than those usually anticipated of political leaders helped to establish his nickname. Social media helped enhance the scene even more since it regularly shared events of him grinning, waving, or playfully interacting with the audience behavior that internet users understood as “gemoy”.

“El Gemoy” is categorized as an Endocentric compound, it has a head and the total meaning is a subtype of that head. In this data, the term “gemoy” has the fundamental meaning of the compound it is the head defining the category to which the referent (Prabowo). He is said to be a “gemoy” person this used jokingly in meme culture, the word “El” serves as a stylistic. The compound is endocentric since “gemoy” decides the classification and the referent is considered to be a type of what the head reflects.

The compound “El Gemoy” shows a transparent meaning of its components readily suggest the overall meaning of the compound. The interpretation of “El Gemoy” is clear. In Indonesian popular culture, the term gemoy is generally regarded as “adorable,” or “endearing,” and when coupled with El, it simply points out the dramatic or meme-like quality of the label. Deep contextual knowledge or irony is not necessary to grasp the term; everyone familiar with the word gemoy and the public persona of Prabowo would instantly understand its meaning. The compound is said to be clear since the intended interpretation fits the literal meaning of the head word rather closely.

Endocentric Compound

Data 8

“Tijjani Reijnders, **El Konsisten** 🤪👍”

(04-01-2025)

In data 8, the context is the AC Milan vs Juventus, which AC Milan won the match. Following the match, Extra Time Indonesia posted a report including AC Milan's squad's player ratings, with special focus on Tijjani Reijnders, who got a quite high rating. Reijnders had been noted several times during the season for his consistent and outstanding performance, hence this was not a surprise performance. Extra Time Indonesia jokingly and admiringly called him “El Konsisten” a nickname meant to emphasize his consistency on the field, to underline his consistency and ongoing performance.

“El Konsisten” is an Endocentric compound type. It has a head, usually the part that controls the general meaning of the compound. In this data, the head is the word “konsisten”, which in Indonesian means “consistent”, therefore precisely reflects the connected with the referent. Reijnders’s nickname explicitly labels him as a consistent player, and defines him as a kind of person appropriate for the head. Often employed in meme culture and sports, “El” acts as a stylistic to give a label a iconic tone. However, change the compound’s basic meaning, the head “konsisten” still controls the formation.

“El Konsisten” shows a transparent meaning, since whose meanings directly define from its constituents. Regarding El Konsisten, the meaning is clear and calls neither particular cultural or contextual understanding. The word konsisten clearly expresses the quality of dependability

and consistency, which fairly characterizes Reijnders's consistently high-level results. El only accentuates or character without hiding or reinterpretation of the base word. Consequently, the nickname El Konsisten is semantically obvious since it keeps its literal and descriptive aspect. Its simplicity and clarity support its efficiency as a linguistic construction and a kind of social media commentary.

Endocentric Compound

Data 9

“MARTINELLI EL NUNDUK AKHIRNYA 🙇🙇🙇”

(05-10-2025)

The context in Data 9 is from a Premier League game between Arsenal and Southampton, and Arsenal won the game. Gabriel Martinelli, who at last scored following a long goal drought, was one of the goalscorers in the game. Extra Time Indonesia called him "El Nunduk," to underline his performance and mock of his playing technique. The term was adopted in reference to Martinelli's playing style to dribble with his head down a detail that fans and analysts have repeatedly noted. This visually unique activity on the field is identifiable and motivated the nickname.

“El Nunduk” is morphologically an Endocentric compound. It has an internal head that chooses the type of compound. The head of the compound is the informal Indonesian term “nunduk”, which means to bow the head or to look down. In the context of football activity, the word directly characterizes Martinelli's dribbling style. Commonly used in meme-based sports commentary in Indonesia, the El serves just as a style marker and does not change the fundamental meaning of the word. The compound fulfills the definition of being endocentric since the head word obviously relates to a physical and observable behavior carried out by the athlete.

“El Nunduk” also has a transparent meaning, the meaning of its parts logically lead one to the meaning of the compound. In this data, “nunduk” is a literal description of Martinelli's dribbling style. The statement just labels a player by a visual and habitual activity that is clear on the field; there is no irony, satire, or metaphor needed to understand it. The meaning is straightforward, direct, and literal so the listener can grasp the nickname without outside cultural knowledge or contextual interpretation.

Endocentric Compound

Data 10

“El Daftar Ulang akhirnya bisa debut 😊”

(27-08-2024)

In data 10, the context is the La Liga Matchweek 3 of the 2024/2025 season, in which FC Barcelona faced Rayo Vallecano. The awaited arrival of Dani Olmo, who had lately joined FC Barcelona, was a memorable moment in this game. Administrative obstacles with re-registration had caused great speculation about his eligibility to play before this appearance. Rumor had it that Dani Olmo had to be properly registered or re-registered as a new player, following league or contract rules, thus he cannot right away join the matchday squad. Extra Time Indonesia posted and sarcastically called him “El Daftar Ulang”, referring to the administrative obstacles he had to overcome.

“El Daftar Ulang” is an Endocentric compound, the head of which is essential to the compound and defines its meaning. In this data, the head of the compound is definitely “Daftar Ulang,” which in Indonesian implies “re-registration.” It specifically addresses the activity or procedure the player connected with: re-registering to take part in league games. Although it does not change the fundamental meaning, El acts as a stylistic word, usually employed on social media to generate comical or dramatic nicknames.

In addition, “El Daftar Ulang” reflects a transparent meaning. The direct translation of daftar ulang as re-registration fits exactly the player's real-life situation. Particularly during contract talks or transfer seasons, such language is sometimes used generally in football to characterize players who are awaiting administrative permission. In this data, Dani Olmo's nickname fully demonstrates his past inability to participate owing to procedural problems and subsequent eligibility once re-registered. The word is clear and unambiguous without any cultural or sarcastic interpretation needed. The “El” does not hide the essential meaning, it only spotlights the meme-like character of the expression. In other words, the nickname is both morphologically transparent and endocentric, acting as a clear, contextually suitable compound reflecting a real event in a funny, relevant way.

Copulative Compounds

While Francis Katamba (1993) classified three types of compounds, namely Exocentric Compounds, Endocentric Compounds, and Copulative Compounds, this analysis only found Exocentric and Endocentric Compounds in the data collected from Extra Time Indonesia's X posts. There are no Copulative Compounds found.

lain cukup ditulis nama kota saja.

Apabila sumber rujukan berbentuk cetak tetapi memiliki versi daring, maka alamat website disertakan, sebagai contoh lihat (Bransford, Brown, & Cocking, 2005). Alamat website ini dapat berupa <http://www> atau infomasi berupa doi (*digital object identifier*). Pada saat ini, kebanyakan terbitan berkala ilmiah atau *electronic book* telah memiliki informasi doi.

D. CONCLUSION

This research analyses the use of “El” as compoudings in Extra Time Indonesia's X posts, emphasizing its morphological structure and meaning. Based on the analysis of all data (10 datasets), the conclusions were obtained that the types of compounds found in the Extra Time Indonesia's X posts that utilized “El” are Exocentric and Endocentric compounds. Based on the entire data analyzed, 6 data are Exocentric compounds (60%), and 4 data are Endocentric compounds (40%), with no data of Copulative compounds identified (0%). On the other hand, the 10 data analyzed convey that there are 4 compounds with transparent meanings (40%), and also 6 compounds are non-transparent meanings (60%). From the analysis result, it shows that the compounds that fits with the Exocentric types are referred to as having transparent meanings, that also occurred to the compounds that suit with the Endocentric types are demonstrated to as having non-transparent meanings.

In conclusion, this research advances knowledge of how morphological innovation operates in digital language, especially in casual, socially motivated online environments. It demonstrates how compounding, reinterpreting words, and labels reflect humor, sarcasm, fandom, or criticism, thereby exposing how social media users manipulate language. The use of “EL” shows how, under purposeful use among a community of users, even basic, repeating structures can develop fruitful morphological patterns. Although this study offers a limited data set and one X perspective, it provides a concentrated analysis of the junction between digital discourse and morphology. Future research should investigate other general platforms, users, or durations to find whether similar compounding patterns develop in other language or cultural settings, and the researcher hopes that the study about compounding will be continued through this research.

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