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Word-Formation Processes Used for Brevity in Electronic Discourse

Master Thesis

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Zásady pro vypracování

Cílem diplomové práce je prostudovat způsoby tvoření slov v elektronickém diskurzu, jejichž motivem je zkracování jednoslovných nebo víceslovných pojmenování. Studentka nejprve vymezí pojem elektronický diskurz, představí jeho funkce a distinktivní jazykové prostředky, zejména v rovině lexikálně-sémantické. Dále na základě studia odborné lingvistické literatury podrobně popíše slovotvorné procesy, jejichž výsledkem je zkrácená forma, tj. akronyma, zkratky a zkráceniny (clipping). Následně provede analýzu vytvořeného korpusu elektronických příspěvků s cílem identifikovat vybrané procesy tvoření slov, zmapovat jejich frekvenci výskytu a vysvětlit jejich užití v elektronické komunikaci. Závěrem studentka objasní převažující tendence zkracování v elektronickém diskurzu obecně i s ohledem na téma diskurzu, zhodnotí ekonomičnost analyzovaných výskytů a shrne jejich specifické rysy, které jsou pro elektronický diskurz příznačné.

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Annotation

The thesis aims to analyse various Word-Formation Processes in relation to achieving brevity in internet discussions. The theoretical part introduces the term Electronic Discourse and discusses the processes of Initialisms and Clipping, as well as related processes of Compounding, Blending, and Derivation. The practical part is concerned with analysing the processes on data collected on the website Quora to understand how the processes are employed in shortening the forms of words.

Keywords

word-formation, abbreviations, acronyms, clipping, electronic discourse

Název

Slovotvorné procesy v elektronickém diskurzu užívané k zestručnění

Anotace

Cílem práce je analyzovat několik slovotvorných procesů, které se vztahují k zestručnění obsahu sdělení v internetových diskusích. Teoretická část představí termín elektronický diskurz, a dále je věnována procesům zkracování i dalším souvisejícím procesům. Praktická část se zabývá analýzou těchto procesů na základě dat sesbíraných na webové stránce Quora s cílem porozumět, jak jednotlivé procesy napomáhají zkrátit formy slov.

Klíčová slova

slovotvorba, zkratky, akronyma, zkráceniny, elektronický diskurz

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List of Abbreviations

Adj	adjective
AdjP	Adjective Phrase
Adv	Adverb
AdvP	Adverb Phrase
B	Back Clipping
C	capitalized letter
CAdj	Compound Adjective
CAdv	Compound Adverb
CC	Clipping Compound
CMC	Computer Mediated Communication
CN	Compound Noun
CV	Compound Verb
F	Front Clipping
FW	function word
HC	hyphenated Compound
ISD	Internet Slang Dictionary
L	letter
Lc	lowercase letter
N	noun
No	number
NP	Noun Phrase
MWD	Merriam-Webster Dictionary
OALD	Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary

OED	Online Etymology Dictionary
OS	original (number of) syllables
OV	overlap of letters
PC	Phrase Clipping
PF	prefix
SF	suffix
PP	Prepositional Phrase
S	syllables
SC	Compound written as separate words
UD	Urban Dictionary
V	verb
VP	Verb Phrase
W	word

Introduction

The internet has become an integral part of our lives. Hand in hand with the technology come modern forms of communication. E-mails, social media, forums, and many others allow people to communicate day and night from and to anywhere with anyone. The immediacy of the communication forces humans to devise ways of saving time while writing. Thus, a new language emerges to accommodate to the newly established mode of *Electronic Discourse*. Such language requires to achieve brevity in various ways. Hence, the thesis is concerned with *Word-Formation Processes* related to the shortening of words and phrases in the context of Electronic Discourse. The aim of the thesis is to analyse the 2 main Word-Formation Processes related to brevity, that is, *Initialisms* and *Clipping*. Since the processes oftentimes combine in forming the structures, other Word-Formation Processes will be explored as well. The realization of the processes is analysed via a corpus consisting of excerpts compiled from the social website *Quora*. The corpus is divided into 3 smaller corpora based on the kind of topic the excerpts were gathered from, that is the so-called "Space related to Television Series", "Space related to The World of Videogames", and "Topic related to Scientific Research". The shortened forms found in the excerpts are analysed based on their structure and function as well as their meaning. Furthermore, the excerpts are analysed in context for features of the individual registers as well as Electronic Discourse. The thesis is divided into 2 main parts, theoretical and practical. The theoretical part aims to introduce and explain several phenomena to create a theoretical basis for the practical part. The aim of the practical part is to offer a detailed analysis of the main Word-Formation Processes as well as their relation to and realization in Electronic Discourse.

The theoretical part consists of 4 main chapters. Firstly, the term Electronic Discourse is defined and its key features are highlighted. Secondly, to lay the groundwork for the formation of the Word-Formation Processes to be explained, several different terms are described. Thus, chapter 2 focuses on the cornerstone of word-forming, that is *Morphology*, and proceeds with defining Word-Formation, words and phrases themselves. Thirdly, chapter 3 is concerned with Initialisms and Clipping, explaining how the processes work and describing their forms and functions on different examples. Lastly, as there are other Word-Formation Processes that can be used to shorten a word or a phrase or that combine with the aforementioned ones to do so, the terms *Compounding*, *Blending*, and *Derivation* are defined and explained on examples.

The practical part is included in chapter 5. It is divided into 3 main parts consisting of the analysed Word-Formation Processes, and 2 additional chapters discussing combinations of various major and minor processes, and indeterminate cases. The analysed data is introduced and categorised based on the nature of usage of the shortened forms, as well as based on different criteria specific to each process. The analysed excerpts can be found in the Appendices of the work. The analysis is expected to find Initialisms prevalent over Clipping with Abbreviations being the most prominent process as it can shorten longer chunks of texts into a single structure (and unlike Acronyms the structure does not need to follow the rules of English phonology). Moreover, it is expected for *Noun Phrases* to appear the most out of all types of phrases in the corpus with phrases consisting of 3 words or longer (in case of Initialisms) to prevail closely followed by *Verb Phrases* as in syntax they are the most integral parts in forming a clause. It is likely for vocabulary relating to Electronic Discourse to appear frequently as opposed to some other kinds of vocabulary since it is universally used across registers.

1 Electronic Discourse

Since the aim of the thesis is to analyse several Word-Formation Processes in Electronic Discourse, this chapter is dedicated to defining the term Electronic Discourse itself. The chapter shall define the term and discuss the typical registers and features of the genre.

Electronic Discourse, also called "Computer-Mediated Communication" by several authors, (see for example Herring 1996, Carr 2021) is a relatively new term describing communication on the internet via various communicative channels. Herring (1996, 1) describes Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) as a type of communication taking place between participants via computers. The communication is text based and either immediate or asynchronous. Carr (2021, 3–4) has a fresher perspective on the topic, as in circa 20 years since Herring (1996) defined CMC much has changed in the field. He describes the register as something that is hard to define since the technologies enabling this kind of communication are rapidly changing and evolving. He offers a more general definition: "it [CMC] may generally be considered as the process of the exchange of meaning among two or more humans through digital channels". (Carr 2021, 4) Davis (1997, 2) contradicts the two as he claims that it is not the medium or channel of communication that is important but the fact that people use a certain language to exchange ideas. Thus, he says, it is the language that is emphasised which leads him to call this type of communication Electronic Discourse. Crystal (2003, 17–23) calls this phenomenon "Netspeak" to avoid the connotations of the two terms, as he suggests that CMC is focused on the media rather than language, Electronic Discourse stresses interactivity and dialogues while Netspeak is a wider term that incorporates all features. As the author of the thesis considers the division between the terms redundant since they all incorporate language (be it communication, discourse or speech) as well as the means (be it computer, electronic or net), the thesis shall regard the terms as synonyms and use them interchangeably.

Davis (1997, 2) points out that CMC replaces face to face communication with images on a screen. Moreover, the language has features of both writing and speaking. As Herring (1996, 3–4) elaborates this is due to the messages being typed like in writing, but they are often rapid and informal resembling speech. Furthermore, the language is unique in some aspects as it uses specific features such as *emoticons* or *acronyms*. Electronic discourse incorporates several different styles and genres that depend both on the type of the text as well as on the participants and their relationships. As Crystal (2003, 6–17) states, the language itself depends on the user as well as the field they discuss. Hence, the language changes depending on the social and economic status of the participant as well as their dialect, linguistic choice and other factors.

Furthermore, it changes according to the relationship between the participants, genre (newspaper reporting, academic discussions, etc.) and the situation on the internet itself. The situation is emphasized as the most important factor that not only specifies the language used but it also comprises the several categories of Netspeak. He lists 5 categories for these situations: "Electronic Mail", "Synchronous Chatgroups", "Asynchronous Chatgroups", "Virtual Worlds" and "World Wide Web". (Crystal 2003, 6–17) Biber and Conrad (2019, 174–219) call these situations *registers*. They list 4 groups that are similar in their content to the previous. These are: "Individual Email Messages", "Internet Forum Posts", "Text Messages" and "Social Media (Twitter)". Carr (2021 83–181) uses more broader terms that incorporate all the aforementioned situations and divides them not according to the media used but according to the type of communication. Therefore, his categories are called as follows: "Organizational Computer-mediated Communication", "Group Computer-mediated Communication", "Interpersonal Computer-mediated Communication", and "Intrapersonal Computer-mediated Communication". For the purposes of the thesis, this chapter shall briefly discuss emails, internet forums and text messages.

Firstly, email, as described by Biber and Conrad (2019, 175), is a type of communication that uses a computer (or a mobile phone) to send messages from one email address to another (or multiple) in order to share information, social interactions, advertise products or commit frauds (spams). Crystal (2003, 10–11) adds that the messages are private and of various lengths and styles. Biber and Conrad (2019, 175 –188) state that emails are in many aspects similar to conversation, as they are interactive, they convey personal attitudes and feelings, and they include an addressor and addressee who take turns in communication. In contrast to conversation, emails are written and therefore slower, which allows for careful planning, revising and editing of the message. The participants do not usually share time and space, and thus deictic expressions are limited in usage. Generally, there is a high frequency of lexical verbs as the messages usually focus on activities rather than concepts. The register of the messages is influenced by the relationship between the participants and therefore varies on the scale from formal to informal, with messages between friends falling close to conversation in their linguistic characteristics and messages between professionals and strangers bordering on academic writing. (Biber and Conrad 2019, 175 –188)

Secondly, Biber and Conrad (2019, 188–189) define internet forums as websites where people with mutual interests discuss various topics. The users leave *comments* or *posts* on the forum and these messages are furthermore divided into *threads* (messages with similar topics that may

or may not be direct responses to the previous post). The posts resemble emails as they are written, planned, revised and interactive. Furthermore, people take turns in the conversation and can reply to one another in real time. However, there are some notable differences, such as the fact that the messages are public, contain both personal and group interactions and the post thread is focused solely on 1 topic. Forum messages are also notably shorter than emails, use ellipsis (similar to conversations as people can see the messages and respond immediately) and deictic expressions such as personal pronouns as the users frequently discuss topics related to their personal lives. (Biber and Conrad 2019, 188–198) Moreover, as Crystal (2003, 11 – 12) indicates when it comes to chatgroups, that are of similar nature to forums, the discussions can be moderated by some users or can be devoid of any such leading force. The website Quora would be classified as a forum where people come to share their hobbies, interests and ideas. These conversations can be divided into virtual places similar to chatgroups where people with common interests join each other for discussions. The discussions may be moderated by administrators who choose who and what is shared among the users.

Thirdly, text messages or *SMS* are described by Biber and Conrad (2019, 198–206) as text messages sent mainly via mobile phones. In the past they used to have a character limit but nowadays they can be as long as the author wishes and sent also from an email or other digital channel. Even though they are limitless they tend to be brief. Similarly to emails, they are usually revised, planned, edited and sent from person to person or to a group of people who have a personal relationship. Moreover, they are highly interactive, even more so than emails, as the sender usually expects an immediate answer. Thus, the time is shared by the participants, unlike the place. Due to their shortness, they tend to use deictic expressions as they depend on the common background of the participants. The messages use emoticons and nonstandard language such as abbreviations, nonstandard grammar, deviation of spelling as well as punctuation. (Biber and Conrad 2019, 198–206)

1.1 Prominent Features of Electronic Discourse

The previous chapter implied the peculiar features of CMC in relation to its production. This type of communication involves the features of both written and spoken mode and standard and nonstandard grammar. Moreover, some other unique features, such as emoticons and special use of numbers, are present. The purpose of the chapter is to provide an overview of the features using the data from the corpus listed in the Appendices of the thesis as commented on by the author.

Crystal (2003, 26) states that the difference between speech and writing lies in their production. As mentioned in the previous chapter, communication via computers usually involves planning like writing and there can but does not have to be a delay of responses between the interlocutors making the communication similar to spoken conversation. As Crystal (2003, 27) highlights, it is typical for spoken mode to include informal features such as curse words, slang, and contractions. In example (1) *Ffs QPG, they're siblings!* (Appendix A, 49), there is a non-standard spelling of the phrase *for fuck's sake* (UD) which includes a curse word and is written as an Acronym. Moreover, *they're* is a contracted form of *they are*. The example (2) *Bring it in bruv!* (Appendix A, 66) represents the use of the slang word *bruv* meaning *brother*. Moreover, as mentioned in the previous chapter, other nonstandard features include nonstandard grammar, deviation of spelling and punctuation. Deviation of spelling can be seen in the word *bruv* in the previous example as the usual spelling would be *bro*. The deviation possibly stems from the desire of the person to highlight its pronunciation. The example (3) *So, the farthest I've been from the US is a thin strip of southern Canada, so I'm probably the last person who should be commenting on foreign cultures, but I gotta say, I really do think France presents itself far more in line with how you say.* (Appendix A, 24) uses the nonstandard verb *gotta* which can be restated as *got to* / *have to*. In example (4) *that prof is already busy* (Appendix C, 75), the sentence does not start with a capital letter and there is no period at the end of the utterance, with the latter as Biber and Conrad (2019, 206) observe being very common even in utterances that otherwise use proper spellings, grammar, and punctuation.

Crystal (2003, 27) mentions that errors usually occur in speech unlike in writing where the mistake can be readily corrected. Writing is characteristic for its complexity, which may for example include heavily subordinated clauses. In contrast, as mentioned in the previous chapter, speech typically includes ellipsis. As can be seen in example (5) *I forgot about the sex thing, but wasn't that like a pci-op [psyop] by the cylons?* (Appendix A, 96), an error can occur in CMC writing as well due to the nature of the communication where interlocutors interact in real time and do not have to have the time to rewrite their answers. The contrast between (6) *This could be the case, but it's also very possible that we can draw all of these clear parallels between Dune and ASOIAF to the point where it is totally conclusive, only to have GRRM say, "Oh, I never even read that series."* (Appendix A, 13) and (7) *Pay-to-Earn eSport Tournaments* (Appendix B, 82) highlights the fact that CMC can include both complex structures, such as in example (6), and ellipsis as in the other example. The utterance in (6) consists of 6 clauses, proper punctuation and even a quotation with the proper quotation marks. On the other hand,

the utterance in (7) uses ellipsis as there is no verb in the sentence and no agent in form of a subject. These are omitted as the sentence is a response to the question "*How do Esports make money?*". A proper written response would be for example: *Esports make money via the pay-to-earn Esports tournaments.* In relation to the use of ellipsis, Crystal (2003, 26) also highlights that written text usually cannot rely on context and deixis unlike speech. Again, CMC can but does not always rely on context as implied by the previous example. Another example is (8) *Ok here is another*. (Appendix A, 40). The deictic expression *here* does not necessarily refer to a physical *here*. Nonetheless, the expression refers to the written conversation the interlocutors are having and by *here* the writer refers to some examples or arguments they represent to their reader.

Jones (2006, 8) introduces the so-called *Leet Speak* (or *L33t*), which is a feature of Electronic Discourse that substitutes letters for numbers or symbols. The letter that is replaced has to be similar to the sign that replaces is. Hence, Leet Speak is oftentimes written as L33t as number 3 looks similar in nature to the letter *E*. Moreover, Sun (2010, 100) comments that the number can be used to replace a word instead of a letter, if they are similar in pronunciation. Therefore, in example (9) *A2A.* (Appendix C, 29), the number *2* functions as a preposition *to* having similar pronunciation, replacing letter *t* that would otherwise be used in the abbreviation that stands for the phrase *ask to answer* (UD). Similarly, a sign can replace a letter as in (10) *K&R did explain in the last chapters of the book.* (Appendix C, 53), where the sign *&* stands for the conjunction *and* joining together the names of *Kernighan* and *Ritchie* in an abbreviation referring to their book. Nevertheless, the use of the signs is not always conventional as Jones (2006, 8) indicates, a sign can merely be used for its visual representation being similar to a letter. Emoticons (or *emojis*), as indicated in the previous chapter, are too a distinct feature of Netspeak. Sun (2010, 101) explains that symbols are used to express emotion that cannot be readily interpreted from writing as, in this respect, CMC corresponds to the written mode since a facial expression and other non-verbal features of speech cannot be observed from writing. Therefore, in example (11) *I think w3school is best <3* (Appendix C, 89.) the symbol < and the number *3* combine to form an emoji in shape of a heart indicating fondness towards something. An emoticon does not have to be a combination of symbols or symbols and numbers. At present, emoticons are part of keyboards on mobile phones and the symbols themselves usually change their structure once typed on any device to form a picture representing the emotion as in (12) *It's literally the same thing just on his neck bruh*  (Appendix B, 63).

2 Key Terms Related to the Formation of Words

Before proceeding to discuss the most relevant concepts related to the practical analysis, there are several concepts that need to be explored in order to understand the processes employed in Electronic Discourse. As the thesis analyses the creation of new words through processes related to shortening, it is necessary to briefly explain and define the following terms: *morphology* and *morpheme*, *word* and *word-formation*, and *phrase*.

2.1 Morphology and Morphemes

Since the thesis is concerned with shortening of words, it is necessary to describe how words are created starting from the smallest units, that is morphemes and the area of linguistics related to them, i.e., Morphology. Hence, the chapter's purpose is to briefly describe these phenomena as well as related terms.

Quirk et al. (1985, 12) state that Morphology is an area of grammar that is concerned with the internal structure of words. They explain that the lowest unit of grammatical hierarchy is called a morpheme, which is "a minimum unit of form and meaning". It can be a word, an inflection or a word-formation affix. (Quirk et al. 1985, 43) (see also Bauer 1983, Biber et al. 1999)

Bauer (1983, 13–14) illustrates the term morpheme on the word (13) *untouchables*, which can be divided into the following morphemes: *un* + *touch* + *able* + *s*. The word cannot be divided any further, as these morphemes are the smallest unit of grammatical analysis. Each morpheme in example (13) serves a certain function e.g., the syllable *un-* serves to negate the word it is attached to whereas *touch* carries the meaning. The preceding example contains 2 types of morphemes, that is *bound* and *free* morphemes. A bound morpheme (the syllable *un-* in the example) is defined as a kind of morpheme that can only occur in conjunction with another morpheme, that is with a free morpheme which can occur on its own (the syllable *touch* in the example). Analysable bound morphemes are realized by *affixes*, that can be subdivided into *prefixes* (preceding the so-called *base* the bound morpheme is attached to) and *suffixes* (following the base it is attached to). (Bauer 1983, 17–18) Biber et al. (1999, 57) point out that *function words* oftentimes consist of a single morpheme whereas *lexical words* more often than not consist of more than one morpheme.

Regarding the term mentioned in the previous paragraph, Greenbaum (1996, 439) defines base as a structure to which any prefix or suffix can be added regardless of the form. Meaning that any word with any pre- or post-modifying affix can be called a base if either an inflectional or derivational affix is being added. Furthermore, he introduces the term *root* which differs from

the previous by being the most basic form of the word having no affixes. Bauer (1983, 20–21) adds that a third term to be distinguished is *stem*, which is similarly to a root a word stripped of its affixes, albeit only inflectional so that the inflectional affix can be added.

2.2 Words and Word-Formation

As indicated in the previous chapter, morphemes are sort of a building unit that creates words. Quirk et al. (1985, 43) specify that a word consists of one or more morpheme. As Matthews (1991, 24–31) highlights, there are several different ways to look at the term *word* in its definition. He distinguishes 3 basic manners of defining the term. Firstly, in terms of phonological units, a word consists of syllables that can be further divided into letters or phonemes. In this distinction the words (14) *dies* and (15) *died* are 2 different words. Secondly, a word can be defined as an abstract unit with certain properties that carries some meaning. In this sense, the definition is concerned with what the word stands for both in its "dictionary" meaning and its syntactic classification. Such word can be called a *lexeme*. Hence, in this distinction, using the previous examples, the 2 words are variations of the lexeme *die*. Thirdly, one structure, that is the same word in the first sense, can have multiple grammatical meanings. Hence, the lexeme (16) *match* can be a noun referring to a sports event but also a noun depicting a tool used to make fire and also a verb denoting that things go together, etc. (Matthews 1991, 24–31) Bauer (1983, 11–13) also differentiates between these 3 senses of the term word calling the first type a *word-form*, the second type lexeme and the third type *grammatical / morphosyntactic word*. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1624) differentiate between simple and complex words regarding their structure. A simple word cannot be divided further and so it would correspond to a free morpheme in its root form while a complex word can be divided further, hence corresponding to a combination of one or more bound and free morphemes.

Biber et al. (1999, 51) provide a simpler overview of what a word is. A word possesses "some degree of internal stability and external independence". In other words, we may only insert items between words not within and their independence is marked in phonology by pauses, in orthography by spaces and punctuation, in syntax by their ability to appear alone as a single utterance, and in semantics by their capability of having more meanings. They differentiate between the 3 definitions of the term corresponding to Matthews (1991) and Bauer (1983). Furthermore, they divide words into *lexical words*, *function words* and *inserts*. Lexical words carry the meaning in the sentence as opposed to function words that serve to connect lexical words or to imply the interpretation of lexical words. While lexical words are viewed as an open class, that is, new items can be added to the group, and are realized by nouns, adjectives,

verbs, and adverbs; function words are part of a closed class (realized by conjunctions, prepositions and auxiliaries), i.e., it is unlikely a new item emerges in language. Moreover, a lexical word can serve as a head of a phrase. Inserts are words mostly produced in spoken language that serve either to express emotion or (dis)engagement in conversation. It is debated whether some of these structures should be considered words at all, nevertheless, they include word classes such as interjections. (Biber et al. 1999, 51–56)

Bauer (1983, 33) states that Morphology can be divided into 2 branches, that is "Inflectional Morphology" and "Word-Formation". Matthews (1991, 37) calls the second type "Lexical Morphology". Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1567) stress the difference between the terms Inflectional Morphology and "Lexical Word-Formation" being the fact that the former deals with various forms of the same lexeme (its inflectional form) whereas the latter deals with the formation of different, new lexemes. They give an example illustrating Inflectional Morphology in (17) *simple, simpler, simplest* as being different variations of the same word, the adjective *simple*, that only changes its structure into comparative and superlative form so that it can serve its purpose in different syntactic constructions. On the other hand, the example (18) *simple, simpleton, simplify* illustrates the process of Word-Formation, where 3 different words are created using the same base resulting respectively in an adjective, noun, and verb. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1567)

Matthews (1991, 43–45) highlights that the differentiation of the two terms, Inflectional Morphology and Lexical Word-Formation does not purely lie in the fact that Word-Formation forms a word with a new word class. Inflectional Morphology has rules that hold across contexts, a word such as (19) *hotter* can be supplemented only by an adjective with the same ending *-er* or by a more complex phrase pre-modified by *more*. On the other hand, a noun (20) *automation* can be supplemented by any other noun without the suffix *-ion* as it is purely part of the make-up of the word created through Lexical Word-Formation. (Matthews 1991, 45–51) Quirk et al. (1985, 1522) add that Word-Formation is limited in its productivity, as new words cannot be created freely, they are created based on some models of existing words and only once they are accepted institutionally can they be regarded as actual English words. It could be simplified in saying that Lexical Word-Formation can be represented by different entries in a dictionary where 2 or more words with similar structure, such as the example (18) above, are listed separately as they have different meaning as well as form that is not strictly dictated by a set of rules whereas Inflectional Morphology would be represented by an example of a word listed in a dictionary together with its grammatical features such as a plural form in nouns,

comparative and superlative of adjectives (as in example (17) above) or past participle in verbs that is more or less given by a strict set of rules (with exceptions).

Word-formation itself is divided into several different categories of processes that vary from author to author. Generally, it can be divided into "Compounding", "Affixation" (or "Derivation") and "Conversion" (see for example Bauer 1983, Quirk et al. 1985, Huddleston and Pullum 2002). They are regarded as sort of a main division of Word-formation as they represent 3 main ways of changing the words' meanings mostly through combining different morphemes. Quirk et al. (1985, 1520) explain that Compounding is a process in which new words are created through combining 2 or more free morphemes whereas Affixation represents the process where a free and a bound morpheme are combined to form a new word with the bound morpheme being added either at the beginning (prefix) or at the end (suffix). The third type, Conversion, creates a word with a new meaning purely by shifting its word class e.g., using a verb as a noun without any change to its internal structure. Apart from the 3 basic processes, there are several others, grouped by Huddleston and Pullum (2002) as "Minor Word-Formation Processes" or, fittingly, "Unpredictable Formations" by Bauer (1983). These include for example "Clipping", "Initialisms" or "Blending". These unpredictable Word-Formation Processes used to shorten a word or a phrase as well as some of the main processes are to be discussed further in their respective chapters.

2.3 Phrases

As indicated in chapter 2, considering the importance of phrases and the role they play in Word-formation Processes, the purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the types of phrases in English as well as related terms, such as head and modifiers, to establish the needed theoretical framework for practical analysis.

Miller (2011, 41) defines a phrase as a group of words that are concentrated around a so-called *head* of the phrase with the surrounding words being the head's *modifiers*. The modifiers are not obligatory, and so a head can form a phrase by itself. Osborne (2019, 6) states that a phrase is a "multi-word constituent" which, unlike a clause, does not involve a finite verb. He explains that a phrase can be classified based on the word class of its head. Quirk et al. (1985, 1238) describes a head as a constituent "around which (for the most part) the other constituents cluster and which dictates concord with other parts of the sentence". Hence, a head is a word that in a certain way determines the structure of the surrounding words as the word class of the head

determines the elements that modify it and it also dictates the syntactic role of the phrase. Modifiers, as the name implies, modify the head in various ways as described further.

Biber et al. (1999, 96) differentiates 5 major types of phrases. These are "Noun Phrase", "Verb Phrase", "Adjective Phrase", "Adverb Phrase" and "Prepositional Phrase" (see also Quirk et al. 1985, Osborne 2019). Each phrase type corresponds to the word class of the head, although Greenbaum (1996, 208) claims that a Noun Phrase can have a pronoun, nominal adjective or numeral as its head. Quirk et al. (1985, 61) consider Noun and Verb Phrases the most important types, as a Verb Phrase serves as the predicate of the clause and a Noun Phrase can serve as any other constituent. A Noun Phrase (NP) consists typically of the head noun, a determiner (such as *a*, *the*) and optional pre- and post-modification (which can sometimes include complementation). A Verb Phrase (VP) consists of 2 types of verbs, an auxiliary and a main verb, the head, with auxiliary verbs being optional. Nevertheless, Biber et al. (1999, 99) highlight that a Verb Phrase can also include other surrounding elements such as objects corresponding to the term *predicate* which shall be considered a Verb Phrase in the thesis as it is expected for abbreviated phrases containing a verb to contain these elements as well. Adjective (AdjP) and Adverb (AdvP) Phrases are in structure similar to Noun Phrases. They consist of the head adjective or adverb with its pre- and post-modifications. A Prepositional Phrase (PP) consists of a preposition in the head position followed by a complement that is usually a Noun Phrase. (Quirk et al. 1985, 62–63)

The examples below taken from Biber et al. (1999, 97–103) illustrate the structure of the aforementioned phrases as explained by the author of the thesis.

- (21) *any printed material discovered which might be construed as dissent*
- (22) *Anybody can see that.*
- (23) *had been making*
- (24) *guilty of a serious crime*
- (25) *so quickly you don't even enjoy it*
- (26) *on the night of the first day*

The first 2 examples represent 2 different Noun Phrases, in example (21), the head of the NP is a singular noun *material* whereas in example (22) there are 2 NPs headed by pronouns. As illustrated on the first example containing all possible constituents a Noun Phrase can have, the

NP begins with a determiner *any* followed by an adjective, the pre-modifier, *printed* and the head is followed by the post-modifying adjective *discovered* and a clause constituting the complementation of the NP. The second example portrays how a different word class than a noun can serve as the head of the NP. These 2 pronouns (underlined) are only bare phrases, meaning they do not have any modifications, and they illustrate the various functions an NP can have in a clause with *anybody* being the subject and *that* being an object.

Example (23) represents a complex Verb Phrase consisting of 2 auxiliary verbs and 1 lexical (or main) verb. As can be seen, the main verb realizes the meaning of the phrase while the auxiliaries serve grammatical purposes, i.e., expressing the past perfect continuous tense. In example (24) the AdjP consists in itself of another phrase, that is a PP starting with the preposition *of*. The Prepositional Phrase serves as a post-modification of the head and the example illustrates the possibility of phrases modifying other phrases. The head adverb *quickly* in example (25) is pre-modified by the adverb *so* serving as an intensifier and complemented by the clause *you don't even enjoy it*. The last example (26) represents 2 Prepositional Phrases complemented by NPs that are hierarchically dependent on each other as the rightmost PP *of the first day* is dependent on the other PP without which it would not completely make sense. As illustrated, a phrase is usually modified by one of the main word classes or other main phrases themselves with for example NPs being typically modified by adjectives, and Prepositional Phrases by NPs.

3 The Most Productive Word-Formation Processes Related to Brevity

As the aim of the thesis is to analyse how people use words in Electronic Discourse in order to produce a concise piece of writing, the chapter shall focus on the most productive processes that shorten individual words or phrases, namely Initialisms and Clipping. As mentioned in chapter 2.2, Bauer (1983) lists these phenomena together under the umbrella term Unpredictable Formations. He suggests that these processes are harder to predict in terms of their rules of formation as they depend largely on orthography which is not conditioned to linguistic behaviour. Nevertheless, they are a common feature of Word-Formation.

3.1 Initialisms

One of the most prominent features of Netspeak that is used to save time writing are so called Initialisms. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1632) define this Word-formation Process as a

process in which initial letters of a sequence of words are used to represent the phrase as a whole. They divide the process into 2 categories, “Abbreviations” and “Acronyms”. As Sun (2010, 99) states, Initialism is the most common type of Word-formation Process appearing in CMC, the reason being its brief and concise nature that helps the participants communicate effectively. She uses the term Abbreviation as the main term divided into Initialisms (corresponding to Huddleston and Pullum’s Abbreviations), Acronyms and Clipping. Quirk et al. (1985) write of Abbreviations as an umbrella term for Acronyms (corresponds to Huddleston and Pullum’s Abbreviations and Acronyms), Clipping and Blending. As the author of the thesis believes that Abbreviations and Acronyms are a similar Word-formation Process, whereas Clipping and Blending differ, the thesis will use the umbrella term Initialisms to cover Abbreviations and Acronyms while Clipping and Blending will be discussed in their respective chapters. This chapter discusses the 2 terms, Abbreviations and Acronyms, their features, and illustrates the phenomena on examples.

3.1.1 Abbreviations

As stated in the previous chapter, the process that forms Abbreviations includes taking initial letters of a certain phrase to create a shortened form. Plag (2018, 124–125) compares the phenomenon to Blending as both processes combine certain parts of words (see chapter 4.2) as well as to Clipping since some material of the word/s is lost through the process (see chapter 3.2). However, Abbreviations as well as Acronyms rely rather on orthography as opposed to prosody as is the case of Blending and Clipping. (Plag 2018, 124–125) As Sun (2010, 99) elaborates, the feature that differentiates Abbreviations from Acronyms is the fact that such structure is read letter by letter. For this reason, Quirk et al. (1985, 1581) refer to the phenomena as “Alphabetisms”. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1632) explain that Abbreviations are either written in capital letters (occasionally lowercase) without spacing or separated by periods. The structure usually represents proper nouns, mostly institutions and places. Some Abbreviations behave grammatically like nouns and so they take on plural forms e.g., (27) *MPs* standing for *Members of Parliament*. As apparent from the example, the suffix for plural form is attached to the end of the Abbreviation, i.e., to the letter standing for *Parliament*, and thus does not represent the unabbreviated form in which the noun *Members* takes on the plural. Moreover, such Abbreviations may require a definite article when used in a sentence. Abbreviations can also be combined with other Word-formation Processes, such as in the example (28) *e-mail* which combines to form a hyphenated Compound (see chapter 4.1) of the words *electronic* and

mail with an Abbreviation that shortens the first word into the letter *e-*. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1632–1633)

Quirk et al. (1985, 1581–1582) point out that capitalization of letters constituting an Abbreviation does not depend on the structure of the abbreviated phrase, i.e., not only proper nouns are abbreviated using upper-case letters. Furthermore, they identify different types of Abbreviations. One type uses the letters of full words while another uses the letters of parts of words or constituents of Compounds, such as in the example (29) *TV* where the 2 letters represent only 1 word, that is *television*. Lastly, a distinct type of Abbreviations are cases of words such as (30) *Deejay* (*DJ* standing for *Disc Jockey*) that are written in quasi-phonetic form.

According to Plag (2018, 125–126), the spelling of an Abbreviation can be crucial as an Initialism can be both, an Abbreviation and an Acronym and the difference lies in orthography only. He offers an example of such case in (31) *ASAP* which can be read as both, a word and letter by letter when written in uppercase, whereas when written in lowercase *asap* it is an Acronym. Moreover, when written separated by full stops *a.s.a.p.*, it can either be pronounced as an Abbreviation or as the words represented by the letters (*as soon as possible*). (Plag 2018, 126)

To illustrate the process of Abbreviating, the following examples from Sun (2010, 99–100) were chosen (provided with a short commentary made by the author):

- (32) *FYI* (33) *LOL* (34) *WWW*

The examples above fall into the category of Abbreviations as they are read letter by letter. The meaning of (32) is *for your information*, and so the Abbreviation stands for a prepositional phrase. Such phrase is usually used in e-mails, chats and text messages to inform the receiver about something without having to introduce the message at length. Example (33) stands for the Verb Phrase *laughing out loud* and people write it when they desire to express they are amused by something the other person wrote. Plag (2018, 126) points out that when written in lower-case letters, the phrase reads out as the individual words. The Abbreviation (34) stands for the Noun Phrase *World Wide Web*, which is the name of the well-known platform. Hence, Abbreviations have a wide variety of usage as they can stand for several different types of structures.

3.1.2 Acronyms

In correspondence with Abbreviations, Acronyms combine the initial letters of words in a phrase to create a new word. Plag (2018, 126) states that Acronyms are read as regular words and as such, they need to be formed according to the phonological rules of English so that it is possible to pronounce them. Quirk et al. (1985, 1582) claim that this type of Initialism is frequently used as a standard vocabulary without people knowing the actual meaning of the initials. The name of the institution, invention, etc. is oftentimes created so that the Acronym sounds pleasant or similar to an existing word, such as in (35) *WASP* which is an informal name for *White Anglo-Saxon Protestants.* Moreover, some Acronyms might include initial syllables for the aforementioned reasons. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1634) expand upon the latter by explaining that occasionally instead of using the initial letter or syllable, the initial can be used with the following letter or can be omitted completely in favour of another letter in order to fit within the phonological restrictions of English.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, some Initialisms can be both, an Abbreviation and an Acronym. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1633) state that when the new word can be read as both, the deciding factor usually lies in convention. They include an unusual instance of Acronym (36) *SCSI* that should be read letter by letter as it does not seem possible to read the combination of consonants *scs* as a word. However, according to the conventions it is pronounced as an Acronym /skʌzi/. Plag (2018, 127) adds that in such cases the pronunciation of the Abbreviation is altered in order to fit the phonological rules, providing another example of the Acronym (37) *SLRF* /slərf/ where a schwa is added to the pronunciation so that it can be read as a syllable instead of letter by letter.

Bauer (1983, 237) clarifies that the formation of Acronyms and their distinction from Abbreviations is not as clear-cut, therefore resulting in ambiguity. There are 2 main reasons that make an Acronym unpredictable. Firstly, the formation of an Acronym is relatively free as described. The decision to include and or exclude some letters in the Acronym stems from convenience rather than from a comprehensive set of rules. Hence, there are cases (apart from the other variants as mentioned above) where the initial of one of the words in a compound is omitted, where an initial of a function word that is part of a phrase is omitted and vice-versa in order to serve the Acronym in forming a pronounceable word. Secondly, there are cases where an Initialism that should be treated as an Acronym due to its pronounceable properties is treated as an Abbreviation without any explainable reason other than out of convention. Thus, the Initialism (38) *GOM* is considered an Abbreviation as it is pronounced letter by letter even

though its properties, i.e. the fact that it contains a vowel should classify it as an Acronym. In regard to the process of Acronymy, the more common process of creating an Acronym is to take more than the initial letter of the words which can furthermore result in ambiguity with Blends. (Bauer 1983, 237–238)

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1634) explain that the typical spelling of an Acronym is in upper-case letters. In this case, the Acronym can be readily interchanged with its full synonymous form. On the other hand, when the Acronym is spelled in lower-case, it is considered by the speakers to be a common word that is no longer interchangeable with its full form that is likely forgotten by the speakers. Using full stops is uncommon with capital letters (as opposed to capitalized Abbreviations) while non-existent with Acronyms written in lower-case. Similarly to Abbreviations, there are cases of Acronyms where both versions are used. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1634)

The examples of Acronyms below are taken from Sun (2010, 99–100):

- (39) *NATO* (40) *BASIC* (41) *laser*

NATO stands for *the North Atlantic Treaty organization*, and thus it denotes a name of a military alliance between countries. *BASIC* is an intriguing acronym as it not only stands for *Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code*, which is a programming language but it itself is an existing word. The acronym suggests the nature of the phrase itself. *Laser* is an example of an Acronym that is written in lower-case and stands for *lightwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*. Corresponding to the previous explanation, the example (41) represents a word which became part of everyday vocabulary and can no longer by readily exchanged with its full form. As can be seen, grammatical words like prepositions seem to be mostly omitted in acronyms. Generally, the examples illustrate the fact that acronyms usually stand for proper nouns, such as a name of an organization or an invention.

3.2 Clipping

Clipping, a productive Word-formation Process in Electronic Discourse, is defined by Bauer (1983, 233) as a "process whereby a lexeme […] is shortened, while still retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class". Greenbaum (1996, 467) states that in the process, it is either the initial syllable, the final syllable or, occasionally, the middle syllable that is retained. Thus, Clipping differs from Initialisms as the process of shortening is concerned with syllables (or morphemes) and it usually shortens only one word rather than a phrase. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1634) elaborate that to create the so-called *residue*, i.e.,

the base of the clipping, the *surplus* is clipped or removed from the *original* form of the word. In the example of (42) *ad*, the surplus *vertisement* is clipped from the original word *advertisement* to create the residue *ad*. Such Clipping is usually part of informal vocabulary or slang. Nevertheless, there are cases where the Clipping completely replaces its original and becomes a colloquialism as was the case with (43) *movie* (*moving picture*). Moreover, the Clipping can shift its meaning from the original as is the case with the noun (44) *pants* originating in the word *pantaloons*. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002 1634–1635)

Quirk et al. (1985, 1580) agree that the process of Clipping occurs mostly in informal language. They observe that the residue is oftentimes the first syllable regardless of its importance in the original form of the word, that is, it does not need to be significant in terms of prosody or semantics. Furthermore, the residue is not necessarily the stressed syllable in the original and once clipped forms its own stress. As indicated in their research, the Clipping oftentimes retains a rather specific meaning. In the example (45) *exam*, the Clipping refers to examination related to education whereas it does not relate to doctor's examination nor to the verb examine. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1580–1581)

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1635) furthermore distinguish 3 types of "Plain Clipping" (the process in which only Clipping is used without the employment of other Word-formation Processes): "Foreclippings", "Back-clippings" and "Ambiclippings" (see also Bauer 1983, Quirk et al. 1985). As the names suggest, Foreclipping refers to a process in which the initial syllable or syllables are omitted, Back-clipping refers to the omission of the final syllable(s) while Ambiclippings employ the 2 types simultaneously. Moreover, Plain Clippings tend to be monosyllabic and refer to nouns. In contrast to Plain Clippings, the so-called "Embellished Clippings" refer to the combination of Clipping and Affixation (see chapter 4.3). In regard to phrases, there are cases where the back-clipped word is based solely on the first word in a phrase such as (46) *prefab* referring to *prefabricated building* or where there are more back-clipped words forming a "Clipping Compound" e.g., (47) *elint* (*electronic intelligence*). (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1635) Bauer (1983, 233) adds that there are also Compounds that incorporate a clipped word together with a full form of another word e.g., (48) *op-art* referring to *optical art*. Interestingly, he debates that the so-called Clipping Compound could be considered a Compound employing either Clipping or Blending, highlighting the issue of distinguishing the Word-Formation Processes employed with some words. He offers to differentiate the 2 on the basis of prosody, that is to consider the forms preserving compound stress as Clipping Compounds as opposed to simple word stress indicating Blending. Therefore, he lists words

such as (49) *sitcom* or (50) *sci-fi* as Compounds formed by Clippings. (Bauer 1983, 233) Contrastingly, Bauer, Lieber and Plag (2013, 458–459) list the word *sitcom* under Blending in the newer publication, only confusing the matter further. They state that Clipping Compounds differ from Blending in regards to the amount of material they preserve, in overlapping and similarity of their "fused" bases. Hence, Clipping Compounds consist of less material, do not overlap in their material and their material tends to be dissimilar. Even so, the distinction is quite hazy since according to these criteria, the author of the thesis would consider *sitcom* a Clipping Compound. Thus, the differentiation will be decided on in the Analysis based on the gathered data.

Sun (2010, 99) distinguishes between 4 types: "Front Clipping", "Back Clipping", "Front and Back Clipping" and "Phrase Clipping". The first 3 correspond to Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) division respectively, while the fourth type, as the name suggests, refers to a phrase being clipped to form a word based solely on a clipped part of 1 word of the phrase differentiating it from the Clipping Compound. Due to the clearer nature of the terms, the thesis shall use Sun's (2010) terminology together with Bauer's (1983) term Clipping Compound for words formed by the 2 processes.

Sun (2010, 99) provides the following examples of the aforementioned types:

- (51) *cause* (52) *phone*

The first 2 listed examples represent the process of Front Clipping. In example (51), the original form of the conjunction *because* is reduced by the omission of the first syllable *be-*. The example (52) is a residue of the noun *telephone*, and so 2 syllables were omitted in creation of this word. Unlike *cause*, which is a feature of informal English, the noun *phone* is nowadays mostly colloquial word.

- (53) *hang on a sec* (54) *fan*

The examples above represent the most common type of Clipping, that is Back Clipping. *Hang on a sec* is an informal phrase in which the noun *second* lost its final syllable. Similarly to example (51), it is an informal word. The original form of the noun *fan* consists of 3 syllables: *fanatic*. Therefore, 2 syllables were clipped and the meaning shifted from "a person who is extremely enthusiastic about [something]" to "person who admires [somebody]/[something] or enjoys watching or listening to [somebody]/[something] very much". (OALD)

- (55) *flu* (56) *cuz*

Flu and *cuz* were formed through both, Front and Back Clipping. The original form of *flu* is *influenza*, and it became the colloquial name of the illness. Interestingly, *cuz* is a residue of the conjunction *because* just like *cause*. The form not only omits the first and the last syllable, it also changes the spelling from *s* to *z* most likely to accommodate to its non-standard pronunciation.

- (57) *pop*

The last example represents the so-called Phrase Clipping. The residue *pop* is the first syllable of the original *popular* with the word *music* being omitted completely from the NP. Interestingly, the part that was retained in the phrase changes its formal word class from adjective to noun to accommodate to the meaning behind the Phrase Clipping.

In relation to example (56), Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1635) elaborate that in some instances the residue needs to be modified, and so the Clipping (58) *bike* changes the spelling from the original *bicycle* from *c* to *k* and pronunciation from /s/ to /k/. Furthermore, Bauer (1983, 233–234) points out that Clipping tends to be more complex than the simple distinction made above, combining several different parts of a word than simply omitting the end, beginning or both parts of the word as in (59) *phosphorodithioate* that is clipped to *phosphate* using the first syllable, middle letter and last syllable hence not fitting into the established categories.

4 Other Word-Formation Processes Related to Electronic Discourse

Apart from the 3 previously discussed Word-formation Processes, there are several other ways to create a new word in English as proposed in chapter 2.2. Nevertheless, a few of them are relevant to the aim of the thesis. Abbreviations, Acronyms and Clipping play a crucial role in CMC (see chapter 3) and are frequently used by internet users. As stated in the previous chapters, the 3 main Word-formation Processes are closely intertwined with other processes in creating the shortened form of words, frequently employing Compounding and Blending. Similarly to the aforementioned processes, Compounding and Blending can be used in order to shorten a word or phrase, and so they can be a useful tool in CMC. Since these processes are relevant to the process of shortening, they shall be discussed in this chapter. Furthermore, the process of Derivation is frequently combined with all Word-Formation Processes mostly to

achieve a change in the structure of the word in order to change its meaning or class. As the process is highly frequent, it needs to be discussed as well.

4.1 Compounding

The first "marginal" Word-Formation Process discussed due to its connection to the main Word-Formation Processes analysed in the thesis is Compounding, a term briefly explained in chapter 2.2. Sun (2010, 100–101) emphasises the importance of Compounding as a process that increasingly appears in Netspeak. She explains that the Compounds arising from CMC are oftentimes professional terms that relate to computer network with the thematic base being related to the meaning of "network" e.g., *web*, (*inter*)*net*, *computer* or *online*. Therefore, the process of Compounding shall be explored further, and its various categories will be briefly described.

Biber et al. (1999, 58) define Compounding as a process in which independent units combine to form a new unit. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1644) suggest that the new lexeme can consist of 2 or more units. Matthews (1991, 82) emphasises that "Compounding is a lexical process: it derives lexemes from lexemes […], not simply forms from forms," which as he states is the main difference between Compounding and Affixation. Hence, Compounding as a process usually takes 2 or more free morphemes, i.e., words belonging to the open classes such as nouns or verbs, and creates a new word with a new meaning. Biber et al. (1999, 58) emphasize that such word can either be written as a unit or connected by a hyphen. Nevertheless, there seems to be an issue in categorising Compounds as some authors include Compounds written as separate words (see for example Bauer 1983, Matthews 1991). Lieber (2005, 376–378) elaborates on this issue by explaining that there is indeed a thin line between Compounds and phrases. Several different criteria such as stress or spelling can be insufficient to recognize a Compound. She finds the best method to be what she names as *inseparability*. If an item cannot be inserted between the words, it is a Compound. Hence, she provides the example (60) *truck driver* with insertion of the adverb *fast* resulting in **truck fast driver*. As demonstrated such sequence of words would be incorrect and senseless which means it cannot be a phrase where another modifier could be easily added. Quirk et al. (1985, 1567) add that the combined units function both grammatically and semantically as a single word.

It is difficult to clearly classify Compounds as there are a lot of criteria by which one can categorize the words created through the process. As Bauer (1983, 202) indicates, such criteria are infinite. He chooses to categorize them according to the word classes the compound consists

of (see also Quirk et al. 1985). Hence, his work contains such terms as “noun + noun” or “verb + noun”. These subcategories are grouped into categories denoting their head, that is “Compound Nouns”, “Compound Verbs”, “Compound Adjectives, “Compound Adverbs” in addition with “Other Classes”. (Bauer 1983, 202–216) Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1647–1666) apply a similar approach and divide the Compounds according to the word class of their elements. They use the same umbrella terms for the categories (e.g. “Compound Noun”) which they furthermore divide into subcategories they call “Noun-centred Compound Nouns”, “Verb-centred Compound Nouns”, etc. Therefore, they structure the compounds into 2 subtypes, those in which a central element is the noun / adjective / verb and those in which the central element is *verbal*, that is the head of the compound is a word that was originally a verb and through the process of Conversion changed its category. These subcategories are further divided in accordance with Bauer (1983) to “noun + noun”, “verb + noun” and so on. Furthermore, several authors (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, Bauer 1983, Quirk 1985) mention special types of Compounds that they either list separately or in relation to the mentioned categories. These include for example “Bahuvrihi Compounds”, “Dvandva Compounds” or “Neo-classical Compounds”. However, as the aim of the thesis is to identify several types of Word-Formation Processes, the thesis shall focus on Compounds in relation to their word class only. The thesis shall follow Bauer’s approach as it is less complicated and sufficient for the purposes of the thesis.

The following examples taken from Bauer (1983, 202–212) (with the exception of example (24)) were chosen to illustrate the main word-class categories:

- (61) *body jewel* (62) *off-off-Broadway* (63) *fast-food*

As mentioned previously, Compounds can be formed in a multitude of ways. Firstly, the example (61) represents a Compound consisting of 2 nouns written separately. Secondly, the example (62) illustrates the fact that more than 2 words can be compounded to create a new word. The compound consists of two particles (*off*) modifying the proper noun *Broadway* with the constituents being joined by a hyphen. Lastly, the example (63) consists of an adjective *fast* and a head noun *food*. As all the examples have a noun as their head, they all fall into the category of Compound Nouns (CN).

- (64) *head-hunt* (65) *overachieve* (66) *bad-mouth*

Similarly to CN, Compound Verbs (CV) can be written as 1 word or using a hyphen between the 2 words. The example (64) consists of the noun *head* and the verb *hunt* denoting an activity

of scouting people for job positions. The example (65) combines the particle *over* with the verb *achieve*. The particle could be said to intensify the meaning of the verb. In example (66), the hyphenated Compound *bad-mouth* represents an example of a CV consisting completely of different word classes, the adjective *bad* and the noun *mouth*. Hence, Conversion is employed for the word to be used as a verb and context will be crucial.

- (67) *double-helical* (68) *in depth*

Compound Adjectives (CAdj) are again formed by multitude of different word forms. In the examples, the first Compound, *double-helical* is a hyphenated Compound combining 2 adjectives, *double* and *helical*. An interesting concept presents the Compound *in depth* consisting of the preposition *in* and the noun *depth* as it does not include an adjective in its structure. The prepositional phrase would need to be analysed in context to fall within the category of CAdj, Bauer (1983, 211) gives an example of *in depth study* where the Compound pre-modifies the noun *study* in a Noun Phrase.

- (69) *flat-out* (70) *heretofore* (Biber et al., 1999 539)

Bauer (1983, 212) mentions that Compound Adverbs (CAdv) are generally formed from Compound Adjectives by adding the suffix *-ly*. However, there are some Compounds that are not formed in this way, such as the examples above. Example (69) is a hyphenated Compound Adverb combining the adjective / adverb *flat* and the particle *out*. Example (70) is similarly to example (62) a combination of 3 different words, the adverb *here*, the preposition *to* and the adjective / adverb *fore*. Nevertheless, such Compound could simply be considered a word formed by derivational affixes implying the thin line separating the individual kinds of processes. In general, the examples provided above prove that Compounding is a very productive Word-Formation Process with a high number of word class combinations possible.

4.2 Blending

As stated in the previous chapters, Blending is closely related to the other productive Word-formation Processes in Netspeak since they combine parts of words together equally to Initialisms and like Clipping rely on prosody. Interestingly, Greenbaum (1996, 468) likens Blending to Compounding with the difference of combining pieces of words instead of words in their entirety. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1636) define the phenomenon as “the formation of a word from a sequence of two bases with reduction of one or both at the boundary between them”. Bauer (1983, 234) elaborates that the so-called “Blend” is “a new lexeme formed from

parts of two (or possibly more) other words […]". In other words, 2 or more parts of words are "blended", i.e., joined together, to form a new word with a new meaning while losing a part of one or more of the original words. Therefore, the process can be said to be a combination of Clipping and Compounding, as parts of words are clipped and compounded together to create a new meaning.

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1637) conclude that the newly formed word is usually not longer than the longest base it originates from with some exceptions such as in (71) *musicassette*, which is formed by the words *music* and *cassette* with the longest word consisting of 2 syllables as opposed to the 4 syllables of the Blend. They add that even though the Blend is typically a combination of free morphemes, there are some cases that combine a bound morpheme with a free one as in (72) *electrocute* combining the bound morpheme *electro* with the free clipped *execute*. As Quirk et al. (1985, 1583) suggest, the 2 words used can still be distinguishable in the newly formed word. Contrarily, Bauer (1983, 234) argues that there are cases where it is nearly if not entirely impossible to recover the original words forming the Blend without at least knowing some context, providing the examples of (73) *ballute* (*balloon* + *parachute*) and (74) *dawk* (*dove* + *hawk*). Nevertheless, he agrees that usually at least one of the words is recoverable. Moreover, he concludes that the rules behind Blending are fairly free since there seems to be no consensus behind what part of each word and how much of each word can be used in a Blend. He also explains that there are overlaps with many other Word-Formation Processes as previously mentioned. (Bauer 1983, 235)

Mustafa, Kandasamy and Yasin (2015, 269) explain that the meaning of the newly coined word is oftentimes the combination of meanings of the original words. Quirk et al. (1985, 1583) explain that the final part of the Blend is the thematic base that also determine the prosodic shape of the word. Hence, they give an example of (75) *spork* consisting of the words *spoon* and *fork*. The thematic base, *fork*, is what determines the meaning of the Blend, i.e. the utensil is a kind of a fork shaped like a spoon rather than a spoon resembling a fork. Sometimes, the thematic base is not necessarily as readily perceivable, such as in the case of words like (76) *Muldergate* where the thematic base *gate* could not be interpreted without knowing the context behind the term *Watergate* referring to a political scandal in connection to Richard Nixon. Generally, the process is fairly productive and used extensively in advertisement due to its playful nature. Blending as a Word-Formation Process can be seen as both, temporary and permanent, since some Blends are practically nonce words used only for one occasion (such as

for advertisement) and they never pervade everyday vocabulary while others become part of the daily used lexicon. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1583)

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1636–1637) distinguish between 4 types of Blends. The first uses the first part of the first base in combination with the second word in its entirety as in (77) *telebanking* (*tele*phone + *banking*). The second combines the entire first word with the end of the second word such as (78) *newscast* (*news* + *broadcast*). These types can be also considered Compounds. The third type, represented by the noun (79) *heliport*, uses the beginning of the first word with the end of the second (*heli*copter + *airport*). Finally, in the fourth type, there is a common part in the 2 words and so the 2 bases overlap as in (80) *motel* (*motor* + *hotel*). Such overlap can be sometimes present purely in orthography or purely in pronunciation. Since the types do not have any names, their division seems to stem purely from some general patterns employed in the formation of the Blends rather than a list of types appearing across multiple sources, although Bauer (1983, 234–237) takes a similar approach with mixing the types based on the parts of words employed together with the likelihood of the Blend to align with another morphological process. His division aligns with Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) and he also highlights the Compound-like nature of the first 2 types.

Sun (2010, 100) highlights the 3 types of Blends commonly appearing in Electronic Discourse in the following examples:

- (81) *netiquette* (82) *commernet*

It is obvious from the first type which Sun (2010, 100) describes as combining "one part of one word and one part of the other" that there is an abundance of combinations possible, and so as mentioned above, there is no clear-cut division of the types. The Blend (81) is a combination of the noun *internet* and *etiquette* employing the last part of the first word and the whole form of the second word (excluding letter *e* with letter *t* being present in both words). The example (82) combines the first part of the adjective *commercial* and the last part of the noun *internet*. Neither Blend corresponds to the division drawn out by Huddleston and Pullum (2002).

- (83) *infochannel* (84) *webster*

This type described by Sun (2010,100) as employing "a word plus a part of another word" corresponds to Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) typology as the example (83) combines the initial part of the first word, *information*, together with the full form of the second word, *channel*. In the example (84), the noun *web* is used in its entirety in combination with the final

part of the noun *master*. Hence, the former corresponds to Huddleston and Pullum's first type while the latter corresponds to the second type. As can be seen in the neologism *webster* the fairly free rules of Blending can also completely disregard the conventions of splitting words into syllables as it uses the cluster *ster* instead of the syllable *ter*.

- (85) *e-mail* (86) *e-book*

The examples above are described by Sun (2010, 100) as "the combination of a letter of one word and another word [in its entirety]". This type is completely disregarded by the other authors and is otherwise considered a combination of the process of Initialisms and Compounding, as described in chapter 3.1.1, again blurring the differences as well as consensus of classification of Word-Formation Processes. Both examples consist of the initial letter in the adjective *electronic* and a noun in its entirety, *mail* and *book* respectively. Such Blend might be a distinct type appearing in the context of Netspeak purely as it implies the medium used in these contexts, i.e. that the concept of e-mail refers to sending mail via the internet and the concept of e-book refers to a book that appears in an electronic form. Nevertheless, the thesis shall regard this type as a combination of Abbreviation and Compound since Abbreviations use initial letters of words while Blends conventionally use bigger chunks of words.

4.3 Derivation

A Word-Formation Process that can be said to stand apart from the previous ones, Derivation, also called Affixation, is concerned with creation of words using prefixes and suffixes. However, this type of Word-Formation can also be combined with the major processes analysed in the thesis, and so it shall be briefly introduced in this chapter together with some other important concepts relating to the process of Word-Formation.

Biber et al. (1999, 58–59) describe the process of Derivation as "form[ing] new lexemes, either by adding derivational prefixes or suffixes". Greenbaum (1996,441) divides Affixation into Prefixation and Suffixation, with the former referring to attaching an affix at the beginning of a word and the latter to attaching it at the end. As Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1667) readily explain, the difference in terminology between Affixation and Derivation lies in the difference between Inflectional and Lexical Morphology as explained in chapter 2.2. Hence, Affixation is the more general term referring to both processes in which an affix is added to the word either to change their meaning and or class, or to change its syntactic function. Derivation itself is a narrower term referring only to the former, that is a term used for Lexical Word-Formation the thesis is interested in.

Quirk et al. (1985, 1540–1557) provide an extensive list of affixes from negative prefixes to verb suffixes. For the purposes of this work, only several examples of Derivation shall be provided and briefly commented on as taken from the aforementioned source.

- (87) *ultra-modern*
- (88) *empower*
- (89) *cooker*
- (90) *simple-minded*
- (91) *disloyally*

The first example, *ultra-modern* is the base *modern* which is pre-modified by the prefix *ultra* which makes the adjective extreme in its meaning. Example (88) is the noun *power* which changed its class to verb by adding the prefix *em-*. In example (89), the verb *cook* was changed into a noun *cooker* thanks to the suffix *-er* which serves to describe the characteristic of the derived noun. *Simple-minded* in example (90) is in itself a Compound to which the suffix *-ed* is added to form an adjective providing an example of combining more Word-Formation Processes to form a new lexeme. Lastly, in example (91), the adjective *loyal*, the negative prefix *dis-* and the suffix *-ly* combine into the negative adverb *disloyally*. As demonstrated, Derivation can serve for both, a change in meaning and a change in word class creating open word classes of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. Moreover, more than 1 affix can be added to the word to form a new meaning, as in example (91), and the process of Derivation can be freely combined with other Word-Formation Processes.

5 Analysis

As stated in the Introduction, the thesis analyses several Word-Formation Processes related to shortening of words or phrases. The aim of the analysis is threefold. Firstly, the analysis focuses on how Initialisms and Clippings are formed and combined with other processes, i.e., comparing the shortened structure of the word or phrase to its unabbreviated counterpart based on different criteria specific to each process. Secondly, the relationship between CMC and the aforementioned processes shall be explored, that is, to find out which of the phenomena is prevalent in Electronic Discourse and in particular registers, i.e. the different topics the corpus is comprised of, as well as what meanings the abbreviated forms usually convey in the given contexts. Thirdly, the forms are studied in context, the features of CMC such as deviations in

orthography and syntax will be commented on together with some other features and interesting findings relating to the syntactical and lexical nature of Netspeak.

The data for analysis were gathered on the Quora website, specifically in the so-called *Spaces* "Television Series" and "The World of Videogames" and under the *Topic* named "Scientific Research". The website was chosen for its wide range of topics and contributors which allows for the language to be varied and for numerous features of CMC to appear. Moreover, a deciding factor in choosing Quora was its attitude towards intellectual property and content sharing as the Terms of Service allow other users such as the author of the thesis to "use, copy, reproduce, adapt, modify, create derivative works from, publish, transmit, display, and distribute, translate, communicate and make available to the public Your Content" with the term *Your Content* referring to "posts, texts, photos, videos, links, and other files and information about yourself [the user] to share with others" or simply to "all material that you [the user] upload, publish or display to others via the Quora Platform" (Quora 2021a). The Spaces and Topic in question were chosen due to their likelihood to contain varied Initialisms and Clippings used both in NetSpeak in general as well as in regard to the topics themselves since the Spaces are narrower in terms of content and language forms while the Topic represents a wider scope.

The website is devised as a forum where users can ask questions and post answers to these questions relating to any topic they find worthwhile. Topics can range from daily life experience to specialised knowledge in professional fields. As the content on the website is so vast, the users can pose their questions in specific Spaces or under Topics to get the best answer as well as to initiate discussions with like-minded people. There is little difference between the two, the Topic groups posts according to some general topics while the Space is curated for more specific interests of certain groups of people. Hence, the Spaces related to Television Series and The World of Videogames are created for users who follow them to discuss their favourite shows (sometimes even films) and games respectively, whereas in the Topic of Scientific Research people discuss anything from physics to stock exchange. Moreover, a Space can also curate the number and identity of users who can post or comment in the Space, and so The World of Videogames includes only a small circle of users who are allowed to add content without the moderators' permission while other users cannot submit their questions or post their content as freely contrary to Topics which nobody curates. Nevertheless, the nature of the content remains the same, people in both Topics and Spaces discuss something of interest to them with other people interested in the content. The Spaces and Topic will be referred to as registers or fields with the Space related to Television Series being dubbed TV corpus / register,

Space related to The World of Videogames Gaming corpus / register, and Topic related to Scientific Research Science corpus / register.

The corpus consists of 300 excerpts taken from the 3 fields containing either Initialisms or Clipping which form the structure on its own or in combination with Compounding, Blending or Derivation. As the data collecting was a time-consuming process, the number of excerpts was deemed sufficient since the corpus is varied and contains a vast number of different combinations and types of shortened forms relating to a plethora of topics as well as general usage. The data were gathered between November 2022 and May 2023 on a "first come first serve" basis to get the most objective results. The posts on Quora are usually listed according to the date of postage or re-postage and the users can scroll down on the webpage to read them. The author read the posts looking for the analysed phenomena and picked those that contained at least 2 words employing one of the Word-Formation Processes. The collection of the data was not restricted by the specific characteristics of the words i.e., whether they are unique to the given registers, to CMC or are part of generally used vocabulary. However, the analysis will take the nature of the words into account. Thus, the excerpts are further divided into categories within the individual Word-Formation Processes. The titles of the posts were excluded from the analysis as well as the same word reappearing throughout the post or comment if used by the same user. The titular questions were excluded since the poster of the answer is usually not the same user as the one asking the question and the user who posted the question oftentimes cannot be traced back. The repeating word was excluded to avoid having a heavily biased results as for example the abbreviated name of a game can appear multiple times throughout a post, and hence the same abbreviation would be listed many times. Nevertheless, if the same Initialism or Clipping appeared in a different post or in the comment below the post by other users, it is listed as it can imply the nature of its usage and prevalence. Furthermore, hyperlinks were also excluded as there would be a repetition of the Abbreviation *http* and Clippings like *com* or *org*, which would not be used to achieve brevity but solely due to it being a conventional part of a web address. The posts and their comments were analysed in full for any of the phenomena with the last post in each of the fields being analysed until the goal of 100 excerpts was reached. Nevertheless, it is possible there are more phenomena than listed in the corpus, since the data, as mentioned, were gathered over a longer period and more comments were presumably added following the time of the analysis.

The excerpts can be found in Appendices A, B and C with Appendix A containing data gathered from the Space related to Television Series, Appendix B containing data found in Space related

to The World of Videogames and Appendix C including excerpts from the Topic related to Scientific Research. The excerpts are listed according to the process it employs corresponding to the structure of the following chapters, that is, each Appendix starts with sentences containing Abbreviations and ends with sentences containing indeterminate cases. The structure of each entry is as follows: the excerpt taken from the post or the comment below the post is given in italics with the analysed structure underlined, followed by square brackets including the title (titular question) of the post in inverted commas, and the author of the post or comment separated by a semicolon, with comments being indicated in round brackets to separate them from posts. Each excerpt is followed by the categorisation of the Word-Formation Process the analysed words employ in bold with each category having its distinct analysable features denoted by abbreviations discussed in their respective chapters. The last information stated is the original form of the word or phrase in round brackets. If not indicated otherwise in the text, the meaning of the Initialisms and Clippings, that is their full forms, were derived from context. The posts the excerpts were taken from are listed under Secondary Sources at the end of the thesis together with the dictionaries and webpages the meanings of unclear Initialisms or Clippings were taken from. The abbreviations standing for the names of dictionaries are stated in the List of Abbreviations at the beginning of the thesis.

5.1 Abbreviations

The first and the largest group are the words created through the Word-Formation Process of Abbreviating. In accordance with the previously mentioned aims, the chapter explores the nature of the Abbreviations dividing them into 4 categories. Furthermore, each register is explored in detail in the following chapters examining the nature of the words' formation and other CMC related features.

In the entire corpus, there are 147 cases of Abbreviations out of which 40 appeared in the TV corpus (Appendix A: 1.–40.), 54 in Gaming (Appendix B: 1.–54.) and 53 in Science (Appendix C: 1.–53.). The analysis of Abbreviations consisted of determining the number of words (W) the Abbreviation stands for, the number of letters (L) and numbers (No) it consists of if needed (when the letters did not reflect the initials of the words and there were no function words), whether function words (FW) were included (+) or excluded (–) in the abbreviated form, the phrase type of the Abbreviation (see chapter 2.3) or word class, and whether the word was capitalised (C) or written in lowercase (Lc).

As stated in the previous chapter, all Abbreviations were collected regardless their characteristics. Thus, the excerpts are further divided into categories based on their usage. The first category groups words that are either part of the generally used vocabulary or official names of companies, organizations, products etc. The second category consists of Abbreviations typically used in CMC regardless the register, usually curse words and phrases referring to some activities, emotions or states. In the third category, there are words such as slang that are related to the 3 registers respectively. A person needs to know a certain context to use them. The last group consists of Abbreviations that are specialized but not necessarily related to the one register or topic. The categories are only general, and some words can fit into more of them (in which case they were listed in the category they are most likely to belong). However, the categorization serves to generally describe the nature of the findings. The number of occurrences in each register divided into these categories can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Number of Occurrences of Abbreviations

Register	Category	Number of Occurrences
TV corpus	general vocabulary	13
	CMC related vocabulary	5
	register related vocabulary	17
	specialized vocabulary	5
Subtotal		**40**
Gaming corpus	general vocabulary	6
	CMC related vocabulary	7
	register related vocabulary	36
	specialized vocabulary	5
Subtotal		**54**
Science corpus	general vocabulary	18
	CMC related vocabulary	6
	register related vocabulary	21
	specialized vocabulary	8
Subtotal		**53**

While the 3 latter categories refer to Abbreviations that were clearly used in order to achieve brevity, the first category is indecisive as the Abbreviations can be both used as a general term

or purposefully to save time depending purely on the person who uses them (excluding most of the official names). An example of a general term appearing in each register can be (1) *TV*, (2) *PC* and (3) *PhD* respectively. Other general terms include Abbreviations of countries, companies, technology and discoveries / inventions. Hence, the sentence (4) *Though I experienced less misogyny there then I have in the US.* (Appendix A, 26.) includes an Abbreviation relating to the name of the country *the United States (of America)*. In the example (5) *On the other hand, 3D parts were too complicated for own good (so, they could be good arcade turn-based strategies, but as party games the weren't desired at all) and new 2D parts have strange limitations (why teams are limited to just 4 worms?), and some of new ideas are more miss than hits.* (Appendix B, 53.), *3D* stands for the Adjective Phrase *three-dimensional* using a number for the first part of the Compound and the initial *d* for the second part. In the Science corpus, the Abbreviation in (6) *IBM Watson is a powerful AI platform that offers various natural language processing capabilities.* (Appendix C, 27.) represents the full name of the company *International Business Machines* (UD). There is few CMC related vocabulary. The abbreviation (7) *IM(H)O* is an example of a CMC related term that appears across the registers. It expresses an afterthought that evaluates what has been said as it stands for the Prepositional Phrase *in my (humble) opinion* (ISD).

Register related vocabulary is the most prominent category in all the corpora. As stated in the previous chapter, the Space related to Television Series revolves around discussions of films and TV shows. Hence, the typical register related vocabulary are Abbreviations denoting names of films and series, names of actors and items that relate to these such as in (8) *He read Tolkien too, and LOTR is under copyright until 2043.* (Appendix A, 14), where the underlined Abbreviation refers to the film adaptation of the novel *The Lord of the Rings*. An abbreviated name of an actor can be found in (9) *You can tell RH is the adult you can rely on when the chips are down.* (Appendix A, 32.), in which the Abbreviation refers to the Harry Potter franchise actor Richard Harris. As apparent from the nature of the Abbreviation, its interpretation relies greatly on context since a monogram of a person can correspond to other people's names as well. In the Gaming corpus, a typical Abbreviation conveys a name of a game or game related slang. The example (10) *Microsoft becomes the king of Western RPGs.* (Appendix B, 6.) contains an Abbreviation typical for gaming slang that stands for *role-playing game(s)*, which is a game genre. The Abbreviation in (11) *Trust me, it may look like a GTA Lost and Damned, badass biker esque simulator, but you'll regret buying this game as soon as you load it up and bear witness to the muddy, low resolution early 2000 esque graphics, (this game was released*

in 2014) and some of the worst voice acting I've heard in gaming. (Appendix B, 14) refers to the game *Grand Theft Auto*. Hence, TV and Gaming Corpus are similar in this nature as in both a product is frequently abbreviated as part of common knowledge of the cinema and gaming enthusiasts. With the Topic related to Scientific Research having a broader scope, the register related vocabulary ranges from education and physics / mathematics to finance. The example (12) *My best friend after college did a EE+CS at USC and graduated two years early.* (Appendix C, 3.) refers to the *University of Southern California* with the users discussing their educational background. On the other hand, in the example (13) *The app is the best in giving out maximizing offer and ROI* (Appendix C, 52.) the Abbreviation refers to the formula *Return on Investment* (UD). Therefore, contrary to the first 2 corpora, the Science corpus requires the users to obtain more knowledge to be able to discuss the varied topics, or for them to focus only on 1 field being discussed under the Topic.

Specialized vocabulary, albeit not as prominent, appears several times across all corpora. The TV corpus contains words related to the army, film industry or social concepts. The nature of the specialized vocabulary being so dissimilar is due to the vocabulary appearing in specific contexts related to a particular film or TV show. The closest Abbreviation to the nature of the TV corpus is (14) *Instead of wasting all that CGI on a berserk dragon, they should have used it on Winky and Dobby.* (Appendix A, 38.) in which the letters *CGI* refer to *computer-generated images* or *imagery* (MWD), a technology used to improve art, films, videogames and so on. The specialized vocabulary in Gaming corpus relates to technology and, interestingly, the army as well. The army related vocabulary stems from the genre of games the users play, as they are oftentimes related to fighting. Hence, the Abbreviation in (15) *Sometimes you see villagers dead in all ways; KIA, torture, or captivity.* (Appendix B, 13) refers to the army-used phrase *killed in action* (MWD). The Abbreviation reappears in another post, possibly making it a recurrent phrase in the gaming slang. The Science corpus includes vocabulary related to (computing) technology and medicine. Therefore, while discussing advances in science, one user wrote (16) *mRNA vaccines: In 2020, mRNA vaccines were developed for COVID-19, which was a significant breakthrough in vaccine technology.* (Appendix C, 20.). The Abbreviation *mRNA* is widely used in relation to the coronavirus pandemic, and its meaning is *messenger ribonucleic acid* (MWD).

5.1.1 Space Related to Television Series

The TV Corpus contains the least occurrences of Abbreviations with 40 instances. The previous chapter explained that there were several different criteria in analysing the structure of

Abbreviations found on Quora. The first 3 categories apply to all excerpts while the last 2 could only be applied to some as not all Abbreviations contain function words and most of them follow regular spelling including only initials of all words (with exception of the function words) without other letters, numbers or signs. The structure of the 40 excerpts is illustrated in the following Table:

Table 2 Structure of Abbreviations in TV Corpus

Criterion		**Number of Occurrences**
Number of Words	1	2
	2	19
	3 and more	19
Type of Phrase	Noun Phrase	33
	Verb Phrase	3
	Adjective Phrase	1
	Adverb Phrase	0
	Prepositional Phrase	1
	other or indeterminate	2
Spelling	uppercase letters	34
	lowercase letters	4
	Combination	2
Function Word	Included	8
	Excluded	2
Deviated Spelling		11

As can be seen, a prototypical Abbreviation in the TV register is a Noun Phrase consisting of 2 or more words written in capital letters that includes a function word if it is employed in the phrase. An example of such Abbreviation is (17) *The story was aimed at expanding the MCU timeline into the post-WWII era.* (Appendix A, 17.) where *MCU* stands for the NP *Marvel Cinematic Universe*, which in this instance refers to the fictional world revolving around superheroes from Marvel comics making it a register related vocabulary. In contrast, the most unusual Abbreviations consist of 1 word, are a VP, AdjP, PP or 1 word of a word class unable to form a phrase, are written in lowercase or combination of upper and lowercase letters and

exclude a function word. Deviations in spelling are also fairly uncommon. Some of the unusual findings are listed below:

- (18) *IMHO* (Appendix A, 6.)
- (19) *LMFAO* (Appendix A, 22.)
- (20) *There isn't even anything to base enby pronouns off!* (Appendix A, 29.)
- (21) *That is not okay.* (Appendix A, 34.)
- (22) *Yes, I agree that the visuals in OfP movie was great.* (Appendix A, 37.)

The Example (18) is the only Prepositional Phrase appearing in the TV corpus. It consists of 4 words as well as letters and is classified as CMC related vocabulary as mentioned in the previous chapter. In the example (19), the Abbreviation stands for the Verb Phrase *laughing my fucking ass off* (UD) including the curse word *fucking*, which exemplifies one of the features of CMC related to informal spoken language. An unusual Abbreviation represents the example (20) which is a deviated spelling of *non-binary* that uses the initials in a way they are pronounced instead of written, and even though the Abbreviation is formed from 1 word with a negative prefix, both the prefix and the actual word are included in the Abbreviation. Moreover, it is one of the few excerpts written in lowercase, as well as one of the few Adjective Phrases in the TV corpus. Another alternatively spelled Abbreviation is *okay* in the example (21), which is, similarly to *enby*, spelled as it is pronounced since the Abbreviation stands for "oll korrect" (OED) making it an Abbreviation consisting of 2 words but 4 letters. Hence, both *enby* and *okay* are examples of the so-called quasi-phonetic forms as described in chapter 3.1.1. The Abbreviation *okay* is one of the few examples of exclamations in the entire corpus, and it was unlikely used to save time, it is categorised as general vocabulary, and it represents an informal feature of CMC. The example (22) contains the Noun Phrase *Order of the Phoenix*, the name of the 4th instalment of the Harry Potter films. The Abbreviation consists of 4 words but only 3 letters and, interestingly, it is due to one of the function words (*of*) being included in the abbreviated form, while the other function word (*the*) is not. Surprisingly, the preposition *of* is included in the Abbreviation through its second letter *f* instead of the initial and it is written in lowercase, making *OfP* a rare combination of upper and lowercase letters.

Apart from the unusual Abbreviations, there are some other cases representing various features of Abbreviations and distinct features of CMC. The following excerpts were chosen to illustrate these:

- (23) *this answer does not apply to the original BSG series which I have seen very little of.* (Appendix A, 3.)
- (24) *OMG like… talking about bad "based on video games" movies.* (Appendix A, 5.)
- (25) *They would have made even more money and we would have more of the books on film, tbh* (Appendix A, 30.)
- (26) *observe MG's panic and expressions as he rushes towards Harry in the Goblet of Fire movie and asks him if Harry put his name in the Goblet!!!* (Appendix A, 35.)
- (27) *His duel with Voldemort at the end of OotP looks good on film but is different from the book.* (Appendix A, 36.)

In the excerpt (23), the Abbreviation *BSG* refers to the TV series *Battlestar Galactica*. It consists of 3 letters and only 2 words since the noun *Battlestar* is a Compound of *battle* and *star*, and so both words of the Compound are included in the initials. The Abbreviation was not classified as a combination with Compounding since the Abbreviation itself does not combine with a Compound, it is only an abbreviated Compound. The sentence starts with a lowercase letter instead of a capital but, surprisingly, ends with a period. This might be due to a mistake on part of the writer or simply due to their desire to save time while the period could be used to separate ideas rather than to follow proper punctuation. The example (24) starts with the Abbreviation *OMG* (*oh my God*) which is the other exclamation included in the TV corpus. The sentence itself is an instance of informal spoken English using ellipsis of a phrase such as *I am like* with the conjunction representing quotative *like*, another non-standard feature, described by Blyth, Recktenwald and Wang (1990, 215) as being used to express what was previously said either exactly or by giving an example clause. Moreover, the 3 periods indicate a pause that would occur in speech. Contrastingly to the example (23), the excerpt (25) starts with an uppercase letter but there is no period at the end of the clause. In this case, it is more likely an error on the writer's part, which is also a feature of CMC related to spoken language as mentioned in chapter 1.1. The Abbreviation *tbh* is written in lowercase, it stands for a VP *to be honest* (ISD) and is a CMC related vocabulary which makes it a fairly rare Abbreviation in the corpus. The Abbreviation *MG* in (26) stands for the name of the actor *Michael Gambon*, another actor from the Harry Potter franchise. As can be seen the Abbreviation takes on the properties of the NP it stands for, and so it incorporates an Affixational suffix *-s* for possessive case corresponding to what is stated in chapter 3.1.1. Once more, the sentence starts with a lowercase letter, and it ends with 3 exclamation marks for emphasis that would be expressed in prosody

in spoken language. In example (27) the Abbreviation *OotP* refers to the same film as example (22) in the previous paragraph. In this case both function words are present in the Abbreviation with both written in lowercase. This shows that some Abbreviations are not fixed. Nevertheless, they are understood in context.

5.1.2 Space Related to The World of Videogames

There are 54 instances of Abbreviating in the Gaming corpus making it the highest count in the 3 corpora. The structure of the Abbreviations is described in the Table 3 below:

Table 3 Structure of Abbreviations in Gaming Corpus

Criterion		**Number of Occurrences**
Number of Words	1	6
	2	23
	3 and more	25
Type of Phrase	Noun Phrase	39
	Verb Phrase	5
	Adjective Phrase	5
	Adverb Phrase	1
	Prepositional Phrase	3
	other or indeterminate	1
Spelling	uppercase letters	50
	lowercase letters	3
	Combination	1
Function Word	Included	10
	Excluded	1
Deviated Spelling		27

A typical Abbreviation in the Gaming register is a Noun Phrase consisting of 3 or more words written in capital letters. If a function word is present, it is most likely included in the Abbreviation. Surprisingly, exactly half of the excerpts are written in a way that deviates from regular spelling. The example (28) *Or a lot of kills if you use an AOE kind of weapon.* (Appendix B, 4.) is a prototypical Gaming register Abbreviation consisting of a NP of 3 words *area of effect* written in uppercase with the function word *of* included. Moreover, the word is part of the gaming slang, i.e., categorised as register related vocabulary since it is used for a weapon

type in games. Another typical instance is sentence (29) *Smooth and responsive controls in combat, graphics that outrank Ride to Hell even though ME2 is an older game, an enticing plot, and some of the best voice acted characters I've seen.* (Appendix B, 16.) in which the underlined Abbreviation stands for *Mass Effect 2 / two*. Hence, it is a Noun Phrase denoting a name of a game which consists of 3 words (when the numeral is included) written in capitals with an alternate spelling since one of the words is included as a number. This Abbreviation does not correspond to the typical usage of numbers in CMC as explained in chapter 1.1 as the number is not used instead of a similar sounding word nor is it used because it resembles the shape of the letter it stands for. Nevertheless, it is included as alternate spelling since its inherent nature differs from prototypical spelling of Abbreviations. There are several Abbreviations following this pattern in Gaming corpus since there are several sequels of different games.

Some rare Abbreviations as per their structure are listed below:

- (30) *Then you hear stories from his right hand man who tells tales of how scary it is to fight Tachibana and how much of an OP master he is.* (Appendix B, 2.)
- (31) *Not only is he running away, this dude is handicap AF.* (Appendix B, 3.)
- (32) *I agree with you though btw* (Appendix B, 22.)
- (33) *I prefer DS2's RIGs over CP's COREs.* (Appendix B, 24.)
- (34) *Like… "WTF you're doing boy?!* (Appendix B, 42.)
- (35) *No offense to other games but fantasy Rpgs like Skyrim are just better in every way.* (Appendix B, 47.)

The Abbreviation in (30) stands for *overpowered* (UD), one of the few Adjective Phrases in the Gaming corpus, and it consists of 1 word and 2 letters as the spelling reflects the prefix together with the word itself similar to *enby* in the previous chapter. It is part of the register vocabulary as it refers to a character or player in-game that is too good, and therefore hard to beat. The only Adverb Phrase (that could also be considered PP) is excerpt (31) standing for the informal phrase *as fuck* which intensifies what was written. It consists of 2 words and is written in uppercase. Moreover, it represents a feature of Netspeak, that is the informal spoken feature of curse words (as described in chapter 1.1). In example (32), the Abbreviation *btw* stands for the Prepositional Phrase *by the way* used to comment on the previous clause to either change the topic or in this case to express a thought the writer considers less important. It is written in

lowercase making it one of the few instances of lowercase spelling. The clause is missing a period at the end, and since the first word in the clause is the pronoun *I* which is always written in uppercase, the entire clause is probably intended to be a comment that does not need to be a proper sentence with punctuation as it is written quickly and hastily. The example (33) contains the only Abbreviation that does not include a function word in its spelling as it stands for the game *The Callisto Protocol*. Moreover, the NP includes the suffix *-s* for possessive case. *WTF* in (34) stands for the exclamation *what the fuck* (ISD) including the function word in the Abbreviation. Similarly to *AF* in the excerpt (31), it includes the same curse word. Moreover, the sentence includes ellipsis, another feature of Electronic Discourse, as there is no context to *like* at the beginning of the sentence and the quotative *like* itself is another informal spoken feature. The only Abbreviation in Gaming register written in combination of upper and lowercase is (35) *Rpg(s)*. The word appears 6 times in the corpus and only once it is written in this manner indicating it is the writer's personal choice. Moreover, as can be deduced from context, the NP takes on the Affixational suffix *-s* for plural indicating the ability of Abbreviations to behave like nouns. Similarly to the example (34), the clause begins with ellipsis of a phrase such as: *I mean no offense.* Overall, the examples above are either register related or CMC related vocabulary.

Other interesting findings include the following:

- (36) *Another earning option is pay-to-earn (P2E) esports tournaments that are noticeably different from the traditional esports tournament model.* (Appendix B, 25.)
- (38) *AOEII pulls this off to much greater effect, if you know what you are doing, you can generally counter an opponent who puts too much stock in a single type of unit because almost everything has a cheaper counter to it.* (Appendix B, 29.)
- (39) *Firstly, your commented [comment] just reminded me to download and play this game lmao* (Appendix B, 36)
- (40) *TCP creatures werent much fun cuz the weapons were mostly bland and weak, most of the time your just wacking them with a stick.* (Appendix B, 38.)

Firstly, in the example (36), the Verb Phrase *pay-to-earn* uses the number 2 in its abbreviated form to substitute for the preposition *to* since they have similar pronunciation as explained in chapter 1.1. The VP itself is used as a premodifier of the noun *esports* highlighting a new feature of Abbreviations not covered by the theoretical chapters of the thesis. Secondly, the

Abbreviation *AOEII* in excerpt (38) stands for *Age of Empires 2 / two*. Hence, it is similar in nature to the example (29) *ME2* mentioned near the beginning of the chapter. Nevertheless, the Abbreviation is unusual in its spelling as it is the only Abbreviation in the entire corpus using a Roman numeral instead of Arabic numerals. The Roman numeral is used in the official unabbreviated name of the game, and so the user uses it in the Abbreviation as well. Otherwise, the Abbreviation is fairly common in its features since it represents a NP of 3 words, including the function word in its structure denoting a register related vocabulary. Thirdly, the excerpt (39) contains an error and misses a period which are features of spoken language that point towards writer's hastiness, which can be related to brevity as it is also a result of trying to save time writing. The phrase *laughing my ass off* (MWD) consists of 4 words, includes a function word, and represents a CMC related vocabulary with a feature of Netspeak, a curse word *ass*. Lastly, Abbreviation *TCP* in excerpt (40) refers to the game *The Callisto Protocol* as in the example (33). Comparably to the TV corpus, the example insinuates the nature of the register related vocabulary when abbreviating names of products, since the function words are incorporated differently in the same Abbreviation when written by different people.

5.1.3 Topic Related to Scientific Research

As mentioned in chapter 5.1, there are 53 Abbreviations in the Science corpus. Therefore, the number of occurrences is nearly the same as in the previous chapter. The overview of the analysed features of Abbreviations in Science corpus can be found in Table 4:

Table 4 Structure of Abbreviations in Science Corpus

Criterion		**Number of Occurrences**
Number of Words	1	8
	2	22
	3 and more	23
Type of Phrase	Noun Phrase	41
	Verb Phrase	3
	Adjective Phrase	0
	Adverb Phrase	0
	Prepositional Phrase	2
	other or indeterminate	7
Spelling	uppercase letters	34
	lowercase letters	14

	Combination	5
Function Word	Included	6
	Excluded	5
Deviated Spelling		14

The excerpt (41) *Yes, you can use monday.com | A new way of working to manage all your projects, but you can also use it as a CRM, to manage your ad campaigns, track bugs, manage customer projects, and to manage video production.* (Appendix C, 50.) contains a prototypical Science corpus Abbreviation, *CRM*, which stands for *customer relationship management* (UD) categorised as a register related vocabulary. It is a Noun Phrase consisting of 3 words written in capital letters without any deviations or any function word in the unabbreviated structure. Another prototypical Abbreviation in the Science corpus is represented by the example (42) *But now it seems that, in the words of the OP, this is almost certainly just a pipe dream.* (Appendix C, 7.) with *OP* including 2 words *original poster* denoting a NP. The CMC related word contrasts with identically spelled Abbreviation in the Gaming corpus that refers to the AdjP *overpowered*. Hence, context is important to determine the meaning of the Abbreviation.

There is a fairly high number of Abbreviations which could not be determined as phrases. Moreover, VP and PP, in accordance with the other corpora, appear scarcely. One-word Abbreviations appear only 7 times in the Science corpus which also corresponds to the low number of the Abbreviation type in the other 2 corpora. Lowercase and its combination with uppercase together with deviated spelling are also rare. Function words, too, appear scarcely. The excerpts below illustrate some of these:

- (43) *Well, the granddaddy dream of theoretical physics for nearly a century was and remains the unified field theory, also known as the Theory of Everything (ToE).* (Appendix C, 5.)
- (44) *Find a DIY broker or advisor who can accept for your exact country of residency* (Appendix C, 21.)
- (45) *the current level of rigor or standards expected for publications in that field and journal (i.e. the amount of evidence, the type of techniques, the type of analysis. etc used in the field)*

- (46) *Newton's equations allow us to plug in distance and mass and get g, also plug in g and mass and get d, and plug in g and d and get m.* (Appendix C, 45.)

The *theory of everything* in example (43) is abbreviated to *ToE* combining 2 uppercase and 1 lowercase letter standing for 2 lexical words and 1 function word. The unconventional spelling likely stems from the mistake on the writer's part who includes the full form of the physical theory written with uppercase initials of lexical words. Nevertheless, the theory is spelled in lowercase as represented while with capital letters it refers to a film about the physicist Stephen Hawking. In the example (44), the Abbreviation *DIY* stands for the VP *do it yourself*. The Abbreviation was classified as specialised vocabulary due to its interesting usage in combination with the noun *broker*, although it could also be considered general as it is widely used and the full form hardly ever replaces it. The Abbreviation is used as a premodifier, and so the VP behaves like a NP or AdjP similarly to example (36) in chapter 5.1.2. The clause is not followed by a period similarly to the excerpt (45) that does not start with a capital letter making it a distinct feature of CMC. The Abbreviation in this excerpt represents an indeterminate type of phrase, *i.e.*, which is a Latin Abbreviation used in formal written English standing for *id est* which translates to *that is* (OED). As the Abbreviation is used regularly and does not have an English equivalent (such as abbreviating *that is* into *t.s.*), it was analysed together with other Latin Abbreviations of similar nature. Since the Abbreviation refers to Latin words, it was not analysed in terms of phrase type. Moreover, it is one of the few instances of Abbreviations throughout the entire corpus where the initials are separated by periods. There are 5 instances of Latin Abbreviations in the Science corpus, while none in Gaming corpus nor in TV corpus making it a distinct feature of the Science register. The example (45) is also the only deviated sentence in terms of punctuation as it is written with a lowercase letter at the beginning and it is not followed by a comma as discussed in the previous chapters. Hence, the content in Science corpus is written mostly in standard, formal English unlike in the other 2 corpora. There are several one-word Abbreviations in the last example (46) that are used in physical / mathematical equations. They were analysed since they can be used in a sentence to stand for the words and syntactically used as sentence units such as objects. Therefore, the initial *d* underlined in the excerpt refers to *distance*. The Abbreviations of this type are fairly rare, as in the other 2 corpora, all one-word Abbreviations are spelled either with 2 letters or a letter together with a number making it another unique feature of Science corpus.

Other distinct findings include the below:

- (47) *In terms of the specifics, the best thing for non-Americans is to invest in the S&P500 ETF domiciled on the London or Irish stock exchanges.* (Appendix C, 23.)
- (48) *If a research team member, especially the first-author, involved in the project is gone or has left academia, it is sometimes very difficult to 'revive' the paper or make significant changes to the paper since they are often no longer willing to invest in additional effort (e.g. more experiments and analyses) to improve the paper*. (Appendix C, 31)
- (49) *LOL*. (Appendix C, 38.)
- (50) *It provides a personalized study plan, numerous projects for learners with a variety of proficiency levels, integration with JetBrains IDEs, and a community of over 500,000 learners who are always there for you.* (Appendix C, 48.)

The Abbreviation in the excerpt (47) consists of 2 letters, a sign and numbers. It stands for *Standard and Poor's 500*, an index used in connection with stock markets (Investopedia, 2023). Hence, it includes the initial letters, and the conjunction *and* written with the sign & followed by the number. It is the only Abbreviation in the entire corpus combining both a sign and a number. As can be seen, it premodifies the following Abbreviation, and so the Abbreviations are preceded by an article as together they act as a NP posing a unique set of features discussed in chapter 3.1.1. Similarly to the excerpt (45), the example (48) includes a Latin Abbreviation. The Abbreviation *e.g.* stands for *exempli gratia* (OED) meaning *for example*. A widely used formal written English feature fits within the overall structure of the Science corpus. Moreover, the sentence is complex as it consists of several clauses making it a suitable example of formal written English in general. Surprisingly, a highly informal CMC related vocabulary, (49) *LOL*, appears in this register. According to chapter 3.1.1, the Abbreviation can be both an Abbreviation or Acronym. When written in lowercase the initials are read as the individual words, and so these instances were deemed Acronyms while uppercase letter cases were considered Abbreviations. The initials stand for the VP *laughing out loud*, and the phrase is used by users when they find some topic or other people's post or comment amusing. It is also interesting to note that the Abbreviation is followed by a period and so it forms a clause on its own. The last example underlined stands for the name of the product *Integrated Development Environment* (JetBrains 2023). Similarly to the example (48), the sentence is quite complex and without mistakes. The Abbreviated NP acts as a noun as it incorporates the suffix *-s* for plural form.

5.2 Acronyms

The second type of Initialisms, Acronyms, are scarce in the corpus as opposed to the first type. There are 36 cases of Acronyms in total with 16 appearing in the TV corpus, 6 in Gaming corpus and 14 in Science corpus. They are listed in Appendix A: excerpts 41.–56., Appendix B: 55.–60., and Appendix C: 54.–67. Similarly to Abbreviations, the features that were studied are the number of words the Acronym is formed from, any deviations of spelling, the inclusion and exclusion of function words, the phrase type and the spelling related to capital and lowercase letters.

The categorisation of the excerpts copied that of Abbreviations, and so the Table 5 below lists the number of excerpts in each category.

Table 5 Number of Occurrences of Acronyms

Register	Category	Number of Occurrences
TV corpus	general vocabulary	8
	CMC related vocabulary	7
	register related vocabulary	1
	specialized vocabulary	0
Subtotal		**16**
Gaming corpus	general vocabulary	1
	CMC related vocabulary	2
	register related vocabulary	3
	specialized vocabulary	0
Subtotal		**6**
Science corpus	general vocabulary	5
	CMC related vocabulary	3
	register related vocabulary	4
	specialized vocabulary	2
Subtotal		**14**

In both TV and Science corpus, general vocabulary is the most prominent, whereas in the Gaming corpus it is almost non-existent. The general vocabulary is mostly concerned with names of companies and organisations, Latin Acronyms and Acronyms related to a person's status. An example of CMC related vocabulary occurring in all 3 corpora is the Verb Phrase

(51) *lol*, or *laughing out loud*. As mentioned in the previous chapter, if written in uppercase, the Initialism was considered an Abbreviation, while in lowercase it resembles a regular word, and so it is likely pronounced as one since even the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary lists both pronunciations as an option. Register related vocabulary revolved around film and film related names, games and game related names, and names of scientific phenomena respectively. There was no specialized vocabulary in the first 2 corpora, while the third corpus included the name of a disease.

Since the number of Acronyms is quite low and their form and features are similar to those of Abbreviations, the 3 registers shall be analysed together with each corpus displaying the most common and the most unique words. The Structure of the analysed Acronyms can be seen in the following Table:

Table 6 Structure of Acronyms in the Corpora

Criterion		**Number of Occurrences in the TV Corpus**	**Number of Occurrences in the Gaming Corpus**	**Number of Occurrences in the Science Corpus**
Number of Words	1	6	1	2
	2	4	0	1
	3 and more	6	5	11
Type of Phrase	Noun Phrase	3	3	10
	Verb Phrase	5	1	1
	Adjective Phrase	3	0	1
	Adverb Phrase	0	1	0
	Prepositional Phrase	1	0	0
	other or indeterminate	4	1	2
Spelling	uppercase letters	1	3	9
	lowercase letters	10	3	3
	Combination	5	0	2
Function Word	Included	5	3	2
	excluded	1	0	3
Deviated Spelling		10	1	6

Firstly, in the TV corpus the typical Acronym is the previously mentioned *lol* such as in the sentence (52) *but now I love that part lol in a weird way* (Appendix A, 53.) which appears 4 times. It consists of a VP written in lowercase including initials of 3 words with the function word included. The clause starts with a lowercase letter and there is no period, a typical feature of CMC recurring across the entire corpus. Moreover, it starts with the conjunction *but* which usually appears between clauses rather than at the beginning to signal contrast which indicates that there is an ellipsis of the preceding clause. Hence, the clause needs context to be understood. The other most occurring type is included in the example (53) *The Destroyer, Claire Voyant, the original Human Torch, the Blonde Phantom, Miss America, ect* [etc.] (Appendix A, 46.) in which the Acronym *etc*.is written with a spelling error, i.e., a feature of spoken language. The Acronym is rather a feature of formal written language. It stands for the two-word Latin phrase *et cetera* which means *and so forth* (MWD). Since the Initialism is pronounced as the words it stands for it is considered an Acronym. There are 4 cases of the Acronym in the TV corpus, and it is categorised as general vocabulary.

Prepositional and Noun Phrases appear scarcely in the TV corpus with (54) *for most ppl who love the books the 4th movie is worse not by a bit but MILES.*.(Appendix A, 52.) being one of the few NPs. It consists of 1 word, *people*, which is also frequent in the register. It is written with 3 letters, simply excluding the vowels the word contains to achieve brevity. Similarly to the example (53), it is read as the word it stands for. An intriguing Acronym in the form of a NP that is also the only Acronym written in capital letters is (55) *Instead of circling around Agent Carter before SHIELD, they should have worked in Director Carter building SHIELD*. (Appendix A, 47.) It is a register related vocabulary as it stands for an organization in the previously mentioned fictional world of *MCU*. The Acronym's full form is *Strategic Homeland Intervention, Enforcement and Logistics Division* (Marvel 2023). It is the longest Acronym standing for 7 words and the only Acronym in the TV corpus excluding a function word (*and*). An interesting feature of the Acronym is that it is spelled as an existing word, *shield*, which is a common feature of Acronyms standing for names of companies etc. as explained in chapter 3.1.2. Since the name is fictional, it is obvious it was purposefully made to fit the initials as even the meaning of the word itself corresponds to the intended meaning behind the organisation. The other NP is also an interesting Acronym denoting a title of a person. In the example (56) *Not surprisingly, with that foundation much of the humor in the early years of the show came from situations in which the landlord (Mr. Roper) would almost catch Jack (who*

was portrayed as a goodhearted but girl-crazy cad who was, ironically, super-heterosexual) in circumstances that would prove he was straight. (Appendix A, 43.) the Acronym stands for 1 word only, *mister,* although it has an alternate spelling of 2 letters which is in this case purely conventional as there does not seem to be any reason for it. Moreover, it is spelled in a combination of upper and lowercase, and it includes a period which is rare for any Initialism throughout the entire corpus. Furthermore, the sentence has a complex structure unlike some of the previous ones. Similarly, the Acronym *Sr* in the example (57) *They wholly omitted Dobby and more inportantly [importantly] Winky and her part with Barty Crouch Sr and Jr.* (Appendix A, 54.) consists of 1 word, *senior*, and 2 letters. In contrast to the previous example, there is no period at the end of the Acronym. Both words are part of the general vocabulary.

Secondly, the Gaming corpus contains little Acronymy. Most Acronyms consist of 3 or 4 words and denote a NP. Half of them are written in uppercase and half in lowercase and there rarely is alternation in spelling. The Acronym in (57) *Am more interested in the future and ZOA P2E Game is definitely the future of gaming and passive income.* (Appendix B, 57.) denotes a name of the game *Zone of Avoidance*. It is a NP written in uppercase which includes a function word in the initials. Another NP is included in the excerpt (58) *I prefer DS2's RIGs over CP's COREs*. (Appendix B, 59.). The Acronym *CORE* stands for *Cranial Optical Recording Engine,* an item used in the previously mentioned game *The Callisto Protocol* (The Callisto Protocol Wiki, 2023). It is an Acronym consisting of 4 words, and similarly to excerpt (55) it deliberately forms an existing word. Furthermore, it behaves as a noun as it takes on the plural form. Both examples are considered register related vocabulary. The Adverb Phrase in (59) *I need to get this game asap* (Appendix B, 56.) stands for the 4 words *as soon as possible* and as mentioned in chapter 3.1.1 when written in lowercase, it is considered an Acronym as it is read as a word. It is an instance of CMC related vocabulary and, unlike the Acronym *lol*, it appears only once in the entire corpus. The only one-word Acronym, and also the only general vocabulary, is *vs* (*versus*) in the clause (60) *Have villagers vs Bandits* (Appendix B, 55.). It is a preposition that abbreviates to 2 letters making it the only deviated spelling in the Gaming corpus, and comparingly to excerpts (56) and (57) the reason is purely conventional. It was determined to be an Acronym based on its pronunciation as a full form word.

Thirdly, in the Science corpus longer Noun Phrases consisting of 3 or more letters written in capital letters prevail. And so, the NP in (61) *There are also several resources available that can help researchers identify predatory journals, including the "Think. Check. Submit." initiative, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and the Committee on Publication*

Ethics (COPE). (Appendix C, 62.) consists of 4 words, includes the function word *on* and is written in capital letters. It is spelled as an existing word in accordance with some other already mentioned Acronyms. The example (62) *Some years I don't even think about NSBE, so it's not necessarily a continuous function.* (Appendix C, 54.) includes a shortened and official name for the *National Society of Black Engineers*. Contrarily to the previous example it does not include the function word (*of*) in its initials. The Initialism may seem to form an Abbreviation, nonetheless its official pronunciation is [nezbiː] (UNT Student Activities, 2023). Therefore, it is pronounced as a word since the vowel *e* is added between the consonants *n* and *s* to fit the phonological rules of English as explained in chapter 3.1.2. Both Acronyms are part of the general vocabulary. The longest word count in a Science register Acronym is presented in (63) *CRISPR gene editing: CRISPR-Cas9 is a revolutionary gene editing technology that allows scientists to make precise, targeted changes to DNA sequences.* (Appendix C, 55.) with 6 words, *clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats* (MWD), written in capital letters. The word is part of the register related vocabulary, and surprisingly it appears twice in different posts that discuss scientific advancements. An instance of specialized vocabulary is the Acronym in (64) *mRNA vaccines: mRNA vaccines, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, represent a breakthrough in vaccine technology.* (Appendix C, 57.). The Acronym denotes the words *coronavirus disease 19 / nineteen,* and it is quite unique as it includes the first 2 letters of the 2 words forming the Compound *coronavirus* together with an initial of the other word, and a number making it a deviated spelling. As mentioned in chapter 3.1.2, the Acronyms are sometimes formed in this way to be pronounceable as words. The Acronym was not categorised as a combination of Acronymy and Compounding since it does not form a Compound, it is simply an Acronym made from a Compound. An interesting kind of Acronym poses the example (65) *U got it verry [very] right,,* (Appendix C, 64.) in which the pronoun *you* shortens into its last letter instead of the initial. Chapter 3.1.2 mentions the omission of an initial in favour of another letter to fit within the phonological restrictions, and in this case, the letter *u* is surely chosen for its pronunciation matching the pronoun itself. It is a CMC related Acronym as it can be used for example in chatting, the clause includes an error and ellipsis as a person needs to know context in order to decipher what *it* means. An instance of a shortened curse word, and a CMC related vocabulary, is (66) *Those old scholars were right, we are far behind in science then they were and NASA and media are big fkg liars.* (Appendix C, 67.) in which the Acronym *fkg* stands for the AdjP *fucking*. In a similar fashion to some of the previous examples, more than the initial letter is used.

5.3 Clipping

The third major Word-Formation Process, Clipping, is fairly productive in the corpus with 51 occurrences. The TV corpus includes 15 Clippings (Appendix A: 57.–71.), Gaming corpus consists of 20 Clippings (Appendix B: 61.–80.), and Science corpus has 16 excerpts (Appendix C: 68.–83.) employing the process of Clipping. The study of formation of Clippings was interested in whether the process employed is Front Clipping (F), Back Clipping (B) or both (FB), and possibly if the process included Phrase Clipping (PC). Furthermore, the interest lied in the number of syllables (S) the word retained, the number of syllables the word originally had (OS), and the phrase type (even though Clippings rarely incorporate more than 1 word as bare heads can too be considered a phrase) or word class in correspondence with Initialisms. Some Clippings can be written with a deviated spelling, which was included in the analysis as well ("alternate spelling").

Since the words created through the Word-Formation Process of Clipping are simpler in their nature, they are further divided into only 3 categories that are similar to Initialisms. General vocabulary refers to words unlikely used to achieve brevity as they are words used in everyday language without their longer version being in use together with words denoting the official names of companies, organizations, and other things. Register related vocabulary groups words that are likely used for brevity but are also part of the slang related to either film industry, gaming or science / education. Other vocabulary refers to words that are generally used to achieve brevity regardless of the topic. These may include some general teenage slang and other clipped words used on the internet or in other fields. Similarly to Initialisms, some Clippings could be classified in differently, and were classified into categories the author considered the most appropriate. The Table 7 below shows the categorised excerpts from each register:

Table 7 Number of Occurrences of Clippings

Register	Category	Number of Occurrences
TV corpus	general vocabulary	4
	register related vocabulary	4
	other vocabulary	7
Subtotal		**15**
Gaming corpus	general vocabulary	2
	register related vocabulary	5
	other vocabulary	13

Subtotal		**20**
Science corpus	general vocabulary	2
	register related vocabulary	6
	other vocabulary	8
Subtotal		**16**

A general vocabulary in both TV corpus and Gaming corpus is the NP (67) *fan* discussed in chapter 3.2 as a clipped form that completely replaced the original form *fanatic* as well as changed its meaning. In Science corpus, the general vocabulary is related to the internet and company names, and so in the example (68) *My advice would go to a course of cisco netacademy* (Appendix C, 81.) the Clipping stands for *San Francisco* (Cisco, 2017). There are a few register related vocabulary in the TV corpus containing words denoting shortened names of characters, and a film industry related item. Gaming Corpus contains mainly names for certain game components, while Science corpus contains primarily education related terms. Other vocabulary in the corpora is mostly related to shortening of conjunctions, terms of address, and technology related terms. Hence, for example in both TV and Gaming corpora the term of address (69) *bro* appears in various alternate spellings, and in both Gaming and Science corpus, (70) *app*, the shortened form of the technical term *application*, appears.

5.3.1 Space Related to Television Series

The TV corpus contains the least phenomena in relation to Clipping with 15 occurrences. Chapter 5.3 describes the parameters analysed regarding Clipping and the summary of the parameters with the number of occurrences can be seen in the Table 8 below:

Table 8 Structure of Clippings in TV Corpus

Criterion		**Number of Occurrences**
Type of Clipping	Front Clipping	1
	Back Clipping	13
	Combination	1
Number of Syllables of the Clipping	1 syllable	10
	2 syllables	5
	3 and more syllables	0
Original Number of Syllables	2 syllables	4
	3 syllables	6

	4 or more syllables	5
Type of Phrase	Noun Phrase	8
	Verb Phrase	1
	Adjective Phrase	2
	Adverb Phrase	2
	Prepositional Phrase	0
	other	2
Phrase Clipping		4
Deviated Spelling		6

Back Clipping of Noun Phrases prevails in the TV corpus with words usually retaining 1 syllable corresponding to the information highlighted in chapter 3.2. The number of original syllables varies from 2 to 6 with 3 original syllables being the prevalent ones. The example (71) *And yeah, what he did to Dru was worse - this one just haunts me for some reason, lol.* (Appendix A, 58.) includes a name of the character *Drusilla* shortened from 3 syllables to 1 through Back Clipping. The Clipping is categorised as register related vocabulary since a person needs to know the TV series *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* to know who the unofficial shortened version of the character name refers to. Another shortened NP is the excerpt (72) *Bring it in bruv!* (Appendix A, 66.) in which the term of address *brother* shortened into *bro* and is written in an alternate spelling *bruv* mimicking a non-standard pronunciation. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the NP appears in the second corpus as well. The following examples serve to illustrate some unique kinds of Clippings as well as some CMC features:

- (73) *as for the strength and durability thing, it's true that pretty much all supes have strength and durability heightened.* (Appendix A, 60.)
- (74) *'nuff said.* (Appendix A, 63.)
- (75) *Sure, France is more "woke" than Spanish-speaking countries, but people act like the only people who exist in France are women and gay men.* (Appendix A, 65.)
- (76) *There legit isn't even a word for 'it'!* (Appendix A, 67.)
- (77) *It's funny cuz Voldemort has his own moment like this from the Deathly Hallows.* (Appendix A, 69.)

In the excerpt (73), the residue *supe(s)* stands for the Adjective Phrase *super-abled* referring to people with superpowers on the TV show The Boys (The Boys Wiki, 2023). The word is a Phrase Clipping since it was originally a Compound from which 1 part was clipped (as explained in chapter 3.2). Moreover, the word seems to be primarily used in the plural form. It was categorised as general vocabulary even though it refers to a specific term used in the TV register since it was not used for brevity, as it is a name for the superheroes used in the shortened way rather than in the full form. The sentence starts with a letter written in lowercase which might stem from both the writer's desire to save time or the likelihood of errors to appear in CMC. The word *thing* referring to something previously said is another informal spoken feature of the excerpt. The only instance of a pronoun is *'nuff* in (74) employing Front Clipping as its original structure is *enough*. The Clipping uses alternate spelling that reflects its non-standard pronunciation. The clause consists of only 2 words using ellipsis, a feature of spoken language, as the sentence would possibly be phrased in this way: *I have said enough.* The example (75) includes the Clipping *woke* which is formed from the VP *woken up* and, as described in chapter 3.2, it is a word that changed its original meaning since it shifted from past participle of *wake up* referring to "to cease sleeping" to the current meaning "aware of and actively attentive to important societal facts and issues" (MWD). The Clipping is written in inverted commas which might imply that its usage is not fully incorporated in everyday language. The only Adverb Phrase is the Clipping *legit* in the excerpt (76) clipped from the five-syllable *legitimately* through Back Clipping. Similarly to examples (74) and (75), it is a slang word used in colloquial English. The only example of a combination of Front and Back Clipping is the excerpt (77), where *cuz* stands for the conjunction *because*. Correspondingly to the instance (74), the Clipping is alternatively spelled to reflect the non-standard pronunciation.

5.3.2 Space Related to The World of Videogames

The Gaming corpus includes 20 excerpts of Clippings making it the largest corpus related to Clipping. The structure of the Clippings is highlighted in the following Table:

Table 9 Structure of Clippings in Gaming Corpus

Criterion		**Number of Occurrences**
Type of Clipping	Front Clipping	2
	Back Clipping	17
	Combination	1
	1 syllable	13

Number of Syllables of the Clipping	2 syllables	7
	3 and more syllables	0
Original Number of Syllables	2 syllables	5
	3 syllables	4
	4 or more syllables	11
Type of Phrase	Noun Phrase	16
	Verb Phrase	1
	Adjective Phrase	2
	Adverb Phrase	0
	Prepositional Phrase	0
	other	1
Phrase Clipping		1
Deviated Spelling		6

Similarly to the Space related to Television Series, the most productive type is Back Clipping of Noun Phrases. The word most often retains 1 syllable from the original 4 or more syllables. Thus, a prototypical type of Clipping is the example (78) *But yeah, Medieval 2 is amazing, and with mods, it can become basically anything.* (Appendix B, 76.) in which the five-syllable NP *modification* shortens through Back Clipping to the one-syllable *mod*. As can be seen, the clipped word behaves in the same way as its unclipped counterpart incorporating plural suffix *-s* in its structure. Clippings retaining 2 syllables are also quite common with for example (79) *Basically you get hit in like 13 hit combos by 8 different dudes.* (Appendix B, 69.) including the residue of the NP *combination* consisting originally of 4 syllables being back-clipped to 2 syllables *comb(o)* taking on the plural form similarly to the previous example. Furthermore, the letter *-o* is added at the end of the word possibly for easier pronunciation categorizing the word as deviated spelling. The words are classified as register related vocabulary since the former refers to additional game content that can be added to improve the game while the latter relates to an in-game function. Moreover, both sentences contain informal or slang vocabulary such as *yeah* or *dude*, a feature of informal spoken English relating to CMC. There are some unusual phrase types and types of clipping as well as other interesting features of Clipping highlighted by the following examples:

- (80) *This company has made it possible for players to either organize their own tournaments with entry fees or participate in ones where they get to farm crypto and compete for NFTs.* (Appendix B, 64.)
- (81) *BRUH!!!* (Appendix B, 68.)
- (82) *DS1 will always be my most fav horror imo* (Appendix B, 71.)
- (83) *In the game Jedi:Fallen Order, the character's HP is not only located at a small bar at the bottom of the screen, but is also indicated by a series of lights on the back of the character's droid, who sits on his back.* (Appendix B, 72.)
- (84) *My son was young when we co op-ed this game.* (Appendix B, 79.)

In the excerpt (80), the clipped NP *crypto* retained 2 of the 5 original syllables since its full form is the Compound *cryptocurrency*, and it is the only example of Phrase Clipping in the Gaming corpus. Similarly to the TV corpus, the Clipping of the term of address *brother* appears as in the excerpt (81). Interestingly, it is spelled with an *h* at the end instead of a *v* like in the previous chapter indicating there is no spelling convention of the colloquial term. The Clipping appears several times in different posts in the Space related to The World of Videogames suggesting that the users are a close-knit community of mostly males discussing the games. The Clipping is spelled all in uppercase letters followed by 3 exclamation marks mimicking a raised voice and emphasis that would appear in spoken language. The Clipping of *favourite* in (82) is one of the few Adjective Phrases in the register. It retained 1 syllable out of 3, and correspondingly to most of the Clippings, it is highly informal. One of the 2 Front Clippings in the register is the example (83) where *droid* is clipped from *android*. All of the vocabulary is categorised as other vocabulary, and so it was used to make the message concise. A surprising occurrence is the Clipping *co op* in the excerpt (84). It is the only VP in the Gaming corpus with VP Clipping being rare in general. The full form of *co op* is *cooperate*, and it is part of the register related vocabulary as it is unique and related to the genre of cooperative games. The Clipping is written as 2 separate words with no obvious reason and takes on the Affixation suffix *-ed* for past tense.

5.3.3 Topic Related to Scientific Research

There are 16 Clippings in the Science corpus, and as shown in Table 10 below, the most common type is a Noun Phrase formed through Back Clipping retaining 1 syllable.

Table 10 Structure of Clippings in Science Corpus

Criterion		Number of Occurrences
Type of Clipping	Front Clipping	2
	Back Clipping	13
	Combination	1
Number of Syllables of the Clipping	1 syllable	11
	2 syllables	3
	3 and more syllables	2
Original Number of Syllables	2 syllables	0
	3 syllables	4
	4 or more syllables	12
Type of Phrase	Noun Phrase	13
	Verb Phrase	0
	Adjective Phrase	3
	Adverb Phrase	0
	Prepositional Phrase	0
	other	0
Phrase Clipping		2
Deviated Spelling		0

The excerpt (85) *My besties in college, aside from my frat brothers were all extraordinary.* (Appendix C, 69.) includes a one-syllable NP *frat* back-clipped from the original four-syllable *fraternity* categorised as register related vocabulary referring to a university student organization. The NP is used to premodify the noun brothers. An instance of the other vocabulary category is included in (86) *I am usually annoyed by Quora ads that masquerade as questions, but I a m a huge fan of JetBrains, so upvoting.* (Appendix C, 83). The Clipping *ad* derived from *advertisement* is a back-clipped one-syllable NP as well. It takes on the plural suffix *-s* illustrating the fact that clipped nouns still behave as nouns. The examples below are listed to highlight some unusual findings and features.

- (87) *One of my closest friends basically wrote all of the video driver kernel stuff for Android, and I stood up at the wedding of a dean at Georgia Tech.* (Appendix C, 70.)

- (88) *I was doing research in inorganic Chemistry when I was an undergrad, I met very few black grad students or PhD students* (Appendix C, 72)
- (89) *The saddest thing I saw once was one brilliant black young man who wanted to get out of the "hood" by joining the militar[y] and tried to get an engineering degree, but he was made fun of online by his "friends"*. (Appendix C, 74.)
- (90) *admin* (Appendix C, 76.)

The only combination of Front and Back Clipping and one of the 2 Phrase Clippings is the example (87) where *Institute of Technology* was clipped into the NP *Tech* only. The reason for the Phrase Clipping possibly stems from the fact that the half-unclipped version *Institute of Tech* clashes in terms of formality of the language. An instance of a clipped AdjP is *grad* in the excerpt (88) resulting from *graduate* premodifying the noun *students*. Both Clippings are classified as register related vocabulary connected with education. In (89) the NP *neighbourhood* was front-clipped to *hood*. The Clipping, similarly to the others listed, is informal, and as highlighted by the inverted commas, the writer considers it colloquial as well and probably does not use it often. The last example, (90) *admin*, is a Clipping retaining 2 syllables and it originates in the five-syllable *administrator*. Interestingly, there is no capital letter nor a period. However, it is not a feature of nonstandard language as the word is part of a list of points reasoning why a professor does not have time for their student.

5.4 Combinations

There are 15 combinations in the TV corpus (Appendix A, 72.–86.), 7 in the Gaming corpus (Appendix B, 81.–87.), and 11 in the Science corpus (Appendix C, 84.–94.) making it 33 in total. They are listed in accordance with the rest of the corpus, i.e. starting with Abbreviations combined with something, followed by Acronyms, and Clipping. There are 2 cases of combination of 3 processes that are listed last in the Appendices.

The minor processes the major ones combined with are Compounding and Derivation. The analysis of Compounds consisted of determining the number of words (W) the Compound stands for, the type of word classes employed (in which the abbreviation corresponds to phrases e.g., an abbreviation of a Noun Phrase is NP, and so the abbreviation for noun is N, etc.), the type of Compound denoted by the head (see chapter 4.1), and the spelling of the Compound if written not as 1 word but as a hyphenated Compound (HC) or as separate words (SC). Derivation was judged based on prefixation (PF) vs suffixation (SF), and the original word class

vs the word class the word changed into if possible to apply. As the minor Word-Formation Processes themselves are not the object of the analysis their form shall be only briefly discussed in relation to the combinations.

It is important to note that Abbreviations made from Compounds were treated as Abbreviations only (some of them highlighted in chapter 5.1), and Phrase Clippings simply as Clippings (see chapter 5.3). The reason lies in the fact that these 2 types are Abbreviations or Clippings that are formed from existing Compounds, whereas a combination of Abbreviation and Compounding, and Clipping and Compounding form the word together. In other words, the interest lies in the formation of the immediate word in question not in the creation of words that form the word.

The Table 11 lists the combinations alphabetically as they appear in the Appendices:

Table 11 Combinations of Word-Formation Processes

Type of Combination	Number of Occurrences in the TV Corpus	Number of Occurrences in the Gaming Corpus	Number of Occurrences in the Science Corpus
Abbreviation + Compounding	6	4	7
Abbreviation + Derivation	2	0	0
Acronym + Compounding	0	1	1
Clipping + Compounding	0	0	1
Clipping + Derivation	7	1	1
Clipping + Abbreviation + Compounding	0	1	1
TOTAL	**15**	**7**	**11**

As apparent from the Table above, the most prominent combination of Word-Formation processes is Abbreviations combined with Compounding. It is also the only combination that appears throughout the entire corpus. An example of a frequently appearing Abbreviation combined with Compounding that occurs in all 3 registers is (91) *TV series / show*. It combines the previously mentioned Abbreviation *TV* (*television*) with another noun *series* or *show*. The Compound is written as 2 separate words, and according to the categorisation from the previous

chapters it falls within general vocabulary. The example (92) *On the other hand, a Korean drama, also known as a K-drama, specifically refers to a scripted television series that tells a fictional story in a dramatic format.* (Appendix A, 74.) from the TV corpus includes register related vocabulary combining the 2 aforementioned processes. In the example, the one-letter Abbreviation *k* referring to the adjective *Korean* forms a hyphenated Compound with the noun *drama* making it a distinct NP referring to a subgenre of television series and films. The 2 following excerpts are from the Gaming corpus, and they both denote register related vocabulary. In the example (93) *Sony fears the rapid growth of Game Pass and have proved, through their new PS Plus tiers, that they cannot match it.* (Appendix B, 81.) the Abbreviation of the Compound *PlayStation* forms a Compound *PS Plus* written as separate words combining 2 nouns to form a name of a service that is offered on the device. The example (94) *Pay-to-Earn eSport Tournaments* (Appendix B, 82.) is similar in nature to the example (92) as it combines the letter *e* referring to the adjective *electronic* and the noun *sport* to form a Compound *eSport* referring to a genre of online games. It is one of the few words of this combination written as 1 word, and both examples, (94) and (92), are similar in nature to the word *email* / *e-mail* discussed in chapter 3.1.1. The clause is missing a period, and it includes ellipsis, as it is an answer to the topical question mimicking spoken language. The excerpt (95) *With chatGPD [chatGPT] you could learn anything.* (Appendix C, 90.) is a Science corpus register related vocabulary written with an error. Interestingly, the word itself incorporates the Abbreviation at the end contrarily to the other examples. The Abbreviation stands for the NP *Generative Pre-trained Transformer* (UD) that combines with the noun *chat* to form the compounded *ChatGPT*. All the aforementioned examples stand for Compound Nouns as they are headed by nouns. The only Compound Adjective in this category is the excerpt (96) *I was raised near the US-Canadian border (New York) so I did appreciate your humor, but ironic idioms don't translate well ;)* (Appendix C, 87.) in which the Abbreviated NP *US* combines with the adjective *Canadian* to form a hyphenated Compound falling within the general vocabulary. Moreover, it contains one of the few examples of emoticons (with the other 2 highlighted in chapter 1.1). The semicolon and round bracket form an icon resembling a winking face.

The other combinations appear quite scarcely with Clipping combined with Derivation being the only more prominent one. Nevertheless, it is due to the word (97) *movie* appearing 6 times in the TV corpus. As mentioned in chapter 3.2, the word was originally *moving picture* but it became a colloquialism with the longer version no longer in use, making it part of the general

vocabulary that was not used for brevity. Nevertheless, there are some other interesting instances of Clipping + Derivation category as well as other minor categories, and these are listed below in accordance with the order of the combinations listed in the Table 11.

- (98) *The rest of the Avengers were new to me pre-MCU though.* (Appendix A, 79.)
- (99) *Already, they own id Software, makers of Doom, Wolfenstein and they own Halo.* (Appendix B, 85.)
- (100) *Work on projects that can strengthen your GitHub profile.* (Appendix C, 91.)
- (101) *Yes, you can use monday.com | A new way of working to manage all your projects, but you can also use it as a CRM, to manage your ad campaigns, track bugs, manage customer projects, and to manage video production.* (Appendix C, 92.)

The example (98) is a rare type combining Abbreviation and Derivation. It is a register related word from the TV corpus with the previously mentioned *MCU* standing for *Marvel Cinematic Universe* combining with the prefix *-pre* meaning *before* to form the NP *pre-MCU*. The examples (99) and (100) are both a combination of Acronymy and Compounding. The first is a general vocabulary in the Gaming corpus related to a name of a company which makes video games. The Acronym *id* written in lowercase stands for *in demand* and is pronounced as a word (Quake Wiki, 2023). The Acronym combines with the noun *software* to form a Noun Compound written as separate words. The second word is another company name originating in the Science corpus. It is formed from the Acronym *git* which is a tool used in computing meaning *global information tracker* (Initial Commit, 2020). It combines with the noun *hub* to create a Noun Compound consisting of 2 words written as 1. The only example of Clipping combined with Compounding is the excerpt (101) in which the clipped noun *advertisement* and the noun *campaign* combine to a Noun Compound written as separate words.

- (102) *Using the original fandom to generate buzz about how cool these characters were.* (Appendix A, 82.)
- (103) *And all of that is without even getting into the game's massive modding community.* (Appendix B, 86.)
- (104) *My besties in college, aside from my frat brothers were all extraordinary.* (Appendix C, 93.)

The 3 following examples represent a combination of Clipping and Derivation from TV, Gaming and Science respectively. In the sentence (102), the word combines the previously mentioned *fanatic* back-clipped into *fan* together with the suffix *-dom* without changing its class. The derivational affix serves to change the meaning of the noun from denoting *a person* to denoting *a group of people*. An interesting type of Gaming register related vocabulary represents the excerpt (103), in which the previously mentioned *mod* clipped from *modification* combines with the derivational suffix *-ing* in order to change the class of the noun to an adjective modifying the noun *community*. Hence, in this instance a typical Affixational suffix is used differently than to form a tense of verbs. The word *bestie(s)* in the example (104) combines the clipped phrase *best friend* together with the derivational suffix *-ie* to change the class of the adjective *best* to a noun to denote the phrase's original meaning. All of these words are colloquial. According to the chapter 3.2, this subtype of Clipping can be called an Embellished Clipping.

- (106) *The characters are one note, and the production and acting feel like a Star Wars B-movie*. (Appendix B, 87.)
- (105) *mRNA vaccines: mRNA vaccines, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, represent a breakthrough in vaccine technology*. (Appendix C, 94.)

The last 2 examples represent a combination of Clipping, Abbreviation and Compounding. The example (106) comes from the Gaming corpus although by its nature it fits well within the TV register. The full form of the word is *low-budget movie* with *low-budget* being phrase-clipped into *budget* and abbreviated into *b*. The abbreviation is then combined with *movie* to form a Noun Compound. Moreover, as mentioned, the word *movie* itself combines Clipping and Derivation, nonetheless, as mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, when it comes to Compounds, only the processes of the word in question were analysed, not the formation of 1 of the words it is combined from. In the sentence (105), the general vocabulary from the Science corpus denotes a name of a company. It combines clipped adjectives *biopharmaceutical* and *technology* together with the abbreviated adjective *new* into the Noun Compound *bio(pharmaceutical)n(ew)tech(nology)*.

5.5 Indeterminate Cases

There are 33 excerpts that could not be determined. These could be divided into 2 kinds with the issues briefly discussed in the theoretical part. The first issue is recognizing some

Abbreviations from Acronyms and vice versa, since when they can be pronounced as both letter by letter or as a word, the only way to differentiate them is through convention. Those Initialisms that do not have a conventionally recognized pronunciation were listed as indeterminate. The second issue lies in the contradictory opinions of linguists on how to differentiate Clipping Compounds and Clipping combined with Compounding from Blending. Hence, these cases were also deemed indeterminate, and as stated in chapter 3.2, a decision shall be made on how to categorize them. Similarly to Compounding and Derivation in the previous chapter, Blending on its own is not of concern to the analysis, and since the criteria of determining Blends practically mirrored that of Clipping, it shall only be briefly discussed in relation to the analysed excerpts.

There are 8 indeterminate Initialisms in the TV corpus (Appendix A, 87.–94.), 6 cases in the Gaming corpus (Appendix B, 88.–93.), and 1 case in the Science corpus (Appendix C, 95.). Based on the theory it was determined that an Initialism that is possible to be pronounced as a word, i.e. includes a vowel between consonants is likely an Acronym. Therefore, all indeterminate cases dubbed Acronym / Abbreviation are likely Acronyms, for example (106) *Dead Space's HUD is literally integrated into his suit.* (Appendix B, 89.) is spelled with a vowel in the middle, and so it can be pronounced as a word. Out of the 16 indeterminate cases there is only one that is more likely an Abbreviation, and that is (107) *In the first 2 parts, you can see RH as a powerful, calm n a very wise Dumbledore.* (Appendix A, 87.). Since the Initialism is spelled as 1 consonant, and it is possibly pronounced [en] it should be an Abbreviation. Nevertheless, it is possible people would simply pronounce it as *and* which is the word it stands for similarly to some other acronyms that are spelled with one or several consonants but pronounced as words such as example (55) *ppl* in chapter 5.2. Furthermore, the Initialism does not employ the initial letter, and so it might not be an Initialism at all, although as mentioned in chapter 3.1.2 an initial can be sometimes completely omitted for the sake of pronunciation.

There are 3 indeterminate cases of Clipping Compounds vs Blending in the TV corpus (Appendix A, 95.–97.), 5 in the Gaming corpus (Appendix B, 94.–98.), and 1 in the Science corpus (Appendix C, 96.). They are mostly related to names of companies and genres. The example (108) *I think that it can be successfully argued to be the best Sci-Fi TV show ever done.* (Appendix A, 95.) includes a genre of films, TV series or books *sci-fi* which is either a Clipping of the Compound *science fiction* or Blending of the 2 words. Another example is (109) *Sony is trying in every way to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision.*, a name of a company derived

from the words *microcomputer* and *software* (Britannica, 2023). As can be seen the genre has a synonym in its full form, and since Blending forms a word with new meaning (see chapter 4.2), a shortened word of this nature should be considered a Clipping Compound as it is only a shortened version of the original longer form. On the other hand, names of companies have a new meaning, and they are not interchangeably used with the full forms of the original words. Therefore, words of this kind are true Blends.

There are 3 cases of words that are either combinations of Clipping and Compounding, or Blending in the TV corpus (Appendix A, 98.–100.), 2 cases in the Gaming corpus (Appendix B, 99.–100.), and 3 in the Science corpus (Appendix C, 97.–99.). They are mostly related to names of companies or products, and slang related to Gaming or Cinema. Similarly to the previous type, the difference between those that should be considered Clipping + Compounding and those that are Blends lies in whether they can or cannot be replaced by their original full forms. Hence, the example (110) *All Buffy-verse vampires kill people, and I imagine that they're not opposed to torture (with not having souls and whatnot), but I don't know that any of them ever took as much perverse pleasure in their misdeeds as Angelus did.* (Appendix A, 98.) is a combination of Clipping and Compounding since *Buffy-verse* is a synonym for *Buffy universe* which is a slang word for an alternate fictional reality a TV series takes place in. Contrarily, the excerpt (111) *SciSpacy is a Python library built on the spaCy framework, specifically designed for scientific text processing.* contains a Blend which stands for a platform for looking up scientific texts named accordingly.

Moreover, there is 1 case of either a combination of Clipping and Abbreviation, or of Blending and Abbreviation. The excerpt (112) *mRNA vaccines: mRNA vaccines, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, represent a breakthrough in vaccine technology.* (Appendix C, 100.) contains the name of the company *Moderna* standing for *modified RNA* (Moderna, 2023). Based on the conclusions in the previous paragraphs, the name is a Blend of the adjective *modified* and the Abbreviation *RNA*.

6 Conclusion

As expected, Abbreviations are by far the most prevalent Word-Formation Process in the corpus with 147 cases distributed nearly equally among the registers. Register related vocabulary is the most prominent category of words in all 3 corpora, contrary to the initial estimation. In the TV corpus, a typical Abbreviation denotes a name of a film, series, or actor. Gaming corpus contains Abbreviations related to names of games and gaming slang. Science corpus is

concerned with vocabulary related to several different fields such as physics or finance, denoting names of companies and phenomena related to the fields. CMC related Abbreviations, usually Verb and Prepositional Phrases, appear scarcely in all registers, although, interestingly, the same phrases appear across all corpora. Specialized vocabulary depends purely on the topic at hand. All the aforementioned categories are used to achieve brevity in the discourse. On the other hand, general vocabulary across registers denotes official names of companies, organisations, and products together with words that gained general usage and, in some cases, completely replaced the unabbreviated original. Nevertheless, there are 37 cases of general vocabulary across corpora, and so most Abbreviations were truly used to shorten the content of the message. An interesting find lies in Latin Abbreviations that are highly prevalent in Science corpus differentiating its nature from the other 2 registers.

In general, the Abbreviations mostly denote Noun Phrases written in uppercase letters consisting of 2 or more words with function words likely included in the abbreviated form. Deviated spelling appears in circa one-third of the cases and is oftentimes related to the abbreviated word consisting of a Compound or of a noun with a derivational affix. Occasionally the Abbreviations are spelled in a quasi-phonetic form. Other phrases appear scarcely with Adverb Phrases being by far the least prominent with 1 case in the entire corpus. Abbreviating 1 word is unusual, although not completely absent, and in Science corpus, the Abbreviations consist of only 1 letter unlike in the rest of the registers where 2 or 3 letters are more common. Spelling in lowercase letters is fairly uncommon, possibly so that the Abbreviations are differentiated from Acronyms. Combination of upper and lowercase letters is not prominent and can oftentimes stem from the individual's decision to write the Abbreviation in such manner rather than from convention. The NP Abbreviations can act like nouns taking on plural and possessive suffixes (a feature that was already observed by several linguists), while NP, AdjP and VP Abbreviations can premodify nouns or other Abbreviations. Some Abbreviations are conventional while others, interestingly, need immediate context to be interpreted as they either do not have a standardised form (1 phrase can have several different abbreviated forms) or they stand for several different meanings. Surprisingly, some Abbreviations, especially those denoting Verb Phrases, can form sentences on their own. Abbreviations in which the initials are separated with periods are rare contrary to the general consensus. Similarly, Abbreviations including numbers are rare, and contrarily to the theory, the numbers usually stand for ordinal numbers (e.g. denoting a second instalment of a film or game).

Contrary to Abbreviations, Acronyms are the least appearing Word-Formation Process with 36 cases. The distribution of words within the categories is insignificant with such a small number of excerpts. Nevertheless, specialized vocabulary is almost non-existent, only including a name of a disease in the Science corpus. There are few cases of register related vocabulary similar in nature to that of Abbreviations. CMC related vocabulary copies that of Abbreviations in its nature. General vocabulary appears mainly in the TV and Science corpus that also corresponds to Abbreviations. A typical Acronym in the Gaming and Science registers consists of a Noun Phrase as opposed to the TV corpus where Verb Phrases are prevalent. The number of words an Acronym consists of is usually 3 or more with function words generally included rather than excluded. However, as Abbreviations can largely consist of only 2 words, the hypothesis is disproved as the number of words in a phrase greatly varies and there is no clear pattern except for the fact that Initialisms hardly ever shorten only 1 word unlike Clipping. The spelling of an Acronym differs greatly across the registers as in the TV corpus capital letters prevail in contrast to the Science corpus where lowercase is the most prominent while in the Gaming corpus the distribution is equal. Alternate spelling of an Acronym is quite common in the TV and Science corpora. An interesting feature of Acronyms is their structure which can oftentimes resemble an existing word, or contrarily a number or letter can substitute a word based on its pronunciation. Similarly to Abbreviations, Acronyms include Latin words. Periods appear scarcely with Acronyms incorporating Latin words or terms of address. Rarely, an Acronym takes on plural form or incorporates a number. Interestingly, some one-word Acronyms are spelled with either 2 letters stemming from convention or with 3 letters through exclusion of vowels from the full-form word.

Clipping consist of 51 cases making it a fairly productive Word-Formation Process. General vocabulary appears scarcely across the corpora mostly relating to names of companies, and some generally used words that usually do not exist in their unclipped version anymore. Register related vocabulary is not nearly as prominent as in Abbreviations, nevertheless their nature is similar as they refer to names of characters and games, while in the Science corpus, education related vocabulary is the most prominent. The last category of words, which differs from those of Initialisms, other vocabulary appears the most across all corpora. The shortened words include mostly conjunctions, terms of address, and technology related terms. A NP employing Back Clipping with the word or phrase retaining 1 syllable from the original 3 or more syllables is by far the most usual type of Clipping across all corpora which is consistent with the theoretical basis. Words retaining 2 syllables are also fairly common. Verb, Adjective,

and Adverb Phrases appear scarcely together with Front Clipping and combination of Front and Back Clipping. Thus, the initial estimate of Noun Phrases dominating over others in all processes proved correct. Nonetheless, Verb Phrases were not as prevalent since their distribution hardly outnumbers other phrases. Phrase Clipping is also scarce as well as deviated spelling. Similarly to Initialisms, a clipped word can take on plural form. Surprisingly, there is a case of a clipped VP that incorporates a past tense suffix which does not appear with Initialisms. Some Clippings do not have a fixed form, and so alternate spelling with the same Clipping across the posts can appear, and the spelling usually imitates the pronunciation (especially terms of address and conjunctions). Overall, Clipping forms words that are highly informal.

There are 33 words formed by several different combinations appearing in the entire corpus with Abbreviations in combination with Compounding being the most prominent type (and the only type appearing across registers). Other types include Abbreviations combined with Derivation, Acronyms combined with Compounding, and Clipping combined with Compounding or Derivation. There are also 2 cases of combination of Abbreviation with Clipping and Compounding. The words formed through combinations are mostly general and register related vocabulary. The compounded words are oftentimes hyphenated Compounds or are written as separate words and they almost exclusively denote Noun Compounds consisting of 2 words usually denoted by nouns and adjectives. Derivational affixes used in combination with the main Word-Formation processes are mostly prefixes with a few cases of suffixes that change the word class of the original word in circa half of the cases. The combined processes usually form colloquial vocabulary.

There are 33 indeterminate cases with 16 highlighting the issue of differentiating Abbreviations from Acronyms. Since the difference between the 2 types of Initialisms lies in pronunciation, Initialisms missing conventional pronunciation could not be determined. Nevertheless, the analysis determined 15 cases to likely categorize as Acronyms as they included vowels in their structure deeming them pronounceable. Hence, the category of Acronyms is possibly wider albeit still small as opposed to Abbreviating. The rest of the indeterminate excerpts highlighted the issue to recognize Clipping (Clipping Compounds, combination of Clipping and Compounding) from Blending. Consequently, the analysis determined words that cannot be replaced with their original forms as Blends since Blending creates new meaning of words, and so company names are usually formed through Blending. On the other hand, a word that can be

used synonymously with its original form is formed through Clipping (or combination of Clipping and Compounding) including names of genres and register or slang related words.

As illustrated, CMC related vocabulary is not prevalent at all in the entire corpus contrary to what the hypothesis stated. Nonetheless, there is a plethora of syntactic and lexical features of Electronic Discourse appearing in the corpus with most of them highlighted by the theory as being representative of the register. Several features of non-standard spoken language appear across the 3 corpora including ellipsis, errors, and improper punctuation (although rare in the Science register). Some features appear less often, such as curse words (nearly non-existent in the Science register), non-standard spelling of words, and informal words or slang. Surprisingly, emoticons appear rarely in the entire corpus with 3 cases altogether which might point to Quora being a website for people of all ages, and so such feature is uncommon unlike on social media mostly aimed at teenagers and young adults. Similarly, the so-called Leet Speak is nearly non-existent in the corpus with numbers usually representing ordinal numbers rather than words. An interesting new feature related to spoken mode is the use of periods and exclamation marks to highlight features of prosody that would be present in the spoken form. All in all, the non-standard and informal features are mostly present in the TV and Gaming corpus while the Science corpus is more formal and standard suggesting that a topic and identity of the interlocutors is crucial for the CMC features to flourish.

Resumé

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá slovotvornými procesy v anglickém jazyce, konkrétněji těmi procesy, které zkracují slova. Zkracování je analyzováno na jazyce používaném na internetu, tzv. elektronickém diskurzu neboli CMC (Computer Mediated Communication, tj. „počítačem zprostředkovaná komunikace“). Hlavními procesy k analýze jsou akronyma, zkratky a zkráceniny. Tyto procesy jsou spolu s dalšími, s kterými se kombinují v utváření slov, zkoumány na datech sesbíraných na webové stránce Quora. Toto fórum funguje na bázi kladení otázek a jejich zodpovězení. Tyto dotazy a odpovědi jsou sdíleny pomocí tzv. Space („prostor“) a Topic („téma“), aby se dostaly k podobně smýšlejícím uživatelům a docílilo se tak co nejlepší odpovědi či podnícení diskuse. Diplomová práce se skládá ze 2 částí, teoretické a praktické. Teoretická část má za cíl představit a vysvětlit několik různých termínů, aby se tak vytvořil teoretický základ pro praktickou část. V praktické části autorka detailně analyzuje výše zmíněné hlavní procesy na základě tvorby slov, významů jednotlivých slov a jejich realizace v rámci elektronického diskurzu.

Teoretická část se skládá ze 4 částí. První kapitola se zabývá vysvětlením pojmu elektronický diskurs a následném představení jeho typických rysů na praktických příkladech převzatých z korpusu. Druhá kapitola uvádí několik důležitých termínů souvisejících s tvorbou slov, jako je např. morfologie, morfém, slovo či fráze. Dalším důležitým termínem je samotná slovotvorba, která je obecně vysvětlena před následujícími kapitolami věnujícími se již konkrétním procesům. Následující kapitola je tudíž věnována již zmíněným slovotvorným procesům, jmenovitě zkratkám, akronymům a zkráceninám, které tvoří hlavní zkoumanou složku této práce. Procesy jsou detailně definovány a jejich formu a funkce autorka znázorňuje na řadě příkladů. Nicméně, tyto hlavní slovotvorné procesy mohou být dále kombinovány s dalšími, pro tuto práci vedlejšími procesy. Čtvrtá kapitola se tedy zabývá derivací, kompozicí a tzv. blending neboli „smíchanými“ slovy. Podobně jako u hlavních procesů je u těchto typů slovotvorby definována tvorba slov s jejich pomocí, která je následně ilustrována na příkladech.

Praktická část se skládá z 1 kapitoly rozdělené do 5 hlavních podkapitol, kdy první 3 odpovídají již zmíněným hlavním slovotvorným procesům, zatímco následující 2 podkapitoly se zabývají kombinací hlavních a vedlejších procesů a nejasným případům. Korpus této práce se skládá z 300 vět, které byly, jak již bylo zmíněno, sesbírány na internetové stránce Quora. K analýze byla z fóra vybrána témata „Television Series“, „The World of Videogames“ a „Scientific Research“ neboli televizní seriály, svět videoher a vědecký výzkum. Tato témata byla zvolena pro jejich různorodost, jelikož se v nich objevuje nespočet různých typů slov tvořených

zmiňovanými procesy, a dále pak velké množství rysů elektronického diskurzu. Autorka do hloubky analyzovala úryvky obsahující zkratky, akronyma a zkráceniny na základě formy, funkce a charakteristiky daných slov, a dále na základě kontextu daných slov ve větě poukázala na prvky elektronického diskurzu. Úvodním předpokladem bylo, že budou v korpusu převažovat zkratky, a že se zkratky spolu s akronymy budou skládat z 3 a více slov. Dále pak, že se zkratky, akronyma i zkráceniny budou skládat převážně ze jmenných a slovesných frází, které zahrnují převážně slova používaná v rámci CMC.

Závěrem bylo zjištěno, že zkratky se 147 výskyty převládají ve všech jednotlivých registrech, a tím pádem také v celém korpusu, což potvrdilo první domněnku hypotézy. Charakteristika jednotlivých slov se různí. Slova byla rozdělena do 4 kategorií, tj. obecná slova, slova používaná v rámci CMC, slova příznačná danému registru a specializovaná slova. Slova příznačná danému registru převládají ve všech tématech. Zkratky týkající se tzv. Televizního korpusu tak představují filmy, seriály či herce, zkratky v tzv. Herním korpusu pak hry a herní slang a zkratky tzv. Vědeckého korpusu termíny několika různých oblastí od fyziky po finance. Zkratky spojené s CMC se objevují zřídka, ačkoli je zajímavé, že se naprosto stejné zkratky objevují bez ohledu na typ registru. Specializovaná slova záleží na kontextu. Tyto 3 typy jsou vždy užity ke zkrácení sdělení, zatímco poslední typ, obecná slova jako jsou oficiální jména společností, organizací a produktů či běžně používaná slova, která se již nezkráceně neužívají ne vždy účelně přispívají k zhuštění textu. Jelikož je však prvních 3 typů v korpusu celkově více, většina zkratek byla použita za účelem, jenž je zkoumán. Typické zkratky jsou pak jmenné fráze psané velkými písmeny skládající se ze 2 a více slov, čímž se druhá hypotéza vyvrátila. Ostatní fráze se objevují zřídka, stejně tak forma psaná malými písmeny či kombinací malých a velkých písmen. Pokud fráze obsahuje funkční slovo je pravděpodobné, že se jeho iniciála ve zkratce objeví. Zkratky se mohou chovat jako podstatná jména, a tak na sebe mohou např. vázat příponu pro plurál. Ne všechny zkratky mají danou konvenci, a tak se může stát, že se ta samá zkratka objeví v jiném složení anebo naopak, že 2 stejné zkratky mají různý význam závislý na kontextu.

Akronyma se na rozdíl od zkratek objevují pouze zřídka, a to ve 36 případech. Význam jednotlivých zkratek je velmi podobný zkratkám, a jejich rozvrstvení není nijak rozličné, a tak se hypotéza, že budou převažovat slova užívaná v CMC nepotvrdila. Jmenná fráze je pro akronyma také příznačná a převládá v Herním a Vědeckém korpusu, zatímco v Televizním korpusu překvapivě převládají slovesné fráze. Fráze se obvykle skládají z 3 a více slov a téměř bezvýhradně zahrnují funkční slova do iniciálů akronyma. Psaná konvence se u akronym liší

podle registru, kdy v Televizním převládají velká písmena, ve Vědeckém malá a v Herním je mezi těmito 2 typy balance. U obou typů je nezvyklé, aby se ve struktuře slova objevovaly tečky. Zajímavou funkcí akronym je jejich podoba s existujícími slovy, která je mnohdy záměrná.

Zkráceniny se objevují v 51 případech a jsou tak poměrně produktivním procesem. Obecná slova a slova příznačná danému registru se významem podobají prvním dvěma typům. U zkrácenin je pak pouze další typ nazvaný v překladu jako další slovní zásoba, který je nejvíce prominentní. Týká se např. spojek či oslovení. Typickou zkráceninou je opět jmenná fráze částečně potvrzující úvodní domněnku. Ta se skládá z 1 či 2 slabik, které jsou většinou prvními slabikami v původním slově skládajícím se ze 3 a více slabik. Další typy frází se objevují zřídka vyvracejíc tak zbytek hypotézy. Slova, u kterých by byl zachován jejich konec místo začátku také nejsou obvyklá. Stejně jako u zkratek a akronym, může na sebe zkrácenina navázat různé přípony. I u zkrácenin se psaná konvence může lišit, obzvláště proto, že tento typ obsahuje téměř exklusivně nespisovná, hovorově užívaná slova.

Tyto 3 hlavní procesy se dále kombinovaly s kompozity a derivací. Kompozita obvykle tvoří jmenné fráze, které často ve své struktuře používají spojovník nebo jsou psána odděleně. Derivace může ale nemusí změnit slovní druh daného slova. U neurčitých případů nastal problém ve dvou rovinách. První typ se zabýval nemožností rozlišit některé zkratky od akronym, jelikož rozdíl mezi těmito 2 typy spočívá pouze v konvenci výslovnosti, kdy se zkratky vyslovují písmeno po písmenu, zatímco akronymy se čtou jako slova. U téměř všech případů se dospělo k závěru, že se jedná o akronyma, jelikož je možné je díky samohláskám v nich obsaženým přečíst jako slova. Druhý typ se zabýval spornými názory na odlišení zkrácenin od smíšených slov. V tomto případě bylo po analýze daných slov rozhodnuto, že slova, která mají ekvivalent ve své původní nezkrácené podobě jsou zkráceniny, zatímco slova, která utváří nový význam jsou slova smíšená.

Pozorované prvky elektronického diskurzu zahrnovaly hlavně prvky nestandardní angličtiny, jako jsou např. výpustky, překlepy či nesprávná interpunkce. Dalšími již méně se objevujícími prvky byla sprostá slova, nestandardní psaná forma slov a nespisovné či slangové výrazy. Překvapivě méně se již v korpusu projevovaly prvky jako emotikony či tzv. Leet Speak (užití čísel ve slovech namísto písmen). Zajímavým prvkem pak byla interpunkce simulující mluvený projev, kdy např. 3 tečky znázorňovaly pomlku, která by proběhla v mluveném jazyce. Celkově se zmíněné nestandardní prvky objevovaly spíše v prvních 2 registrech, zatímco Vědecký

korpus obsahoval spíše formální, standardní angličtinu a řádnou interpunkci, z čehož může být vyvozeno, že typické prvky elektronického diskursu závisí také na daném tématu a uživatelích.

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Appendix A *Space Related to Television Series*

1. *I don't think CBS or Paramount knew what to do with the show and I'm sure they were uncomfortable with many of TOS' episodes that were addressing the issues that were being concurrently discussed in news papers and on TV news and discussion shows.* ["What ways does 'Star Trek' (the original series) still hold up as a good show/movie compared to other science fiction shows and movies out there now?"; Myke Predko] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Columbia Broadcasting System)**

2. *She executed her XO when he refused an order.* ["What made Admiral Cain such a bad military commander of battlestars in the original series of 'Battlestar Galactica'?"; Gill Colby] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Executive Officer)**

3. *this answer does not apply to the original BSG series which I have seen very little of.* ["What made Admiral Cain such a bad military commander of battlestars in the original series of 'Battlestar Galactica'?"; Gill Colby] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (Battlestar Galactica)**

4. *She completely demoralized her crew by abandoning the civilians under their protection and killing her XO.* ["What made Admiral Cain such a bad military commander of battlestars in the original series of 'Battlestar Galactica'?"; Steven Cullen (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Executive Officer)**

5. *OMG like… talking about bad "based on video games" movies.* ["What is a movie that you know is terrible but love it anyway?"; Feifei Wang] – **Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (oh my God)**

6. *IMHO* ["What is a movie that you know is terrible but love it anyway?"; Daniel Tuttle (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 4W, FW+, PP, C (in my humble opinion)**

7. *Sure you have your obvious Dreams: Samurai Fight, WW 1 against german Zombies, Invading a Castle and fighting a Dragon, Futuristic Robots* ["What is a movie that you know is terrible but love it anyway?"; Damian Dörhoff (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, NP, C (1st/first world war)**

8. *When looking for translucent, a camera tracking the speed of flying objects clocked him at 1100 MPH or Mach 1.434* ["In the TV show "The Boys" why is Homelander so considered the most powerful? He doesn't even have super speed, all other supes have super strength and durability, and unlike Superman, Homelander can't lift large objects

without them buckling down."; Inevita Billis] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C (miles per hour)**

9. *When going to the hijacked plane he also beat the military's F16's to the plane and as a kid around 9 years old he was "breaking the sound barrier"* ["In the TV show "The Boys" why is Homelander so considered the most powerful? He doesn't even have super speed, all other supes have super strength and durability, and unlike Superman, Homelander can't lift large objects without them buckling down."; Inevita Billis] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 1L+No, NP, C (fighter 16/sixteen)**

10. *And V24 was literally melting their brain it was so potent.* ["In the TV show "The Boys" why is Homelander so considered the most powerful? He doesn't even have super speed, all other supes have super strength and durability, and unlike Superman, Homelander can't lift large objects without them buckling down."; Inevita Billis] – **Abbreviation, 3W, 1L+No, NP, C (Vought 24/twenty four)**

11. *Specifically, with ASOIAF (Game of Thrones) and most other modern fantasy novels, people like to say the author just copied Tolkien's Lord of the Rings universe.* ["Can you give examples of where 'Game of Thrones' copied from other books or series?"; Nickolas Ray] **– Abbreviation, 6W, FW+, NP, C (A Song of Ice and Fire)**

12. *I know GRRM got ideas from Frank Herbert's Dune novels, but he hardly plagiarized them.* ["Can you give examples of where 'Game of Thrones' copied from other books or series?"; Christopher Lyons (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 4W, NP, C (George Raymond Richard Martin)**

13. *This could be the case, but it's also very possible that we can draw all of these clear parallels between Dune and ASOIAF to the point where it is totally conclusive, only to have GRRM say, "Oh, I never even read that series."* ["Can you give examples of where 'Game of Thrones' copied from other books or series?"; Nickolas Ray (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 4W, NP, C (George Raymond Richard Martin)**

14. *He read Tolkien too, and LOTR is under copyright until 2043.* ["Can you give examples of where 'Game of Thrones' copied from other books or series?"; Christopher Lyons (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 5W, 4L, FW+-, NP, C (The Lord of the Rings)**

15. *Remember, in 1970s and early 1980s TV, that kind of caricature and mockery was considered totally acceptable.* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company'

cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular today?"; Vineet Chander] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (television)**

16. *Turns out it was the LA zoo!* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company' cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular today?"; Vineet Chander (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Los Angeles)**

17. *The story was aimed at expanding the MCU timeline into the post-WWII era.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Ben Skirvin] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Marvel Cinematic Universe)**

18. *When they had a very focused simple story of Agent Carter and Howard Stark, just coming to terms of the end of WW2 and Steve disappearing, it worked well on its own terms.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Deeptha Wijegunawardhana (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, NP, C (2nd/second world war)**

19. *But afterward, when they tried to expand onto season 2 without really adding much to the MCU lore, it felt unnecessary.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Deeptha Wijegunawardhana (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Marvel Cinematic Universe)**

20. *I only ever read a bit of Spiderman, FF4, Green Lantern, and the New Universe run (separate set of heroes no one really knows), and I'd certainly heard of Hulk, Thor, Cap, and Iron Man, just from their merchandise and rack space.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Richard Riley (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 2L+No, NP, C (Fantastic Four)**

21. *Ffs QPG, they're siblings!* ["In the Legend of Korra, is there any chance for a romance between Mako and Bolin or are they just friends forever like Toph and Sokka from Avatar: The Last Airbender (ATLA)?"; Filip K.] **– Abbreviation, 3W, VP, C (quit playing games)**

22. *LMFAO* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Sawyer Pezel (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 5W, VP, C (laughing my fucking ass off)**

23. *Also, while I'm not French, and am a woman, I am really tired of people feminizing France, especially in the US.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Jessecah Zavala (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (United States [of America])**

24. *So, the farthest I've been from the US is a thin strip of southern Canada, so I'm probably the last person who should be commenting on foreign cultures, but I gotta say, I really do think France presents itself far more in line with how you say.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; AngryApe – DEACTIVATED (comment)] **- Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (United States [of America])**

25. *I find this information french being feminine amusing as well , while in the UK many of my female classmates do have said that at the club they prefer to get down with a french guy well at least casually* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Mahesh Murali (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (United Kingdom)**

26. *Though I experienced less misogyny there then I have in the US.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Morgane Walton (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (United States [of America])**

27. *Anyway I agree with the Beauxbatons bullcrap, especially that all girl and all boy schools hardly exist in France (as we don't have a tradition of boarding schools like the UK does), and it doesn't make sense for French male wizards to go to a different country.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Morgane Walton (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (United Kingdom)**

28. *They'll be enough water under the bridge by then, and they can do it properly and give it time to build its pace and elaborate on things appropriately (and add detail on character background & motivation as the later episodes of HDM season 1 have)* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Chris Brooker (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C (His Dark Materials)**

29. *There isn't even anything to base enby pronouns off!* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Sam Riley (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 4L, AdjP, Lc (non-binary), alternate spelling**

30. *They would have made even more money and we would have more of the books on film, tbh* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Samuel Balsiger (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, VP, Lc (to be honest)**

31. *In the first 2 parts, you can see RH as a powerful, calm n a very wise Dumbledore.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Shibin Mathew (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Richard Harris)**

32. *You can tell RH is the adult you can rely on when the chips are down.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Katherine Wilson (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Richard Harris)**

33. *MG is someone I'd be afraid of in an emergency.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Katherine Wilson (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Michael Gambon)**

34. *That is not okay.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Katherine Wilson (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, exclamation, Lc ("oll korrect"), alternate spelling**

35. *observe MG's panic and expressions as he rushes towards Harry in the Goblet of Fire movie and asks him if Harry put his name in the Goblet!!!* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Shibin Mathew (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Michael Gambon)**

36. *His duel with Voldemort at the end of OotP looks good on film but is different from the book.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Anup V Shanbhag (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 4W, FW+, NP, C+Lc+Lc+C (Order of the Phoenix)**

37. *Yes, I agree that the visuals in OfP movie was great.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Shibin Mathew (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 4W, 3L, FW+-, NP, C+Lc+C (Order of the Phoenix)**

38. *Instead of wasting all that CGI on a berserk dragon, they should have used it on Winky and Dobby.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Liza Aguilar (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (computer-generated images/imagery)**

39. *they changed characters, main themes and basically tried to make it more Twilight like romantic teen drama that infuriated most ppl who love HP for its story.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Mihir Ranadive (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (Harry Potter)**

40. *Ok here is another.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Jose Hill (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, exclamation, Lc ("oll korrect")**

41. *And yeah, what he did to Dru was worse - this one just haunts me for some reason, lol.* ["Why was Angelus considered to be more evil than other vampires on 'Buffy the Vampire Slayer'?"; Harold F. Simpington (comment)] – **Acronym, 3W, FW+, VP, Lc (laughing out loud)**

42. *Although it made it through 8 successful and mainly hilarious seasons, "Three's Company" hit all the usual problems that plague long-running sitcoms— the writing gets lazy and plots start to seem repetitive, actors leave to be replaced by others, the show jumps the shark, etc.* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company' cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular today?"; Vineet Chander] **– Acronym, 2W, 3L, Lc (et cetera = and so forth)**

43. *Not surprisingly, with that foundation much of the humor in the early years of the show came from situations in which the landlord (Mr. Roper) would almost catch Jack (who was portrayed as a goodhearted but girl-crazy cad who was, ironically, super-heterosexual) in circumstances that would prove he was straight.* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company' cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular today?"; Vineet Chander] **– Acronym, 1W, 2L, NP, C+Lc (mister)**

44. *Lol.* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company' cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular today?"; Christopher Nash (comment)]– **Acronym, 3W, FW+, VP, Lc (laughing out loud)**

45. *by now and were being portrayed as being more financially secure positions which didn't make sense that they still needed "30' dollars for rent each month or they get kicked out etc.* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company' cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular today?"; Christopher Nash (comment)] **– Acronym, 2W, 3L, Lc (et cetera = and so forth)**

46. *The Destroyer, Claire Voyant, the original Human Torch, the Blonde Phantom, Miss America, ect* [etc.] ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Ben Skirvin] – **Acronym, 2W, 3L, Lc (et cetera = and so forth)**

47. *Instead of circling around Agent Carter before SHIELD, they should have worked in Director Carter building SHIELD.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Alberto Lugo (comment)] – **Acronym, 7W, FW-, NP, C (Strategic Homeland Intervention, Enforcement and Logistics Division)**

48. *Like the GOTG, only a very narrow subset of comics fans would know The Blonde Phantom, etc.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Mark Meister (comment)]– **Acronym, 2W, 3L, Lc (et cetera = and so forth)**

49. *Ffs QPG, they're siblings!* ["In the Legend of Korra, is there any chance for a romance between Mako and Bolin or are they just friends forever like Toph and Sokka from Avatar: The Last Airbender (ATLA)?"; Filip K.] – **Acronym, 3W, FW+, PP, C+Lc (for fuck's sake)**

50. *In his calmness, you cannot judge what he'wld be like if threatened.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Shibin Mathew (comment)] – **Acronym, 1W, 3L, VP, Lc (would)**

51. *The whole scene was just so awkward, but kinda reminded me of myself in primary school when we had to sing the school song lol.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; L. Sing (comment)] – **Acronym, 3W, FW+, VP, Lc (laughing out loud)**

52. *for most ppl who love the books the 4th movie is worse not by a bit but MILES.*. ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Mihir Ranadive (comment)] – **Acronym, 1W, 3L, NP, Lc (people)**

53. *but now I love that part lol in a weird way* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Samuel Balsiger (comment)] – **Acronym, 3W, FW+, VP, Lc (laughing out loud)**

54. *They wholly omitted Dobby and more inportantly [importantly] Winky and her part with Barty Crouch Sr and Jr.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Milos Fehir (comment)] **– Acronym, 1W, 2L, AdjP, C+Lc (senior)**

55. *They wholly omitted Dobby and more inportantly [importantly] Winky and her part with Barty Crouch Sr and Jr.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Milos Fehir (comment)] **– Acronym, 1W, 2L, AdjP, C+Lc (junior)**

56. *I loved that part on the book because it made me wonder what she was really up to and when everything was revealed in the end it tied up nicely with Barty Crouch Jr.'s story.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Liza Aguilar (comment)] **– Acronym, 1W, 2L, AdjP, C+Lc (junior)**

57. *Finally, the look of the show in terms of sets, props and costumes were unique and changed the way people thought about science fiction.* ["What ways does 'Star Trek' (the original series) still hold up as a good show/movie compared to other science fiction shows and movies out there now?"; Myke Predko] – **Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (property)**

58. *And yeah, what he did to Dru was worse - this one just haunts me for some reason, lol.* ["Why was Angelus considered to be more evil than other vampires on 'Buffy the Vampire Slayer'?"; Harold F. Simpington (comment)] – **Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (Drusilla)**

59. *I think it's a pretty solid horror movie and it didn't botch the Silent Hill mytho entirely.* ["What is a movie that you know is terrible but love it anyway?"; Feifei Wang] – **Clipping, B, 2S, 4OS, NP (mythology)**

60. *as for the strength and durability thing, it's true that pretty much all supes have strength and durability heightened.* ["In the TV show "The Boys" why is Homelander so considered the most powerful? He doesn't even have super speed, all other supes have super strength and durability, and unlike Superman, Homelander can't lift large objects without them buckling down."; Inevita Billis] **– Clipping, B, PC, 1S, 4OS, AdjP (super-abled)**

61. *Turns out it was the LA zoo!* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company' cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular

today?"; Vineet Chander (comment)] **– Clipping, B, PC, 1S, 6OS, NP (zoological garden)**

62. *All of the Marvel movies featured characters who were stars of their own books for decades, so they were known to even casual fans of the comics.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Mark Meister (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (fanatic)**

63. *'nuff said.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; L. Sing] **– Clipping, F, 1S, 2OS, pronoun (enough), alternate spelling**

64. *And the fourth school student body is completely androgynous and either asexual or bi...* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Mark Hoelscher (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, AdjP (bisexual)**

65. *Sure, France is more "woke" than Spanish-speaking countries, but people act like the only people who exist in France are women and gay men.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Jessecah Zavala (comment)] **– Clipping, B, PC, 1S, 3OS, VP (woken up)**

66. *Bring it in bruv!* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Zubair Hossain (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 2OS, NP (brother), alternate spelling**

67. *There legit isn't even a word for 'it'!* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Sam Riley (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 5OS, AdvP (legitimately)**

68. *Were you guys happy with the way he dueled Voldy in Order of Phoenix movie?* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Shibin Mathew (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 3OS, NP (Voldemort), alternate spelling**

69. *It's funny cuz Voldemort has his own moment like this from the Deathly Hallows.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Rahul Patel (comment)] **– Clipping, FB, 1S, 2OS, conjunction (because), alternate spelling**

70. *The whole scene was just so awkward, but kinda reminded me of myself in primary school when we had to sing the school song lol.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; L. Sing (comment)] **– Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2OS, AdvP (kind of), alternate spelling**

71. *I mean right after McGonnagal's chess set, Harry meets Voldy.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Jose Hill (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 3OS, NP (Voldemort), alternate spelling**

72. *I think that it can be successfully argued to be the best Sci-Fi TV show ever done.* ["What ways does 'Star Trek' (the original series) still hold up as a good show/movie compared to other science fiction shows and movies out there now?"; Myke Predko] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (television) + Compounding, 2W, SC, N+N, CN (television show)**

73. *The terms "Korean TV series" and "Korean drama" are often used interchangeably, but technically, there is a difference between the two.* ["What is the difference between a Korean TV series and a Korean drama?"; Mia Dwi Arifiyanti] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (television) + Compounding, 2W, SC, N+N, CN (television series)**

74. *On the other hand, a Korean drama, also known as a K-drama, specifically refers to a scripted television series that tells a fictional story in a dramatic format.* ["What is the difference between a Korean TV series and a Korean drama?"; Mia Dwi Arifiyanti] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP/AdjP, C (Korean) + Compounding, 2W, HC, N/Adj+N, CN (Korean drama)**

75. *Along with some original, newly created G-Men type agents.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Ben Skirvin] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, C (government) + Compounding, 2W, HC, N+N, CN (government men)**

76. *The big shots back then were Spider-Man, The Fantastic four and the X-men.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Deeptanshu Singh (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, C (Xavier) + Compounding, 2W, HC, N+N, CN (Xavier['s] men)**

77. *Potter really needs to be redone as a TV series in 10 years or so.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Chris Brooker (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (television) + Compounding, 2W, SC, N+N, CN (television series)**

78. *The story was aimed at expanding the MCU timeline into the post-WWII era.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Ben Skirvin] – **Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, NP, C (2nd/second world war)** + **Derivation, PF (post-)**

79. *The rest of the Avengers were new to me pre-MCU though.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Richard Riley (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Marvel Cinematic Universe) + Derivation PF (pre-)**

80. *OMG like… talking about bad "based on video games" movies.* ["What is a movie that you know is terrible but love it anyway?"; Feifei Wang] – **Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2-4 OS, NP (moving picture) + Derivation, SF, Adj-N (-ie)**

81. *The family movie Gnomeo & Juliet did not steal from or "copy" Shakespeare's famous play.* ["Can you give examples of where 'Game of Thrones' copied from other books or series?"; Nickolas Ray] – **Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2-4 OS, NP (moving picture) + Derivation, SF, Adj-N (-ie)**

82. *Using the original fandom to generate buzz about how cool these characters were.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Ben Skirvin] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (fanatic) + Derivation, SF (-dom)**

83. *I get wanting to keep the length of the movie reasonable (GoF is already one of the longer ones) but they cut important stuff to do it.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; MoonlitxAngel (comment)] – **Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2-4 OS, NP (moving picture) + Derivation, SF, Adj-N (-ie)**

84. *for most ppl who love the books the 4th movie is worse not by a bit but MILES.*. ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Mihir Ranadive (comment)] – **Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2-4 OS, NP (moving picture) + Derivation, SF, Adj-N (-ie)**

85. *Yes, I agree that the visuals in OfP movie was great.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Shibin Mathew (comment)] – **Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2-4 OS, NP (moving picture) + Derivation, SF, Adj-N (-ie)**

86. *In the movie, he screams at Wormtail for Ollivander making noise in the basement whereas in the book he says so calmly.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Rahul Patel (comment)] – **Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2-4 OS, NP (moving picture) + Derivation, SF, Adj-N (-ie)**

87. *In the first 2 parts, you can see RH as a powerful, calm n a very wise Dumbledore.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Shibin Mathew (comment)] **– Abbreviation / Acronym, 1W, conjunction, Lc**

88. *I don't think CBS or Paramount knew what to do with the show and I'm sure they were uncomfortable with many of TOS' episodes that were addressing the issues that were being concurrently discussed in news papers and on TV news and discussion shows.* ["What ways does 'Star Trek' (the original series) still hold up as a good show/movie compared to other science fiction shows and movies out there now?"; Myke Predko] **– Acronym / Abbreviation , 3W, FW+, NP, C ([Star Trek:] The Original Series)**

89. *Regardless of those who didn't like the show, it brought back the Game of Thrones universe in the best way possible, and reignited audience interest that had seemingly been lost forever after GoT's horrific ending.* ["Why should the House of the Dragon (TV series) continue?"; Ethan Baratheon] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C+Lc+C (Game of Thrones)**

90. *despite being a spin off, HoD fulfills its premise of showing the heyday of House Targaryen when dragons ruled Westeros*. ["Why should the House of the Dragon (TV series) continue?"; Ethan Baratheon] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 4W, FW+-, NP, C+Lc+C (House of the Dragon)**

91. *It's very different in GoT, but it's the same basic idea.* ["Can you give examples of where 'Game of Thrones' copied from other books or series?"; Christopher Lyons (comment)]**– Acronym / Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C+Lc+C (Game of Thrones)**

92. *Like the GOTG, only a very narrow subset of comics fans would know The Blonde Phantom, etc.* ["Why did Agent Carter end as a series but SHIELD continues even though both are set in the same time period (post World War II)?"; Mark Meister (comment)] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 4W, FW+, NP, C (Guardians of the Galaxy)**

93. *I get wanting to keep the length of the movie reasonable (GoF is already one of the longer ones) but they cut important stuff to do it.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies

get wrong that drives you insane?"; MoonlitxAngel (comment)] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C+Lc+C (Goblet of Fire)**

94. *I rewatched a couple after that and it's really quite accurate (except for CoS and maybe the last 2 in parts)* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; Chris Brooker (comment)] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C+Lc+C (Chamber of Secrets)**

95. *I think that it can be successfully argued to be the best Sci-Fi TV show ever done.* ["What ways does 'Star Trek' (the original series) still hold up as a good show/movie compared to other science fiction shows and movies out there now?"; Myke Predko] – **Clipping, B, CC, 2S, 4OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 2S, 4OS, B, NP (science fiction)**

96. *I forgot about the sex thing, but wasn't that like a pci-op [psyop] by the cylons?* ["What made Admiral Cain such a bad military commander of battlestars in the original series of 'Battlestar Galactica'?"; Gill Colby (comment)] **– Clipping, B, CC, 2S, 9OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 2S, 9OS, B, NP (psychological operations)**

97. *Although it made it through 8 successful and mainly hilarious seasons, "Three's Company" hit all the usual problems that plague long-running sitcoms— the writing gets lazy and plots start to seem repetitive, actors leave to be replaced by others, the show jumps the shark, etc.* ["Why was the television sitcom 'Three's Company' cancelled in 1984? Do you think an updated version of this show would be popular today?"; Vineet Chander] **– Clipping, B, CC, 2S, 7-8OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 2S, 7-8OS, B, NP (situation / situational comedy)**

98. *All Buffy-verse vampires kill people, and I imagine that they're not opposed to torture (with not having souls and whatnot), but I don't know that any of them ever took as much perverse pleasure in their misdeeds as Angelus did.* ["Why was Angelus considered to be more evil than other vampires on 'Buffy the Vampire Slayer'?"; Harold F. Simpington] – **Clipping, F, 1S, 3OS, NP (universe) + Compounding, 2W, HC, N+N, CN / Blending, 2W, 3S, 5OS, F, NP (Buffy universe)**

99. *But hey, there are some obvious fan-service iconic moments, and the fighting was well choreographed.* ["What is a movie that you know is terrible but love it anyway?"; Feifei Wang] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP + Compounding, 2W, HC, N+N, CN / Blending, 2W, 3S, 5OS, B, NP (fan[atic] service)**

100. *Who knows, maybe some day, Harry Potter will get a Netflix adaptation like Narnia is getting.* ["What did the Harry Potter movies get wrong that drives you insane?"; L. Sing (comment)] **– Clipping, F, 1S, 3OS, NP (Internet) + Compounding, 2W, N+N, CN / Blending, 2W, 2S, 4OS, F, NP (internet flicks), alternate spelling**

Appendix B *Space Related to The World of Videogames*

1. *He had pull strong enough to have a seat and voice in the Tojo clan HQ.* ["What video game character did you expect would do something but never does?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (headquarters)**

2. *Then you hear stories from his right hand man who tells tales of how scary it is to fight Tachibana and how much of an OP master he is.* ["What video game character did you expect would do something but never does?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, AdjP, C (overpowered)**

3. *Not only is he running away, this dude is handicap AF.* ["What video game character did you expect would do something but never does?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 2W, AdvP, C (as fuck)**

4. *Or a lot of kills if you use an AOE kind of weapon.* ["What are the benefits of choosing a stealthy playstyle in Fallout: New Vegas?"; Nor Reza] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C (area of effect)**

5. *Sooner or later, you're gonna have to pick a side between the NCR and Caesar's Legion.* ["What are the benefits of choosing a stealthy playstyle in Fallout: New Vegas?"; Nor Reza] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (New California Republic)**

6. *Microsoft becomes the king of Western RPGs.* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (role-playing game)**

7. *They also own the IP for Fable.* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (intellectual property)**

8. *Worst in my opinion was the Dawnguard DLC side-quest Impatience of a Saint.* ["What is the worst mission in Skyrim?"; Philip Sorbello] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (downloadable content)**

9. *It was the very first NPC that the player meets when starting the game.* ["What is the worst mission in Skyrim?"; Philip Sorbello] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (non-player / non-playable character)**

10. *That would have made the quest more fulfilling, by saving the soul of not only a Saint but saving one of the most unforgettable and iconic NPCs in all of RPG gaming history.* ["What is the worst mission in Skyrim?"; Philip Sorbello] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (role-playing game)**

11. *IMO the multiplayer could've been four players and NPC's fighting off Mongol invasions on different maps.* ["What is the most thing you care about in a video game? A thing made you love this game."; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, PP, C (in my opinion)**

12. *IMO the multiplayer could've been four players and NPC's fighting off Mongol invasions on different maps.* ["What is the most thing you care about in a video game? A thing made you love this game."; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (non-player / non-playable character)**

13. *Sometimes you see villagers dead in all ways; KIA, torture, or captivity.* ["What is the most thing you care about in a video game? A thing made you love this game."; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, VP, C (killed in action)**

14. *Trust me, it may look like a GTA Lost and Damned, badass biker esque simulator, but you'll regret buying this game as soon as you load it up and bear witness to the muddy, low resolution early 2000 esque graphics, (this game was released in 2014) and some of the worst voice acting I've heard in gaming.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Nick Lee] – **Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Grand Theft Auto)**

15. *The Mass Effect game series serves as among the best RPG's and space operas in existence, and among the 3 original games, I picked the best.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Nick Lee] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (role-playing game)**

16. *Smooth and responsive controls in combat, graphics that outrank Ride to Hell even though ME2 is an older game, an enticing plot, and some of the best voice acted characters I've seen.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Nick Lee] – **Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, NP, C (Mass Effect 2/two)**

17. *Your team disbanded and your status officially declared KIA, your mission is to investigate the mysterious race that killed you to begin with and put together a team of scientists, mercenaries and vigilantes to take them on.* ["What are the worst and best

video games to ever exist?"; Nick Lee] – **Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, VP, C (killed in action)**

18. *Am more interested in the future and ZOA P2E Game is definitely the future of gaming and passive income.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Ken Davis (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, VP, C (play to earn), alternate spelling**

19. *it's features include PVP/PVE, Play To Earn, NFT Based Auto Battler in which the Universe Becomes Your Campaign Ground.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Ken Davis (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (player vs player)**

20. *it's features include PVP/PVE, Play To Earn, NFT Based Auto Battler in which the Universe Becomes Your Campaign Ground.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Ken Davis (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (player vs environment)**

21. *it's features include PVP/PVE, Play To Earn, NFT Based Auto Battler in which the Universe Becomes Your Campaign Ground.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Ken Davis (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (non-fungible token)**

22. *I agree with you though btw* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Xi Jinping (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, PP, Lc (by the way)**

23. *I prefer DS2's RIGs over CP's COREs.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Solis Mario Icesteel (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, NP, C (Dead Space 2/two)**

24. *I prefer DS2's RIGs over CP's COREs.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Solis Mario Icesteel (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L, FW-, NP, C (The Callisto Protocol)**

25. *Another earning option is pay-to-earn (P2E) esports tournaments that are noticeably different from the traditional esports tournament model.* ["How do esports make money?"; Dex] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, VP, C (play to earn), alternate spelling**

26. *Here, players join forces and create their own tournaments where they get to earn from participation fees, sponsorships, NFTs, and more.* ["How do esports make money?"; Dex] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (non-fungible token)**

27. *This is owed to how much the game improves on the mechanics of its predecessor, with better AI for units, and better balance among units.* ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (artificial intelligence)**

28. *AOE attempted to counter this by have units that bonuses depending on what they are attacking.* ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C (Age of Empires)**

29. *AOEII pulls this off to much greater effect, if you know what you are doing, you can generally counter an opponent who puts too much stock in a single type of unit because almost everything has a cheaper counter to it.* ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Abbreviation, 4W, 3L+No (Roman numerals), FW+, NP, C (Age of Empires 2/Two)**

30. *Popular RPGs from older eras tend to become dated for one reason or another.* ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (role-playing game)**

31. *This game gives partners their own HP and stat for this special attacks, so there is an extra layer of strategy in keeping them alive and able to fight, helped by the fact that you can switch them freely.* ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (hit points)**

32. *If you were introduced to Sonic the Hedgehog by the 3D era of games and want to experience what was praised about the games on the Sega Genesis, your best bet in the game that was the culmination of the classic formula* ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 1L+No, AdjP, C (three-dimensional)**

33. *I found the Like a Dragon final boss utter BS.* ["What video game boss was unexpectedly hard for you to beat?"; Katie Heys (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (bullshit)**

34. *Most of the time you can avoid this through careful planning but sometimes the RNG just gives him the extra turn and that was game over.* ["What video game boss was unexpectedly hard for you to beat?"; Katie Heys (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Random Number Generator)**

35. *Those blue tubes on his back represent his HP.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Taiga B.] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (hit points)**

36. *Firstly, your commented [comment] just reminded me to download and play this game lmao* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Christian Fay (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 4W, VP, Lc (laughing my ass off)**

37. *Yeah everything was great about it, a modernized version of DS1 but combat was really just melee oriented.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; David Seton (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No, NP, C (Dead Space 1/One)**

38. *TCP creatures werent much fun cuz the weapons were mostly bland and weak, most of the time your just wacking them with a stick.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; David Seton (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C (The Callisto Protocol)**

39. *DS1 will always be my most fav horror imo* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; David Seton (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, PP, Lc (in my opinion)**

40. *In the game Jedi:Fallen Order, the character's HP is not only located at a small bar at the bottom of the screen, but is also indicated by a series of lights on the back of the character's droid, who sits on his back.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Micah Hamm (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (hit points)**

41. *The whole game's UI was amazingly designed to give the player an immersive experience and meshes well with the space horror setting.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Séan Brown (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (user interface)**

42. *Like… "WTF you're doing boy?!* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Cyrus Lapie (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, exclamation, C (what the fuck)**

43. *Doom 3 Alpha (for simplicity), Doom Eternal (for fast paced gameplay) and Peter Jackson's PS2 King Kong (there isn't one, the screen turns redder and redder or fades until it goes black when you die).* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; B D (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 2L+No, NP, C (PlayStation 2/two)**

44. *Star Wars Rebel Assault II is one of the FMV video games relying on live-action actors.* ["What video game plots have not aged well?"; Geoggrey Barans] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (full motion video)**

45. *Breath of Fire II is an RPG with an interesting initial hook where your main character goes looking for his sister, runs into a huge demon, and after the experience, nobody remembers who he is, and his family is missing.* ["What video game plots have not aged well?"; Geoggrey Barans] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (role-playing game)**

46. *The world is interactive and the NPCs are fairly all interesting in one way or another.* ["Why is Skyrim still so enjoyable to play after so many years while most other games fall into obscurity within a couple of years?"; Obi Wan (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (non-player / non-playable character)**

47. *No offense to other games but fantasy Rpgs like Skyrim are just better in every way.* ["Why is Skyrim still so enjoyable to play after so many years while most other games fall into obscurity within a couple of years?"; BrickAG (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C+Lc+Lc (role-playing game)**

48. *Like in BF3, we were being spawn camped by snipers and tryhards running and gunning.* ["What is something you have no regrets doing in a video game?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 2L+No, NP, C (Battlefield 3/three)**

49. *I pulled out a MAV and kept ramming campers to death with it.* ["What is something you have no regrets doing in a video game?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (micro air vehicle)**

50. *I swear I remember PC gamers would lose their minds whenever a new diablo would come out.* ["What is something in a video game that you thought was probably awesome when you were a kid but when you found out after you got older, you were disappointed?"; Michael Myers] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (personal computer)**

51. *Why not other games? Original Worms is quite outdated (and some console ports were butchered by technical limitations, for example, they didn't have ninja rope - but even*

on PC version, rope is unpolished), and less "cute" than 2/armageddon/WWP. ["What is the best game in the Worms series?"; Marcin Ostrowski] **– Abbreviation, 2W, AdjP, C (personal computer)**

52. *Why not other games? Original Worms is quite outdated (and some console ports were butchered by technical limitations, for example, they didn't have ninja rope - but even on PC version, rope is unpolished), and less "cute" than 2/armageddon/WWP*. ["What is the best game in the Worms series?"; Marcin Ostrowski] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Worms World Party)**

53. *On the other hand, 3D parts were too complicated for own good (so, they could be good arcade turn-based strategies, but as party games the weren't desired at all) and new 2D parts have strange limitations (why teams are limited to just 4 worms?), and some of new ideas are more miss than hits.* ["What is the best game in the Worms series?"; Marcin Ostrowski] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 1L+No, AdjP, C (three-dimensional)**

54. *On the other hand, 3D parts were too complicated for own good (so, they could be good arcade turn-based strategies, but as party games the weren't desired at all) and new 2D parts have strange limitations (why teams are limited to just 4 worms?), and some of new ideas are more miss than hits.* ["What is the best game in the Worms series?"; Marcin Ostrowski] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 1L+No, AdjP, C (two-dimensional)**

55. *Have villagers vs Bandits* ["What is the most thing you care about in a video game? A thing made you love this game."; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Acronym, 1W, 2L, preposition, Lc (versus)**

56. *I need to get this game asap* ["What is the most thing you care about in a video game? A thing made you love this game."; Ellis Brent (comment)] **– Acronym, 4W, FW+, AdvP, Lc (as soon as possible)**

57. *Am more interested in the future and ZOA P2E Game is definitely the future of gaming and passive income.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Ken Davis (comment)] **– Acronym, 3W, FW+, NP, C (Zone of Avoidance)**

58. *I prefer DS2's RIGs over CP's COREs.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Solis Mario Icesteel (comment)] **– Acronym, 3W, NP, C (Resource Integration Gear)**

59. *I prefer DS2's RIGs over CP's COREs.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Solis Mario Icesteel (comment)] **– Acronym, 4W, NP, C (Cranial Optical Recording Engine)**

60. *The callisto protocol took a few things from dead space, just a few lol* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Awesome (comment)] – **Acronym, 3W, FW+, VP, Lc (laughing out loud)**

61. *He later gets slapped around and bruh, it's pretty pitiful.* ["What video game character did you expect would do something but never does?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 2OS, NP (brother), alternate spelling**

62. *Trust me, it may look like a GTA Lost and Damned, badass biker esque simulator, but you'll regret buying this game as soon as you load it up and bear witness to the muddy, low resolution early 2000 esque graphics, (this game was released in 2014) and some of the worst voice acting I've heard in gaming.* ["What are the worst and best video games to ever exist?"; Nick Lee] – **Clipping, F, 2S, 4OS, NP (motorbiker)**

63. *It's literally the same thing just on his neck bruh* 🤣 ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Shabazz Timms (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 2OS, NP (brother), alternate spelling**

64. *This company has made it possible for players to either organize their own tournaments with entry fees or participate in ones where they get to farm crypto and compete for NFTs.* ["How do esports make money?"; Dex] **– Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 5OS, NP (cryptocurrency)**

65. *They are the first pay-to-earn esports tournament organization and streaming app, using a model that can appeal to many players looking to earn while they game.* ["How do esports make money?"; Dex] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, NP (application)**

66. *Teams and even individual pro gamers are paid to promote games in tournaments or outside of them.* ["How do esports make money?"; Dex] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, AdjP (professional)**

67. *This game gives partners their own HP and stat for this special attacks, so there is an extra layer of strategy in keeping them alive and able to fight, helped by the fact that*

you can switch them freely. ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (statistic)**

68. *BRUH!!!* ["What video game boss was unexpectedly hard for you to beat?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 2OS, NP (brother), alternate spelling**

69. *Basically you get hit in like 13 hit combos by 8 different dudes.* ["What video game boss was unexpectedly hard for you to beat?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 4OS, NP (combination)**

70. *The Necromorphs were fun but still tricky to kill cuz you HAD fun ways to kill them.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; David Seton (comment)] **– Clipping, FB, 1S, 2OS, conjunction (because), alternate spelling**

71. *DS1 will always be my most fav horror imo* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; David Seton (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, AdjP (favourite)**

72. *In the game Jedi:Fallen Order, the character's HP is not only located at a small bar at the bottom of the screen, but is also indicated by a series of lights on the back of the character's droid, who sits on his back.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Micah Hamm (comment)] **– Clipping, F, 1S, 2OS, NP (android)**

73. *Not to mention the crescent to the right is another indicator (stasis energy if I remember correctly) and the ammo counts were displayed as a holographic projection above the weapon.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Séan Brown (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 4OS, NP (ammunition), alternate spelling**

74. *I'm not a fan of that system because it usually lacks a lot of clarity.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Taiga B. (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (fanatic)**

75. *In uni I played a fair amount of Rome Total War.* ["What is the coolest or best Easter egg or secret that you have found in a video game? How did you find it?"; Tom McIntosh] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 5OS, NP (university)**

76. *But yeah, Medieval 2 is amazing, and with mods, it can become basically anything.* ["What is the coolest or best Easter egg or secret that you have found in a video game? How did you find it?"; Joseph Harrison (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 5OS, NP (modification)**

77. *Even without mods I could replay this game a million times over.* ["Why is Skyrim still so enjoyable to play after so many years while most other games fall into obscurity within a couple of years?"; Obi Wan (comment)]**– Clipping, B, 1S, 5OS, NP (modification)**

78. *I put ammo behind the desk and respawned as a sniper.* ["What is something you have no regrets doing in a video game?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 4OS, NP (ammunition), alternate spelling**

79. *My son was young when we co op-ed this game.* ["What is something in a video game that you thought was probably awesome when you were a kid but when you found out after you got older, you were disappointed?"; Baron Rassilon (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 5OS, VP (cooperative [video game]: co-op = to cooperate)**

80. *Fans are willing to forgive a story that does not mesh with gameplay or they do not feel is compelling if they feel the game is fun, but if you are making a serious effort to tell a story then you still want to try to make sure the "game" part of the video game doesn't hurt it.* ["What are the first few things to do when designing a story video game?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (fanatic)**

81. *Sony fears the rapid growth of Game Pass and have proved, through their new PS Plus tiers, that they cannot match it.* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (PlayStation) + Compounding, 2W, SC, N+N, CN (PlayStation Plus)**

82. *Pay-to-Earn eSport Tournaments* ["How do esports make money?"; Dex] **– Abbreviation, 1W, AdjP, Lc (electronic) + Compounding, 2W, Adj+N, CN (electronic sport)**

83. *I'd only go after the same player multiple times until I got them raged enough to counter-MAV or try to throw grenades into the base.* ["What is something you have no regrets doing in a video game?"; Rhasheed Vickers] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (micro air vehicle) + Compounding, 4W, HC, N+Adj+N+N, CN (counter micro air vehicle)**

84. *For most of your standard exposition on the world, you can look to how movies and TV shows have explained things in a quick conversation where things are explained the audience surrogate.* ["What are the first few things to do when designing a story video

game?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (television) + Compounding, 2W, SC, N+N, CN (television show)**

85. *Already, they own id Software, makers of Doom, Wolfenstein and they own Halo.* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] **– Acronym, 2W, FW+, PP, Lc (in demand) + Compounding, 3W, SC, PP+Adj+N, CN (In Demand Software)**

86. *And all of that is without even getting into the game's massive modding community.* ["Why is Skyrim still so enjoyable to play after so many years while most other games fall into obscurity within a couple of years?"; Bowen Horne]**– Clipping, B, 2S, 5OS, AdjP (modification) + Derivation, SF, N – Adj, (-ing)**

87. *The characters are one note, and the production and acting feel like a Star Wars B-movie.* ["What video game plots have not aged well?"; Geoggrey Barans] **– Clipping, F, PC, 2S, 3OS, AdjP (low-budget) + Abbreviation, 1W, NP, C (budget) + Compounding, 2W, HP, Adj/N+N, CN (low-budget movie)**

88. *To many TES gamers, who have played Morrowind Jiub holds a very special place in their hearts.* ["What is the worst mission in Skyrim?"; Philip Sorbello] – **Acronym / Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C (The Elder Scrolls)**

89. *Dead Space's HUD is literally integrated into his suit.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Taiga B.] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, (FW+), NP, C (heads-up display)**

90. *Also, lest we forget how Dead Space and Dead Space 2 had minimal camera cuts like a full decade before GoW 2018.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Taiga B. (comment)] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C+Lc+C (God of War)**

91. *To be fair with dead space. If they went with a more conventional loud hud you would probably be fucked since that would require you to look at more than just Isaac's back and sides.* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Kobi the Rock (comment)] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, (FW+), NP, Lc (heads-up display)**

92. *it got GOTY right?* ["What video game health bar design did you like?"; Jon Targaryen (comment)] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 4W, FW+, NP, C (Game of the Year)**

93. *The Ninja Gaiden trilogy for the NES.* ["What video game plots have not aged well?"; Geoggrey Barans] **– Acronym / Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Nintendo Entertainment System)**

94. *Sony is trying in every way to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision.* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] **– Clipping, B, CC, 3S, 7OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 3S, 7OS, B, NP (microcomputer software)**

95. *Sony is trying in every way to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision.* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] **– Clipping, B, CC, 4S, 6OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 4S, 6OS, B + OV, NP (active television)**

96. *Both approaches rely on the acquisition raising anti-competitive concerns, meaning that such a huge acquisition would shake the ground a bit too much, to the point of risking the healthy competition between Sony and Microsoft in the gaming industry, especially following Microsoft's acquisition of Zenimax (which includes juggernaut Bethesda).* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] **– Clipping, B, CC, 3S, 5OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 3S, 5OS, B, NP (zenith maximum)**

97. *If you were introduced to Sonic the Hedgehog by the 3D era of games and want to experience what was praised about the games on the Sega Genesis, your best bet in the game that was the culmination of the classic formula* ["What are examples of games that have aged particularly well?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Clipping, B, CC, 2S, 3OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 2S, 3OS, B, NP (Service Games)**

98. *Hell if I know the reason, judging by how the series' developer Ubisoft was involved in the movie and it mostly focused on the stuff in the present while not creating any solid confection to the stuff in the past (a problem the games have long suffered from), I am convinced that the creative heads in charge of Assassin's Creed's story direction do not understand what the fans love about it.* ["What are the first few things to do when designing a story video game?"; Geoffrey Barans] **– Clipping, B, CC, 3S, 6OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 3S, 6OS, B, NP (ubiquitous software)**

99. *Buying Activision would mean that Call of Duty might become an Xbox console-exclusive one day.* ["Why does Sony want regulators to block Microsoft's acquisition of Activision?"; Adam Lantos] **– Clipping, F, 1S, 3OS, NP (DirectX) + Compounding, 2W, HC, Adj+sign+Noun, CN / Blending, 2W, 2S, 4OS, F, NP (DirectX Box)**

100. *Oh, and Armageddon and World Party have own modern updates, with working fan servers and better resolution for bigger screens.* ["What is the best game in the Worms series?"; Marcin Ostrowski] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (fanatic) + Compounding, 2W, SC, N+N, CN / Blending, 2W, 3S, 5OS, B, NP (fan[atic] server)**

Appendix C *Topic Related to Scientific Research*

1. *My best friend after college did a EE+CS at USC and graduated two years early.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (electrical engineering)**

2. *My best friend after college did a EE+CS at USC and graduated two years early.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (computer science)**

3. *My best friend after college did a EE+CS at USC and graduated two years early.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] **Abbreviation, 4W, FW-, NP, C (University of Southern California)**

4. *I was doing research in inorganic Chemistry when I was an undergrad, I met very few black grad students or PhD students (note that I said very few, not none), and when I did, they were almost always first gen immigrants from Africa.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Linda Ebling (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 3W, 3L, FW-, NP, C+Lc+C (Doctor of Philosophy)**

5. *Well, the granddaddy dream of theoretical physics for nearly a century was and remains the unified field theory, also known as the Theory of Everything (ToE).* ["What is currently the biggest pipe dream in theoretical physics?"; Jonathan Devor] – **Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C+Lc+C (Theory of Everything)**

6. *Many years ago it was believed that we could simply tweak quantum physics (or possibly GR) to make them mutually compatible, and a huge amount of work was put into that.* ["What is currently the biggest pipe dream in theoretical physics?"; Jonathan Devor] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (general relativity)**

7. *But now it seems that, in the words of the OP, this is almost certainly just a pipe dream.* ["What is currently the biggest pipe dream in theoretical physics?"; Jonathan Devor] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (original poster)**

8. *My hope that these theorists would be successful unifying GR and QM hasn't panned out in the decades since that book was published, but one can hope.* ["What is currently the biggest pipe dream in theoretical physics?"; John Boudrea (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (general relativity)**

9. *My hope that these theorists would be successful unifying GR and QM hasn't panned out in the decades since that book was published, but one can hope.* ["What is currently the biggest pipe dream in theoretical physics?"; John Boudrea (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (quantum mechanics)**

10. *Time may be the key backbone of unified theory IMHO.* ["What is currently the biggest pipe dream in theoretical physics?"; Shodhan Kumar (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 4W, FW+, PP, C (in my humble opinion)**

11. *SO* ["How do I ask for research collaboration to professors from different universities?"; David Duke] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (significant other)**

12. *CRISPR gene editing: CRISPR-Cas9 is a revolutionary gene editing technology that allows scientists to make precise, targeted changes to DNA sequences.* ["What are some recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (deoxyribonucleic acid)**

13. *mRNA vaccines: mRNA vaccines, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, represent a breakthrough in vaccine technology.* ["What are some recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 4L, NP, Lc+C (messenger ribonucleic acid)**

14. *Artificial intelligence (AI): AI has advanced rapidly in recent years and is being used to solve a variety of problems in fields such as healthcare, finance, and transportation.* ["What are some recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (artificial intelligence)**

15. *By a priori, I would tell you that a good PhD supervisor should guide you during your early-stage phase, and then let you ride freely.* ["As a PhD student, what are some good methods to track the latest scientific publications related to my research?"; Seeking New Infos] – **Abbreviation, 3W, 3L, FW-, NP, C+Lc+C (Doctor of Philosophy)**

16. *The best strategy is to systematically monitor online archives like Repec, EconLit, Scopus, Google Scholar (i.e., this one seems to be one of the most widely used tool for finding peer-reviewed manuscripts).* ["As a PhD student, what are some good methods to track the latest scientific publications related to my research?"; Seeking New Infos] **– Abbreviation, 2W, Lc (id est = that is)**

17. *As it says in the UQ regulations, the IP belongs to the student, but that doesn't stop some from nicking your ideas.* ["Is it wrong for my professor to say that I have no say in what I want to do with my research and it's up to them on what I do with it sense it's there lab? I came up with the idea for the project, wrote the grant, and did all the research."; Paul Hywel-Evans] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW-, NP, C (University of Queensland)**

18. *As it says in the UQ regulations, the IP belongs to the student, but that doesn't stop some from nicking your ideas.* ["Is it wrong for my professor to say that I have no say in what I want to do with my research and it's up to them on what I do with it sense it's there lab? I came up with the idea for the project, wrote the grant, and did all the research."; Paul Hywel-Evans] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (intellectual property)**

19. *This technology allows scientists to make precise changes to DNA sequences, which has the potential to cure genetic diseases, create new treatments for cancer, and even bring extinct species back to life.* ["What are some recent scientific discoveries that have had a significant impact?"; Lary Lampa]**– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (deoxyribonucleic acid)**

20. *mRNA vaccines: In 2020, mRNA vaccines were developed for COVID-19, which was a significant breakthrough in vaccine technology.* ["What are some recent scientific discoveries that have had a significant impact?"; Lary Lampa] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 4L, NP, Lc+C (messenger ribonucleic acid)**

21. *Find a DIY broker or advisor who can accept for your exact country of residency* ["How does one invest in the US stock market while living in Africa and be able to access funds as a retirement plan?"; Adam Fayed] **– Abbreviation, 3W, VP, C (do it yourself)**

22. *You will be asked for your proof of ID and address for international anti-money laundering requirements* ["How does one invest in the US stock market while living in Africa and be able to access funds as a retirement plan?"; Adam Fayed] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (identification)**

23. *In terms of the specifics, the best thing for non-Americans is to invest in the S&P500 ETF domiciled on the London or Irish stock exchanges.* ["How does one invest in the US stock market while living in Africa and be able to access funds as a retirement

plan?"; Adam Fayed] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+sign, NPs, C (Standard and Poor's [500])**

24. *In terms of the specifics, the best thing for non-Americans is to invest in the S&P500 ETF domiciled on the London or Irish stock exchanges.* ["How does one invest in the US stock market while living in Africa and be able to access funds as a retirement plan?"; Adam Fayed] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, NP, C (exchange-traded fund)**

25. *You can also invest in individual US shares, but most investors are better served going into ETFs.* ["How does one invest in the US stock market while living in Africa and be able to access funds as a retirement plan?"; Adam Fayed] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (United States [of America])**

26. *GPT Research Paper Summarizer is a popular tool that generates concise summaries of articles and scientific papers.* ["What tool can I use to summarize scientific papers?"; Chris Valentino] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (generative pretrained transformer)**

27. *IBM Watson is a powerful AI platform that offers various natural language processing capabilities.* ["What tool can I use to summarize scientific papers?"; Chris Valentino] **– Abbreviation, 4W, 3L, NP, C (International Business Machines [Corporation])**

28. *IBM Watson is a powerful AI platform that offers various natural language processing capabilities.* ["What tool can I use to summarize scientific papers?"; Chris Valentino] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (artificial intelligence)**

29. *A2A.* ["Do academics actually care about the feedback from peer-review referees when their papers are rejected from a particular journal? If so, then why do they commonly submit that very same rejected paper – with few if any edits – to another journal?"; Zhun-Yong Ong] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+No (FW+), VP, C (ask to answer), alternate spelling**

30. *the current level of rigor or standards expected for publications in that field and journal (i.e. the amount of evidence, the type of techniques, the type of analysis. etc used in the field)* ["Do academics actually care about the feedback from peer-review referees when their papers are rejected from a particular journal? If so, then why do they commonly submit that very same rejected paper – with few if any edits – to another journal?"; Zhun-Yong Ong] **– Abbreviation, 2W, Lc (id est = that is)**

31. *If a research team member, especially the first-author, involved in the project is gone or has left academia, it is sometimes very difficult to 'revive' the paper or make significant changes to the paper since they are often no longer willing to invest in additional effort (e.g. more experiments and analyses) to improve the paper.* ["Do academics actually care about the feedback from peer-review referees when their papers are rejected from a particular journal? If so, then why do they commonly submit that very same rejected paper – with few if any edits – to another journal?"; Zhun-Yong Ong] **– Abbreviation, 2W, Lc (exempli gratia = for example)**

32. *Einstein had written in 1912 that the best equations of math and science (Lorentz transformations) showed that clocks tick slower in relative motion, stop ticking at the velocity of light (c), and then the rate of ticking advances into negative numbers if clocks move faster than c.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, Lc (celerity)**

33. *One of the proofs is right in front of you on your computer if your computer uses the GPS system to keep your clocks synchronized with other clocks on the surface.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (Global Positioning System)**

34. *QED.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell] **– Abbreviation, 3W, C (quod erat demonstrandum = which was to be demonstrated)**

35. *This universal acceleration of the speed of time that clocks tick corresponds to universal entropy, as signified by plugging this new understanding of seconds into Newton's second law of motion (F=ma).* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, C (force)**

36. *This universal acceleration of the speed of time that clocks tick corresponds to universal entropy, as signified by plugging this new understanding of seconds into Newton's second law of motion (F=ma).* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, Lc (mass)**

37. *This universal acceleration of the speed of time that clocks tick corresponds to universal entropy, as signified by plugging this new understanding of seconds into Newton's second law of motion (F=ma).* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, Lc (acceleration)**

38. *LOL*. ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Rick West (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, VP, C (laughing out loud)**

39. *So my understanding is that clocks ticking forward into time have a decreasing tick period RELATIVE TO the tick period(s) in the past. i.e. that the future tick is a teeny bit shorter in "length" because the clock timer itself is accelerating into time.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Francis Kong (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, Lc (id est = that is)**

40. *Ok*... ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Francis Kong (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, exclamation, Lc ("oll korrect")**

41. *Ok, imagine you are using a device that holds x amount of energy, and its full, and it is only able to release the energy at a constant rate in exactly one second.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, exclamation, Lc ("oll korrect")**

42. *(imho)* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] – **Abbreviation, 4W, FW+, PP, Lc (in my humble opinion)**

43. *As a guy trained as a physicist I find science programmes on TV both interesting and frustrating.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Alan Rafferty (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (television)**

44. *Newton's equations allow us to plug in distance and mass and get **g**, also plug in g and mass and get d, and plug in g and d and get m.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 1L, NP, Lc (gravitational acceleration)**

45. *Newton's equations allow us to plug in distance and mass and get g, also plug in g and mass and get d, and plug in g and d and get m.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, Lc (distance)**

46. *Missing is big G, which is the source of inherent strength of gravity.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, 1L, NP, C (gravitational constant)**

47. *In contrast, we account for G with a proof that earlier theorists have misunderstood t, and a demonstration that the correction of that understanding significantly advances our leading models of gravity and the cosmos.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, NP, Lc (time)**

48. *It provides a personalized study plan, numerous projects for learners with a variety of proficiency levels, integration with JetBrains IDEs, and a community of over 500,000 learners who are always there for you.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; JetBrains] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (integrated development environment)**

49. *For essential info that concerns humanity, look up Mark Alan King (Lions of Israel) and his main website, where you type markalanking and then the . and com in the url bar.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Steven S Jones (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, Lc (Uniform Resource Locator)**

50. *Yes, you can use monday.com | A new way of working to manage all your projects, but you can also use it as a CRM, to manage your ad campaigns, track bugs, manage customer projects, and to manage video production.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Michael McDay (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (customer relationship management)**

51. *see what USA p[r]esident is doing recently* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Muktar Ibrahim (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 4W, FW-, NP, C (United States of America)**

52. *The app is the best in giving out maximizing offer and ROI* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Adeyi Muhammed (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, FW+, NP, C (Return on Investment)**

53. *K&R did explain in the last chapters of the book.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Justus Moryas (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 2L+sign, NPs, C (Kernighan and Ritchie)**

54. *Some years I don't even think about NSBE, so it's not necessarily a continuous function.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] **– Acronym, 5W, FW-, NP, C (National Society of Black Engineers)**

55. *CRISPR gene editing: CRISPR-Cas9 is a revolutionary gene editing technology that allows scientists to make precise, targeted changes to DNA sequences.* ["What are some

recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Acronym, 6W, NP, C (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats)**

56. *CRISPR gene editing: CRISPR-Cas9 is a revolutionary gene editing technology that allows scientists to make precise, targeted changes to DNA sequences.* ["What are some recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Acronym, 4W, 3L+No, NP, C+Lc (CRISPR-associated protein 9/nine)**

57. *mRNA vaccines: mRNA vaccines, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, represent a breakthrough in vaccine technology.* ["What are some recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Acronym, 3W, 5L+No, NP, C (coronavirus disease 19/nineteen)**

58. *CRISPR gene editing: In 2012, researchers discovered a new gene editing tool called CRISPR/Cas9, which has revolutionized the field of genetics.* ["What are some recent scientific discoveries that have had a significant impact?"; Lary Lampa] **– Acronym, 6W, NP, C (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats)**

59. *CRISPR gene editing: In 2012, researchers discovered a new gene editing tool called CRISPR/Cas9, which has revolutionized the field of genetics.* ["What are some recent scientific discoveries that have had a significant impact?"; Lary Lampa] **– Acronym, 4W, 3L+No, NP, C+Lc (CRISPR-associated protein 9/nine)**

60. *mRNA vaccines: In 2020, mRNA vaccines were developed for COVID-19, which was a significant breakthrough in vaccine technology.* ["What are some recent scientific discoveries that have had a significant impact?"; Lary Lampa] **– Acronym, 3W, 5L+No, NP, C (coronavirus disease 19/nineteen)**

61. *There are also several resources available that can help researchers identify predatory journals, including the "Think. Check. Submit." initiative, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).* ["Is the International Journal of Medical Research & Health Sciences a predatory journal?"; Geoffrey Waihenya] **– Acronym, 5W, FW-, NP, C (Directory of Open Access Journals)**

62. *There are also several resources available that can help researchers identify predatory journals, including the "Think. Check. Submit." initiative, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).* ["Is the International Journal of Medical Research & Health Sciences a predatory journal?"; Geoffrey Waihenya] **– Acronym, 4W, FW+, NP, C (Committee on Publication Ethics)**

63. *how the broader community in my research field perceives my current research project and its results (how significant the results are, how interested other scientists are in the topic, etc)* ["Do academics actually care about the feedback from peer-review referees when their papers are rejected from a particular journal? If so, then why do they commonly submit that very same rejected paper – with few if any edits – to another journal?"; Zhun-Yong Ong] **– Acronym, 2W, 3L, Lc (et cetera = and so forth)**

64. *U got it verry [very] right,,* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Rian Tecson (comment)] **– Acronym, 1W, pronoun, C (you)**

65. *lol* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] – **Acronym, 3W, FW+, VP, Lc (laughing out loud)**

66. *Those old scholars were right, we are far behind in science then they were and NASA and media are big fkg liars.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Atakan Saka (comment)] **– Acronym, 5W, FW-, NP, C (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)**

67. *Those old scholars were right, we are far behind in science then they were and NASA and media are big fkg liars.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Atakan Saka (comment)] **– Acronym, 1W, 3L, AdjP, Lc (fucking)**

68. *Basically as an undergrad, I was put in contact with a stellar array of men and women I presumed to exist, just had no idea how to reach.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] **– Clipping, B, 3S, 5OS, NP (undergraduate)**

69. *My besties in college, aside from my frat brothers were all extraordinary.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] – **Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, NP (fraternity)**

70. *One of my closest friends basically wrote all of the video driver kernel stuff for Android, and I stood up at the wedding of a dean at Georgia Tech.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] – **Clipping, PC, FB, 1S, 4OS, NP ([Institute of] Technology)**

71. *I was doing research in inorganic Chemistry when I was an undergrad, I met very few black grad students or PhD students (note that I said very few, not none), and when I did, they were almost always first gen immigrants from Africa.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Linda Ebling (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 3S, 5OS, NP (undergraduate)**

72. *I was doing research in inorganic Chemistry when I was an undergrad, I met very few black grad students or PhD students (note that I said very few, not none), and when I did, they were almost always first gen immigrants from Africa.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Linda Ebling (comment)] – **Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, AdjP (graduate)**

73. *I was doing research in inorganic Chemistry when I was an undergrad, I met very few black grad students or PhD students (note that I said very few, not none), and when I did, they were almost always first gen immigrants from Africa.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Linda Ebling (comment)] – **Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, AdjP (generation)**

74. *The saddest thing I saw once was one brilliant black young man who wanted to get out of the "hood" by joining the militar[y] and tried to get an engineering degree, but he was made fun of online by his "friends".* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Linda Ebling (comment)] **– Clipping, F, 1S, 3OS, NP (neighbourhood)**

75. *that prof is already busy* ["How do I ask for research collaboration to professors from different universities?"; David Duke] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, NP (professor)**

76. *admin* ["How do I ask for research collaboration to professors from different universities?"; David Duke] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 5OS, NP (administrator)**

77. *If you invented the tech on your own without his help then he is just a plagiarist.* ["Is it wrong for my professor to say that I have no say in what I want to do with my research and it's up to them on what I do with it sense it's there lab? I came up with the idea for

the project, wrote the grant, and did all the research."; Paul Hywel-Evans] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, NP (technology)**

78. *And the people of the ancient world had invented math, and their greatest scholars studied the stars and concluded that the Earth is at the center of the cosmos because all the stars circle the Earth every day.* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, NP (mathematics)**

79. *For essential info that concerns humanity, look up Mark Alan King (Lions of Israel) and his main website, where you type markalanking and then the . and com in the url bar.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Steven S Jones (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 2S, 4OS, NP (information)**

80. *For essential info that concerns humanity, look up Mark Alan King (Lions of Israel) and his main website, where you type markalanking and then the . and com in the url bar.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Steven S Jones (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, AdjP (commercial)**

81. *My advice would go to a course of cisco netacademy* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Paolo Cruz (comment)] **– Clipping, F, PC, 2S, 4OS, NP (San Francisco)**

82. *The app is the best in giving out maximizing offer and ROI* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Adeyi Muhammed (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, NP (application)**

83. *I am usually annoyed by Quora ads that masquerade as questions, but I a m a huge fan of JetBrains, so upvoting.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Anna Vinogradova (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, NP (advertisement)**

84. *Unsolicited emails inviting authors to submit articles* ["Is the International Journal of Medical Research & Health Sciences a predatory journal?"; Geoffrey Waihenya] **– Abbreviation, 1W, AdjP, Lc (electronic) + Compounding, 2W, Adj+N, CN (electronic mail)**

85. *You can usually do this online, but sometimes you need to scan it back by email.* ["How does one invest in the US stock market while living in Africa and be able to access funds as a retirement plan?"; Adam Fayed] **– Abbreviation, 1W, AdjP, Lc (electronic) + Compounding, 2W, Adj+N, CN (electronic mail)**

86. *And this loss of energy relative to its prior state is the phenomenon we observe in light/EM spectrum stuff as a universal red shift or a shift to a lower frequency/longer period but really a kind of cooling off effect as time loses energy?* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Francis Kong (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, AdjP, C (electromagnetic) + Compounding, 2W, SC, Adj+N, CN (electromagnetic spectrum)**

87. *I was raised near the US-Canadian border (New York) so I did appreciate your humor, but ironic idioms don't translate well ;)* ["Why are there still opponents of the theory of relativity?"; Kevin Parcell (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 2W, NP, C (United States [of America]) + Compounding, 3W, HC, N+N+Adj, CAdj ("United States Canadian [border]" / Canada-United States [border])**

88. *I would start with the Parrot Sketch, move onto Life of Brian, The Meaning of Life, and then get the box set of the TV series.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Nic Stubbs (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 1W, 2L, NP, C (television) + Compounding, 2W, SC, N+N, CN (television series)**

89. *I think w3school is best <3* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Tejaso52 (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, 1L+No, NP, Lc (world wide web) + Compounding, 4W, N+Adj+N+N, CN (world wide web school)**

90. *With chatGPD [chatGPT] you could learn anything.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Rolf Henggeler (comment)] **– Abbreviation, 3W, NP, C (generative pretrained transformer) + Compounding, 4W, N+Adj+Adj+N, CN (chat "generative pretrained transformer")**

91. *Work on projects that can strengthen your GitHub profile.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; JetBrains] **– Acronym, 3W, NP, C+Lc (global information tracker) + Compounding, 4W, Adj+N+N+N, CN (global information tracker hub)**

92. *Yes, you can use monday.com | A new way of working to manage all your projects, but you can also use it as a CRM, to manage your ad campaigns, track bugs, manage customer projects, and to manage video production.* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Michael McDay (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, AdjP (advertising) + Compounding, 2W, SC, Adj+N, CN (advertising campaign)**

93. *My besties in college, aside from my frat brothers were all extraordinary.* ["Why aren't there as many black scientists?"; Michael David Cobb Bowen] – **Clipping, B, PC, 2S, 2OS, NP (best friend) + Derivation, SF, Adj-N (-ie)**

94. *mRNA vaccines: mRNA vaccines, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, represent a breakthrough in vaccine technology.* ["What are some recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Clipping, B, CC, 2S, 11OS (Biopharmaceutical Technologies) + Abbreviation, 1W, 1L, AdjP, C (New) + Compounding, 3W, Adj+Adj+N, CN (Biopharmaceutical New Technologies)**

95. *The best strategy is to systematically monitor online archives like Repec, EconLit, Scopus, Google Scholar (i.e., this one seems to be one of the most widely used tool for finding peer-reviewed manuscripts).* ["As a PhD student, what are some good methods to track the latest scientific publications related to my research?"; Seeking New Infos] – **Acronym / Abbreviation, 4W, 5L, FW-, NP, CL** (**Research Papers in Economics)**

96. *The best strategy is to systematically monitor online archives like Repec, EconLit, Scopus, Google Scholar (i.e., this one seems to be one of the most widely used tool for finding peer-reviewed manuscripts).* ["As a PhD student, what are some good methods to track the latest scientific publications related to my research?"; Seeking New Infos] **– Clipping, B, CC, 3S, 7OS, NP / Blending, 2W, 3S, 7OS, B, NP (Economics Literature)**

97. *Quantum computing: In recent years, scientists have made significant progress in the development of quantum computers, which use quantum bits (qubits) instead of classical bits to perform calculations.* ["What are some recent scientific discoveries that have had a significant impact?"; Lary Lampa] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 2OS, NP (quantum) + Compounding, 2W, N+N, CN / Blending, 2W, 2S, 3OS, B, NP (quantum bits)**

98. *SciSpacy is a Python library built on the spaCy framework, specifically designed for scientific text processing.* ["What tool can I use to summarize scientific papers?"; Chris Valentino] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 4OS, AdjP (Scientific) + Compounding, 2W, Adj+N, CN / Blending, 2W, 3S, 6OS, B, NP (Scientific [SpaCy])**

99. *My advice would go to a course of cisco netacademy* ["How should I start learning Python?"; Paolo Cruz (comment)] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS, AdjP (Networking) +**

Compounding 2W, Adj+N, CN / Blending, 2W, 5S, 7OS, B, NP (Networking Academy)

100. *mRNA vaccines: mRNA vaccines, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, represent a breakthrough in vaccine technology.* ["What are some recent breakthroughs or discoveries in science, technology or medicine that are shaping the future?"; Hanery] **– Clipping, B, 1S, 3OS (modified) + Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, Lc, alternate spelling (ribonucleic acid) / Blending, 2W, 3S, 6-10OS, B, NP + Abbreviation, 2W, 3L, Lc, alternate spelling (ribonucleic acid)**