

**ONLINE LINGUISTIC FEATURES USED BY MALE AND
FEMALE COMMENTERS IN RANZ KYLE'S CHANNEL ON
YOUTUBE**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2018**

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YOUTUBE**

THESIS

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In partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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MALANG
2018**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled *Online Linguistic Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Ranz Kyle's Channel on YouTube* is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.



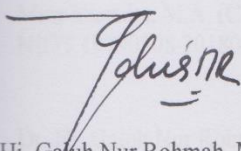
APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Ummu Sa'idah's thesis entitled **Online Linguistic Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Ranz Kyle's Channel on YouTube** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

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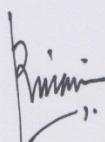
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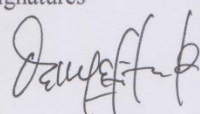
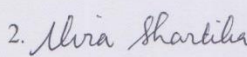
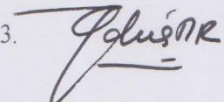
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MOTTO

Science is not memorizing, but something that give benefit.

(Imam Syafi'i)



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents,

Ibu Siti Zulaikhah and Abah M.Yasin;

I'm just being speechless how can I say thank you for all your love. Both of you
makes me explore the world with its entire miracle



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Alhamdulillah, in the name of Allah, the most gracious, most merciful, the master of the universe. Peace and salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, the best role model in this world, and his household, his companions and his faithful flowers, hopefully, he could give his hand to us in the hereafter. Thereby, I can accomplish my thesis entitle *Online Linguistic Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Ranz Kyle's Channel on YouTube* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters Department, Humanities Faculty at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

This thesis will never accomplish without support and inspiration from several people. Through this occasion I want to express any sincere thanks to:

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are the colors of remarkable rainbow for me, keep humble and give me your wise advice. I hope we'll meet again in other occasion.

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This thesis is far from perfection and there is so many lacks in several aspect. Criticism and suggestion are welcomed to the writer for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully this thesis will give the benefit, especially for the writer and for the reader in general.

Malang, June 2018



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ABSTRACT

Sa'idah, Ummu. 2018. **Online Linguistic Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Ranz Kyle's Channel on YouTube**. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M. Ed.

Keywords : Language Features, Gender, YouTube

Social media is closely related to language. This is indicated by the commentaries containing language features, some of which are in YouTube. YouTube is one of social media that contributes to language development. The existence of language in You Tube is not only visible in the video, but also in the commentary field of the video. Language development shown in social media, especially in You Tube's commentary column, is the presence of language features. In this study, the author discussed language features within the commentary column between male and female commentators. Language features are the use of some style or form in the aspect of writing the language in the internet. In addition to the analysis of language features, the author also elaborated the gender bias that appeared in the comment sessions on the video entitled "You Can Do It (Official Music Video)" on Ranz Kyle's You Tube channel.

The method used in this study is qualitative study. Thus, the presentation of data is in the form of description and explanation in depth to answer the formulation of the problem. The data were analyzed based on two categories namely grammatical meaning and textual meaning because this study only focus on the semantic field.

The results of the analysis indicate that female commentators tend to use grammatical meanings, whereas male commentators are balanced, so it does not incline to any of the categories. In addition, male commentators tend to use language features in capital letters that show the word emphasis as well as a form of assertiveness. While female commentators tend to shorten the word or phrase which show that they care about time by minimizing time in the writing. Harmonious, gender bias is also proved from both gender. In language use, men tend to be assertive, rule-bound and sarcastic, while women tend to be bound in rules, polite, expressive and maintain the feelings of the other person.

Finally, the author suggests to further researchers to analyze the similar topic but using different language feature areas, such as grammatical, syntactic or morphological.

ABSTRAK

Sa'idah, Ummu. 2018. **Fitur-Fitur Bahasa Online yang Digunakan Oleh Komentator Laki-Laki dan Perempuan pada Channel Ranz Kyle di You Tube**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

Kata Kunci : Fitur-Fitur Bahasa, Gender, You Tube

Sosial media berhubungan erat terhadap bahasa. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan adanya komentar yang mengandung fitur-fitur bahasa, salah satunya berada dalam YouTube. YouTube merupakan salah satu social media yang berkontribusi dalam perkembangan bahasa. Adanya bahasa dalam You Tube bukan hanya terlihat dari video, namun juga didalam kolom komentar terhadap video. Perkembangan Bahasa yang ditunjukkan dalam social media, terutama dalam kolom komentar You Tube yaitu adanya fitur-fitur bahasa. Didalam studi ini, membahas tentang fitur-fitur bahasa didalam kolom komentar antara komentator laki laki dan perempuan. Fitur-fitur bahasa adalah penggunaan beberapa gaya atau bentuk dalam aspek penulisan bahasa didalam internet. Selain analisis fitur-fitur bahasa, penulis juga mengelaborasi bias gender yang muncul dalam komentar di video yang berjudul "You Can Do It (Official Music Video)" di Ranz Kyle's You Tube channel.

Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini yakni studi kualitatif. Sehingga, penyajian data dalam bentuk deskripsi dan penjelasan secara mendalam untuk menjawab rumusan masalah. Data dianalisis berdasarkan dua kategori yakni grammatical meaning dan textual meaning karena studi ini hanya fokus terhadap bidang semantik.

Hasil dari analisis menunjukkan bahwa komentator perempuan cenderung menggunakan makna grammatikal, sedangkan komentator laki-laki seimbang, sehingga tidak condong ke salah satu kategori. Selain itu, komentator laki-laki cenderung menggunakan fitur bahasa dalam huruf capital yang menunjukkan sebuah penekanan sebuah kata serta sebagai bentuk ketegasan. Sedangkan komentator perempuan cenderung memendekkan sebuah kata atau kalimat yang menunjukkan bahwa mereka peduli terhadap waktu dengan cara meminimalisir waktu dalam sebuah penulisan. Terakhir, gender bias juga terlihat dari kedua gender. Laki-laki dalam penggunaan bahasa cenderung tegas, tidak terikat dalam aturan dan penuh sindiran, sedangkan perempuan cenderung terikat dalam aturan, sopan, ekspresif serta menjaga perasaan lawan bicara.

Akhirnya, penulis menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis topik yang sama namun menggunakan area fitur bahasa yang berbeda, seperti grammatikal, sintak atau morfologi.

المستخلص

سعيدة ، أمو. 2018. الميزات اللغوية المتصلة بالإنترنت المستخدمة من قبل المعلقين والمعلقات في قناة Ranz Kyle على يوتيوب. بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مشرفة :الدكتورة غالوة نور رحمة الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ميزات اللغة ، الجنس ، يوتيوب

ترتبط وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي ارتباطاً وثيقاً باللغة. يشار إلى ذلك من خلال تعليق يحتوي على ميزات اللغة، أحدها في قناة يوتيوب You Tube. وهو أحد وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي التي تساهم في تطوير اللغة. لا يكون وجود اللغة في يوتيوب You Tube مرئياً فقط من الفيديو، ولكن أيضاً في حقل التعليق نحو الفيديو. تطور اللغة الموضح في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، وخاصة في عمود التعليق في يوتيوب You Tube هو وجود ميزات اللغة. هذه الدراسة، ناقشت الملامح اللغوية في عمود التعليقات بين المعلقين والمعلقات. و ميزات اللغة هي استخدام بعض الأنماط أو النماذج في ناحية كتابة اللغة في الإنترنت. بالإضافة إلى تحليل ميزات اللغة، شرحت مكتشفة الباحثة أيضاً تحيزاً جنسانياً ظهر في التعليقات على مقطع الفيديو بعنوان "You Can Do It (Official Music Video)" على قناة يوتيوب You Tube خاصة لرانس كيليس Ranz Kyle .

الطريقة المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي الدراسة الكيفية. وبالتالي، فإن عرض البيانات في شكل وصف وشرح متعمد للإجابة على صياغة المشكلة. وقد تم تحليل البيانات على أساس فئتين وهما المعنى النحوي والمعنى النصي لأن هذه الدراسة تتركز فقط على المجال الدلالي.

تشير نتائج التحليل إلى أن المعلقات الإناث يملن إلى استخدام المعاني النحوية ، وأما المعلقين الذكور متوازنون، لذلك لا يميلون إلى أي من الفئات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يميل المعلقون الذكور إلى استخدام مميزات اللغة في الأحرف الكبيرة التي تظهر تركيز كلمة بالإضافة إلى شكل من تأكيد الذات. بينما تميل المعلقات الإناث إلى تقصير كلمة أو عبارة تُظهر أنهن يهتمن بالوقت عن طريق تقليل الوقت في الكتابة. وأخيراً ، فإن التحيز بين الجنسين واضح أيضاً من كلا الجنسين. يميل الرجال في الاستخدام اللغوي إلى أن يكونوا حازمين، ومقيدين بالقواعد والساخرة، بينما تميل النساء إلى الالتزام بالقواعد والمهتمات والمتعبرات والحفاظ على مشاعر الشخص الآخر. وأخيراً، تقترح الباحثة مزيداً من الباحثين بعدها لإصدار نفس الموضوع ولكنهم يستخدمون مجالات لغة مختلفة، مثل النحوية والمورفولوجية.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK.....	x
المستخلص.....	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
 CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	 1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Research Questions.....	8
C. Research Objectives.....	8
D. Significance of the Research.....	9
E. Scope and Limitations	11
F. Definition of Key Terms	11
G. Research Method	12
1. Research Design.....	12
2. Research Subject	14
3. Research Instrument.....	15
4. Data Source	15
5. Data Collection.....	16
6. Data Analysis	17
 CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	 19
A. Language and Gender	19
B. Online Linguistics Features.....	22
C. Semantics.....	28
D. Gender Bias in Language	29

E. Review of Related Studies	31
CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION	34
A. Research Findings.....	34
B. Discussion	44
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	55
A. Conclusion.....	55
B. Suggestion	56



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the study, research question, objective of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

In this era, internet is almost used by people around the world to gain any informations and communicate each other. People used internet as the main media in their daily life. They almost cannot live without internet. Crystal (2006) state, “internet is a computer networks that helps people to communicate among one to the other by using online setting to send message”. In fact, language is the main factor exist in experiencing conversation on internet. Therefore, Crystal (2005) state on his study called “internet linguistics”.

Internet linguistics is the study of language on internet. Squires (2010) explained that “internet language is the variety of language commonly used for communication on the internet and in other types of electronic communication such as mobile phone text messages” (p.457). “Language variety has emerged from and is used on the internet” (Squires, 2010, p.485). Huffaker (2004) also suggested that “technology has close relation with language”. Therefore, it is the dominant factor of how language is constructed. As result, high possibility of creating various language which is not standardize enough may exist. This possibility exists during net citizens are free to type anything in online setting. Therefore some kinds of multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, respelling word etc may exist.

Nowadays, YouTube is one of the most popular video sharing website to provide a forum for people to connect, inform, and inspire others around the world and act as a distribution platform for original content creators for large and small advertisers. Hopkins (2006) state, “YouTube is a video sharing website where users can discover, watch and share video clips for free. Generally the videos on YouTube are music clips, movies, TV, and videos made by its own users. YouTube Founded on February 15, 2005. The company founded by three former Pay Pal employees is Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim, headquartered in San Bruno, California”.

Contribution in the field of language and gender bias is the important thing of this topic to be conducted. Gender and sex are totally different. Sex exists in humans distinguished by the genitals while gender is the condition of human feeling. Therefore, it could be the male gender, but she feels the female gender. Gender carries boarder meaning affect our attitude/behavior, language style, thought and the way we dressed up, etc. gender refers to social and culture that make them vary from one language to another. This is due to the variety of men's and women's languages which indirectly indicate the different characteristics of language use between men and women. One of them is the difference of communicative ability that is common feature of language usage.

Lakoff (1975) proposed in his study that “super polite form, clear punctuation and correct grammar, tend to use declarative statement by raising pitch voice in question, use “wh” imperatives, speak less frequently, over use qualifiers, more apologize, often use modal constructions, use indirect request, more

intensifiers and lack sense of humor are into woman". Another finding is men paraphrases more often than women. In short way, Lakoff stated that women less powerfull than men in using language.

While men tends to dominate conversation then it called by the theory of dominance approach. In dominance approach, Lakoff stated that women use language in terms of position in society while men use power in reflecting language use. Therefore, men tend to dominate conversation because language we use tend to use power and status rather than gender. Spender (1980) also support this theory by purposing finding about "dominating conversation of man because of good control of knowledge".

Another theory from Tannen (1992) state, "difference approach into six contrast". Firstly about independence and intimacy. Women more preserve into intimacy because of closeness and support attitude that they show in their language use than man who is think more about status. Therefore, they tend to be independence. Second, status and support in using language are devided into two different gender. Woman are into support and men are status preserve. It causes by the attitude of woman who tend to be more struggling to life for connection, support and consensus while men are into struggle status and then keep it in order to dominating people. Next is about information and feelings. Men are concern to the information than elaborate emotion or feeling that women did. Advice versus understanding. Emotion or feeling also concern to the terms of understanding, therefore, this contrast into women who is need care, simpathy from people like what men do who is tend to survive advice or just what they can do to solve

problem. Next, order versus proposals which is conduct about how people speech. Woman tend to use indirect which reflect to the proposals while men are into order which is direct use. The last, conflict versus compromise. It called by conflict because it refers to men who is tend to refuse risk of conflict by doing suggestion directly while women will prefer to compromise that they will accept all of the risk to avoid raise of conflict.

In sociolinguistics, the term language difference between men and women is still interesting to discuss. In this study, the author focuses on linguistic features that include the grammatical meaning of semantics and features of textual meaning. This feature only discusses and focuses on punctuation and language rules as well as to analyze the meaning in words. Grimm (2008) argues that “these two terms imply that women and men have unique language in terms of express their feeling also how they use the variation in writing” (p.8). Therefore, online setting invite us to find various languages in them. In addition, in the gender discussion in online settings, Tanen (2003) suggests that “the use of language in social media is still dominated by masculine language or done by men using crude language”.

Feminist language is rarely used by men but masculine language is used by some women, so this triggers gender that is more biased because the existing identity is not in accordance with existing cultural norms. Finally, this topic is the main idea that must be done in this study. Many researchers are still curious to do this research because of the wide area of communication. Areas not only through computers but also cellphones or other devices. These tools provide several social medias such as Instagram, Twitter, Whatsapp, Line, Facebook, YouTube, etc. This

type of social media is an interesting part to conduct this research of linguistic features.

Gender bias in the family or society is not the only struggle that should be done by women only, but it will also depend on the strength of social institutions that exist in society, not only in social communication directly but through the media the present is the online setting. In other words, if the struggle for the liberation of women's oppression is not a women's agenda only, it needs emancipation and the role of society at large.

Male and female commenters are the area of this topic that writer use to keep focus on. Herring (2011) showed that “men expressed their opinions strongly, used harsh language and hold an adversarial orientation towards their interlocutors. Women, on the other hand, tend to posted relatively short messages where they expressed support of others and manifest their alignment towards their interlocutors” (p.40). Other finding conducted by Baron (2004) that “female college students took longer turns than men in the conversations and their conversations were longer as well” (p.418). From those findings, the writer suggests that different gender influence language use in setting of online or internet communication. Therefore, those are the reasons why the writer choose different gender as the subject of this study. Technically, the writer focuses on how male and female give comments toward Ranz Kyle’s video on YouTube.

The data source in this study is Ranz Kyle's channel on YouTube. In the course of this study, Ranz Kyle's channel has already reach 4.3 million subscribers.

Total videos already uploaded by Ranz approximately reach 110 videos. This channel was already viral over the world. Many of videos already re-upload by some accounts in social media such as instagram, facebook, twitter, etc. In addition, Each of video uploaded by Ranz has thousands of comments. Therefore, this YouTube Channel chooses by writer because able to provide valid data. It comes from high data and there are various people and language in comments section. Finally, those reasons help writer to examine this study because of high data invites the existing result or finding to figure out the research question.

In this study, the theory should be exist to get information, technic to analyze data and enrich idea related to the problem is conducted by writer. To help writer does this study, the writer uses theory of Danet (2001) about capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, ways to expressing emphasis and rebus writing. Further theory also used by Crystal (2006) as typical of internet language in orthographic reduction of letters as in thx for thanks (P. 86-98), Squires (2010) about acronyms and abbreviation (p. 457). In addition, Herring (2011) also used by writer as typical of internet language in rebus replacements of letter. Blending and clipping theory by Yule (2010) also help writer to examine this study. The last term to make this study more powerful and acceptable, the writer examines gender bias which represented on online setting especially in comments section toward Ranz Kyle's account on YouTube.

This section focuses on studies which are related this study and arrange based on the year of this research. Many papers of studies are into internet language features. First of all is journal conducted by Dahlstrom that examined typical

features of internet language found in user-generated comments collected from commenting groups from four online magazines aimed at different readerships regarding to typographic and orthographic features as well as syntactic and stylistic features resembling spoken language. The next Journal written by Bamman, Eisenstein, and Schnoebelen who examined the relationship between gender, linguistic style, and social networks, using a novel corpus of 14,000 Twitter users. Then, in 2015, Badriyah conducted her study about differences and similarities between male and female users in using internet language features. The similarities are both the users use capital letters and number. Beside, Isnani (2015) focused on Internet language features by Danet (2001) and lexical features by Crystal (2005). The last related study is written by Agustiyani (2017) that examined the typical Internet language features used by male and female commenters toward humor vidgram (video Instagram) and discovers the comparison between those using both gender.

The aforementioned of those researchs, the writer knows her area to do this research of linguistic features. Journal written by David Bamman, Jacob Eisenstein, and Tyler Schnoebelen is quite different from the writer is. While the rest written by Dahlstrom (2013), Badriyah (2015), Isnani (2015) and Agustiyani (2017) almost the same with writer's area. What makes this study different from those four study are the theory, subject of research and new problem about conducting bias gender as the main idea of this research. This study also used theory conducted by those four study but writer adds another theory by Squires (2010) about acronyms and abbreviations (p. 457), Herring (2011) about rebus replacements of letter. Talking

about subject, this study examines different subject than the others. YouTube has not conducted yet by researchers. Those three study is almost used instagram, while the rest used commenting groups in online magazine as the subject of the study. The last, this study not only conduct the way male and female using language features but also conduct bias gender of linguistic features represented on comments session which is really new topic to discuss.

Based on the discussing of important topic and subject related with my previous study, I really state my topic is word investigating because this study uses new theory, different subject of study and additional term of theory gender bias which is exactly new area to explore. Finally, those gaps a the main point to establish the convincing reason because the gaps provides fresh finding.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of this study above, the writer formulates the research question as follows:

1. What are the linguistic features found in male and female commenters of Ranz Kyle's YouTube channel?
2. How is gender bias represented on online comments using female perspective of Ranz Kyle's YouTube channel?

C. Research Objectives

Referring to the research questions above, the objective of the study is:

1. To know what are the linguistic features found in male and female commenters on YouTube

2. To describe how gender bias of linguistics features represented in comments use female perspective on YouTube

D. Significance of the Research

In analyzing online linguistics features used by male and female commenters in Ranz Kyle's channel on YouTube, the writer provides several purposes. This study provides theoretical contribution in the sense of enrich our knowledge of linguistic. Especially in terms of language on internet since nowadays people are tend to use online setting to communicate among people over the world. In addition, sense of providing examples or evidences of internet language features especially in the characteristics of respelling words and letter replacements to enrich theory on sociolinguistics and widen knowledge on how language and gender can represent linguistic features between male and female commenters.

Practically, this study provides contribution in the sense of enrich knowledge on how male and females express their thought or feeling through comments in online setting and gives additional material for sociolinguistic course, especially in language and gender for students who are majoring in linguistics also the lectures of English Department Maulana Malik Ibrahim State University of Malang.

Another sense is for linguistics students, the writer hopes they can understand deeply toward variety of language features occur among male and female also to make better understanding toward grammatical features to show the individual or gender who comments in Youtube. Therefore, they can easily guess any criteria

during reading some words in the online comments which one is usually used by man and female, what is the different thing exist. If those unique things occurs with negative side happens in one of man or female, they can learn the positive side from the cross gender to be adopted to create good conversations or sentences that is really must to do as a linguist.

Then, the writer also gives sense of make the reader realize that website, social media, especially YouTube is not only video sharing website that people can access for reason of entertainment or gaining knowledge but also to make them curious toward little things especially the unique side in online comments between man and female. The writer hope, from this study, people more aware toward surrounding to find the other little things can be conducted for the next innovation in a study.

Next, the writer give contribution in the sense of different phenomenon of different language especially in English language toward identifying style under the cover of language features between male and female. What is the phenomenon of the use of language in creating features of language in online comments already found by writer in different language may be the unique knowledges to know by people around the world.

Another sense is dealing with gender bias. Writer gives contribution to make people realize that woman also have a space not only in real life but also social media through evidence that woman have a power in the comment column on YouTube. The last sense is contribute effective and beneficial references for those

who are interested in dealing with internet language features to conduct the similar topic.

E. Scope and Limitations

The writer analyzes Ranz Kyle's video in YouTube that represent linguistic features between male and female commenters by using theory of internet linguistics feature in sociolinguistics. Those are Danet (2001) about capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, ways of expressing emphasis and rebus writing, Crystal (2006) about orthographic reduction of letters as in thx for thanks (p. 86-98), Squires (2010) about acronyms and abbreviation (p. 457), Herring (2011) about rebus replacement of letter combination, Clipping and blending theory by Yule (2010) then examined by writer about the different features in giving respons and comments toward Ranz Kyle's account on YouTube. The last, investigating the gender bias represents in comment seccion by male and female commenters using female perspective. This study also focus on the semantic field with two category, grammatical and textual meaning to analyze the data. There are at least 110 videos in his channel so far, but the writer only chooses the most viral videos which means already reach the most high comments number. Finally, the choosen video by writer is dance video with entitled "*Ranz and Niana-You Can Do It (official Video)*".

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid the missunderstanding the researcher defines the key terms as follows:

1. Linguistic Features

Features of language that support meaning (for example, sentence structure, noun group/phrase, vocabulary, punctuation, figurative language, choices in language features and text structures together define a type of text and shape its meaning. These choices vary according to the purpose of a text, its subject matter, audience and mode or medium of production.

2. Internet linguistics

The study of language on the Internet (Crystal, 2011)

3. Online linguistics features

Features that are used to provide the absences of non-verbal signs in online setting to make the meaning of a context clear due to the lack of visual contact (Crystal, 2006)

4. Commenters

Someone who comments, especially one who leaves a comment on an Internet site such as YouTube channel, story, page, etc.

G. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study is a descriptive qualitative research. This study is descriptive research because the writer wants to have thick data to support research question and get understanding deeply about the different in using language features between male and female in online setting. Sudaryanto (1993) noted in his book that “there are three high stages in doing a research”. First, collecting the data. This

characteristic also suitable with this study. It means, that the writer conducts the collecting data evidence of gender bias of linguistic features in comments column.

The second is analyzing the data. In this study the writer conducts the data analysis from data collection doing by the writer. This is also suitable with this stage of doing research using descriptive research since the writer is the researcher in participating directly in collecting and analyzing the data. The writer analyzes the data by deviding the data into two parts, male and female and then differ the topic of language features by the same and suitable theory of language features it self and gender bias.

The third characteristic is presenting the result of data analysis. This characteristics relates to this study because this study is analyzed by writer inductively and present the results in the conclusion. Neuman (2012) state, "Qualitative data comes in photos, written words, phrases, or symbols describing or representing people or actions, and events in social life". This is suitable with the study since the goals is to examine internet language features used by male and female commenters in Ranz Kyle's channel on YouTube. Finally, the data of written words, phrases and symbol form is able to examine by using this methodology.

Talking about approach, this study is sociolinguistics approach. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors, including differences of regional, class, and occupational dialect, gender differences, and bilingualism. The writer chooses this approach since the study conducts gender

differences in using linguistics features and theory by Danet (2001) and Crystal (2006) about language and gender which have close relation with the approach of sociolinguistics which able to figure out research questions mentioned by writer.

2. Research Subject

The subject of this study is male and female commenters in Ranz Kyle's channel on YouTube. Ranz Kyle is a youtuber from the Philippines. He is a dancer who was born in 1997. Ranz kyle is also famous as a battle sibling dance goals because often upload videos with his sister named Niana Guererro who was about 11 years old. By the time this study is written, Ranz Kyle already reach 4,3 million subscribers. Beside Ranz Kyle, there are also some dance content accounts from Indonesia, such as, Elisakh Hagia (2,1 subscribers), Brandon Salim Lilhero (4,3 subscribers), etc. In fact, compare to those accounts, Ranz Kyle has the most subscribers, likes and comments, therefore, the facts above then become the reason why the writer choose Ranz's account on Youtube as the subject of this study. Beside, Although Ranz is a youtuber from the Philippines, but the language that tends to be used in videos uploaded on youtube is not native to the Philippines but in English. therefore, the comments he has in each video he uploads contain multiple languages. the most common is the English language, the rest speak Filipino, Arabic, and even Indonesia. Therefore, the writer used the subject of male and female commenters in Ranz Kyle's channel to be tested in his research because it gives high data that may require all writer needs to answer research questions.

3. Research Instrument

A research instrument is a tool that writer use to collect data in order to make a research process done easily, systematically, and completely. The instrument in conducting this study is the writer herself since she obtains the data from YouTube to gain the linguistics from in male and female commenters. She comprehends and analyzes data based on the focus of the problem. Then, she comprehends the data which are indicated containing linguistics form. Therefore, the writer holds central function in this study as the main instrument.

4. Data Source

The writer only takes 1 sample of video to be tested because this video gives enough data to figure out research questions. 1 video selected by the writer are not based on the most viewers but also from the most commented videos. To be more succinct, the writer only takes 4 comments from men and 4 comments from female. Therefore, if multiplied by the total commenters used by male and female, it produces 8 data. In selecting the number of comments, the writer has criteria to be standart to conduct data. The comments choosen by writer is the most like comment start from the first most likes until the eight most likes each of sex, ten comments refers to the man and the the rest ten is for woman. Next, the writer identifies the authenticity of the account of each commenters to make easy to describe whether the account used can be identified by gender or not through personal data. Starting from profile picture, information and posts profile to facilitate in analyzing this study. If the writer finds an account that refer to an advertisement, spam, or repetition of a comment in the same account, then the writer skips and move on to

the next comment that matches and the appropriate to the list of words, phrases and symbols to analyze based on the theory.

5. Data Collection

In the stage of collecting data, the writer classifies data according to each type of internet language features. Then, the writer divides data into two parts. Internet language features used by males and females to compare findings in the male and female comments present in Ranz Kyle's channel on Youtube.

The writer chooses only 1 videos from approximately 110 videos posted by Ranz. The writer chooses video that were in the first position of video which is absolutely the most popular video, many viewers and most comments. The video that the writer choose has comments with total amount 16,000 comments. Then, the writer writes 4 commentary choices from each male and female commenters. In the comment selection process, the writer selects comments based on the most likes comments also suitable with linguistic features in the theory and have a relation issue of gender bias. In addition, to ensure comments that written by man or woman, the writer checks accounts on each comment will be the writer's candidate of choice. Checking accounts starts from viewing profile photos, profile information, and posts. If it is not gender identified, then the writer skip comments and go to the next suitable comment. The last, the writer classifies comments in different gender (total of 4 male comments and 4 comments from female) to facilitate the analysis process.

6. Data Analysis

To analyze the data that has been obtained, the author uses content analysis method or content analysis. This method also more commonly referred to as document analysis, namely the study systematic records or records as sources data. "In this analysis there are several objectives to be achieved, one of which is to assess bias, prejudice, or propaganda in the content of textbooks" (Faisal, 1982, p.142). In This thesis, content analysis is used to identify text and sentences which refers to the gender-biased of linguistic feature in the comment column on Ranz Kyle's channel on youtube. The procedure of this research carries out the steps proposed by (Soejono and Abdurahman, 1999, p.16).

First of all is selecting data. The writer selects the data by choosing one of video from total amount 110 videos of Ranz's channel. That video is a dance video entitled "*You Can Do It (Official Music Video)*". The writer chooses that video because that video is the most popular video which has most viewers, many likes and comments. Therefore, it comes with high data to figure up research questions. Then, the writer chooses 8 data, 4 from male and the rest from female commenters.

Step unto the next procedure, it comes up with identifying the data. First of all, the writer selects comments based on the top likes comment in the video. The total top likes is choosed suitable with the total data, that is 8 comments. Therefore, the comments choose by the most top likes start from the 1st one until the 8th. Next, the writer identify personal data of each comment. Starting from looking the profile picture, profil information and posts. If those category does not encourage clear gender, therefore, the writer jumps unto the next comment that has clear personal

data to help writer conduct next procedure that is classifying gender. In this part, the writer creates a tabel belong into two column, for male comments and female comments.

After clasifying the comments based on gender, the writer comes up with connecting comments toward lists of language feature proposed by Danet (2001), Crystal (2006), Squires (2010), Herring (2011) and Yule (2010) that comes up in the field of concept of mening as the category to analyze the data.

The last, the writer try to identify issue of gender bias represents on all of comments have been choosen to determine the form of gender bias exists in text, words and sentences. Finally, in the end of analyzes data, the writer interprets the finding of language features and gender bias. Those are as the following procedure to analyze the data conduct by the writer.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research aims to investigate linguistics features used by male and female authors in netizen's comment toward Ranz Kyle's account on Youtube. This chapter describes review of related literature as the foundation to get better understanding of present study. It organizes into some parts. Every part discusses below in term of basic concept.

A. Language and Gender

Gender is not just about different sex but also more than that. As cited in Eckert and Ginnet's *Language and Gender* (2003), "gender does not mean the distinction of sexes only male and female, but it carries a broader meaning which affects our attitude or behavior, thought, language style, and the way we dressed up. It is the social elaboration of biological sex". A circle of society can affect the construction of one's gender from his or her biological sex. According to Shapiro (1981), "gender refers to the social, cultural, psychological constructs that are imposed upon biological differences (sex) in which they vary from one language to another, one culture to another, in the way they order experience and action". The people would not have the idea on how to interact with others, or how to judge them and talk about them, unless they can attribute a gender to them (Eckert & Ginnet, 2003).

Keith and Shuttleworth (1999) stated that "women talk more than men, they talk too much, more polite, hesitant, complain and nag, ask more questions, support each other and more co-operative". While men are tend to swear more, often

insulting each other, competitive and dominate in conversation, speak more authority, more command also interrupt. Lakoff (1975) proposed in his study that “super polite form, clear punctuation and correct grammar, tend to use declarative statement by raising pitch voice in question, use “wh” imperatives, speak less frequently, over use qualifiers, more apologize, often use modal constructions, use indirect request, more intensifiers and lack sense of humor are into woman”. Another finding is men paraphrases more often than women. In short way, Lakoff stated that women less powerfull than men.

Men tends to dominate conversation then it called by the theory of dominance approach. In dominance approach, Lakoff stated that women use language in terms of position in society while men use power in reflecting language use. Therefore, men tend to dominate conversation because language we use tend to use power and status rather than gender. Spender (1980) also support this theory by purposing finding about “dominating conversation of man because of good control of knowledge”.

Nevertheless, the last argument about less powerful language of females was disputed by the findings of (Smith and Connolly, 1972; Stewart, 1973) which found that “girls, among young children, were on the whole more talk active and more linguistically able than boys”. The next argument supporting this issue came from an experiment that Herring and Nix (1997) conducted in on-line classrooms which turned out that “female students also participate more than male students sometimes even when the teacher who controls the interaction is male”.

Tannen (1992) state, “difference approach into six contrasts”. Firstly about independence and intimacy. Women more preserve into intimacy because of closeness and support attitude than man who is think more about status. Therefore, they tend to be independence. Second, status and support are divided into two different gender. Women are into support and men are status preserve. It causes by the attitude of woman who tend to be more struggling to life for connection, support and consensus while men are into struggle status and then keep it in order to dominating people. Next is about information and feelings. Men are concern to the information than elaborate emotion or feeling that women did. Advice versus understanding. Emotion or feeling also concern to the terms of understanding, therefore, this contrast into women who is need care, sympathy from people like what men do who is tend to survive advice or just what they can do to solve problem. Next, order versus proposals which is conduct about how people speech. Women tend to use indirect which reflect to the proposals while men are into order which is direct use. The last, conflict versus compromise. It called by conflict because it refers to men who is tend to refuse risk of conflict by doing suggestion directly while women will prefer to compromise that they will accept all of the risk to avoid raise of conflict.

From those theory of language and gender provide by some writers, the writer chooses one which the writer think the best theory to be conducted to this study. Two of theory was the best according to the writer. First theory from Lakoff (1975) and Tannen (1992). Those two theories elaborate full and clear explanation toward man and woman. However, theory by Deborah was elaborate in real life.

This theory not suitable with writer's topic which conduct setting in online environment. Therefore, theory by Robin Lakoff is the best and suitable to conduct in this study. Discussion of text which delivered by man and woman provided by Lakoff clearly, starting from the topic of phenomena in the text until how man and woman dominate conversations.

B. Online Linguistics Features

The existence of internet has already contribute in many ways of both conversation in offline or online setting. According to Davis and Bower (1997), "traditional speech is defines as "time-bound, dynamic, transient", it is an interaction that happened face to face directly in a present time". Writing is often seen as "space-bound, static, and permanent". Crystal (2005) stated that "this kind of interaction happened when the writer is having distant from the reader". The internet has permitted language to develop a new medium of communication, different from traditional conversation speech and form writing. Davis and Brawer (1997) said that "electronic discourse is writing that very often reads as if it were being spoken that is, as if the sender were writing talking". But even tough the language of the internet shares some characteristics of spoken and writing language, Crystal (2011) said that "the electronic medium limits and facilitates human strategies of communication in unique ways that have never happened before". He mentioned that some of the constraints are the limitation of message size, lag of message, and lack of simultaneous feedback. But it has also facilitates us with hypertext links, emoticons, and provides the opportunity from multiple conversations and multiply suthored texts.

The internet users use internet language features to fill the pragmatic features cues, such as facial expression. There are “common features of digital writing” proposed by Danet (2001) about the features are divided into eleven types, they are: multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, written out laughter, music/noise, description of actions, emoticons, abbreviations, rebus writing, and all lower case also theory by Crystal (2006) about the ways of expressing emphasis (italics, boldface), orthographic reduction of letters as in thx for thanks, rebus replacements of letter combinations such as gr8 and b4 (great and before), capitalization and punctuation that varies from standard use like in rAndoM!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! (my own example) and letter replacements such as s spelt z. The example of rebus replacements of letter combinations also found by Herring (2011) in his study. He found In internet language there is an overlap between nonstandard typography and nonstandard orthography. This means that replacing letters with symbols representing the sound, e.g., gr8 for great and u for you, can be classified as both nontraditional spelling and as a typographic characteristic of internet language.

Research on internet language has also provided evidence for a language variety with distinctive written features, according to Squires (2010), “Most common are acronyms like BRB (be right back) and LOL (laughing out loud), abbreviations such as coz for because and u for you, and respelling of words such as gal or grrlz where both respellings refer to the word girl/s” (p. 457). Baron (2008) also conduct “the study of text message and IM about abbreviations and acronyms” (p. 154). He found on female language among college students. Eight acronyms

were found in the text messages and four in the IM conversations: a total of eight examples of lol, two of omg, two of ttyl (talk to you later) and one wtf (what the fuck). The two different corpora studied by Baron were made up of a total of 2,619 words (Baron, 2008, p.151-154). In the same study, no examples of abbreviations typical of internet language were found in the IM corpus, after the lexical shortenings ya (you), prob. (probably) and em (them) were excluded on account of not being typical of online language. In the text messages 47 abbreviations were found, among others u (you), r (are) and k (OK) (Baron, 2008, p.154).

Another typographic characteristic of internet language is the use of the non-alphabetic keyboard symbols used in emoticons: sequences of keyboard characters that represent facial expressions (Herring, 2011, p.2). Western-style emoticons are viewed at a 90-degree angle (:D for a laughing face), while Asian-style emoticons are viewed straight on (O_o for a confused face). Crystal (2006:41-42) claims that smileys are one of the most distinctive features of internet language, but at the same time he explains that studies have shown that they are not very common. Also Herring (2011) argued that “studies have shown that emoticons occur less often than popularly believed in English internet language” (p.2). Both Crystal and Herring explained that the most frequently used emoticons are variants of a happy face, e.g., smileys like :) and :))), and a winking face, e.g., winkies such as ;) and ;-) (Crystal, 2006, p.41, Herring, 2011, p.2). In the study of text messages and IM , “emoticons were very infrequent in the messages sent by females. In the corpus of 1,473 words from text messages only two emoticons occurred, and in the corpus of

IM conversations, five emoticons were found in the 1,146 words (0.7%). Out of the eight examples, seven were smileys”. (Baron, 2008:154).

Yule (2010) defined “word formation as the formation of a new word or term which is different from the use of the old word”. There is a lot of regularity in the word-formation process in a language either spoken or written. This formation appears to save time both in speaking and typing. Moreover, this research talks about language used in the Internet where common word-formation is most encountered to type or to write faster and more efficiently. The word-formation methods of Internet language that are used as additional features are clipping and blending.

1. Clipping

Clipping is the reduction or shorten form of a word which has more than one syllable (Yule, 2010). One is likely to clip words that are frequently used to save time. This phenomena often exist in the online setting such as chatting, advertisement, comments column in social media, etc. The example of this phenomena that commonly used by people in real life almost online setting or internet are bike for bicycle, math for mathematics, ad for advertisement, etc. Clipping can be classified into four types: front clipping, back clipping, front and back clipping, and phrase clipping (SUN Hong-Mei, 2010).

a) Front Clipping

Front clipping is the shortening form of a word with the front part clipped. This linguistic feature commonly exist in online setting to make chatting, comments

in social media shorter and save time. For example, cause for because, copter for helicopter, and so on.

b) Back clipping

Back clipping is the shortening from of a word with the back part clipped. This linguistic feature almost same with front clipping, what makes this phenomena differ from feature above is the position. Therefore, this feature also common in the online environment.

For example, fan for fanatic; disco for discotheque, and so on.

c) Front and back clipping

Front and back clipping the shortening form of a word with the front and back part clipped. In this case, the middle part of the word is taken. For example, cuz for because; flu for influenza, etc. This feature is the mostly used by people to do conversation in social media, moreover the example of cuz for because.

d) Phrase clipping

Phrase clipping is the shortening form of a phrase that consists of two words with the front part of the first word taken, while the remaining parts are clipped. For example, pub for public house, pop for popular music, typo for typographical error, and more. For the example of typo for typographical is the phenomena that hype recently in the online environment.

2. Blending

“Blending is the formation of a new word or term by combining two separate forms” (Yule, 2010). For example, the word smog is derived from the combination of two separate words smoke and fog, gasohol (gas + alcohol), brunch

(breakfast/lunch), motel (motor/hotel) etc. SUN Hong-Mei (2010) categorizes word-formation processes in mainly two types of blends that she found in Internet English:

- a) The combination of one part of one word and one part of the other word or a word plus a part of another word. For Example; Netizen = net citizen, infochannel = informal channel, Webster = web master, commernet = commercial network, netzine = net magazine, and so on.
- b) The combination of a letter of one word and another word. For example; e-mail = electronic mail, e-book = electronic book, e-cash = electronic cash, and so on.

In this study, the writer chooses some theory all mention above to be conducted to analyze the data except theory from Baron because theory from Baron was the same with theory conducted by Squires. The writer chooses Squires because the theory is new rather than Baron's theory. First of all, as the main theory, the writer uses theory of ten language feature classifications by Danet (2001). The classifications are capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, ways of expressing emphasis and rebus writing. Further theory also uses by Crystal (2006) as orthographic reduction of letters as in thx for thanks (p. 86-98). Another theory that writer uses is taken from Squires (2010) about acronyms and abbreviation (p. 457), Herring (2011) about rebus replacement of letter combination. The last, clipping and blending theory by Yule (2010) also helps writer to examine this study. Those theory is used by writer because those are comprehend the writer analysis.

C. Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning. The word semantic comes from the Greek word *sema* means 'sign' or 'symbol' or from the *semaino* verb means 'marking' or 'symbolizing' or *semainen* meaningful '(Chaer, 1995, p.2). Saeed (1997) says that "semantic is the study of the meaning in human language" (p.3). From the explanation above, it can be explained that semantics is a science that studies a meaning and meaning is the main object in semantic research.

Whereas, the meaning which is the understanding of semantics has its own meaning that is the relationship between the language with the outside world that has been agreed by the language users so understand each other.

The object of semantic study is the meaning in question that is the meaning contained in speech, such as phrase, kalusa, sentence and discourse. (Chaer, 1990, p.6). "The simplest theory of meaning is to claim that semantics is reference i.e. That is to give the meaning of a word one shows what it denote" (Saeed, 1997, p.30). Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the meaning is a sense or concept possessed by a word.

There are many different kinds of meanings categorized. All the categorized are included in the concept of meaning. Those are lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, textual meaning, situational meaning and socio-cultural meaning.

In this case, the theory of semantics is very relevant to this study because the writer only focus on the linguistic features in online communication within the

semantic scope. Therefore, in this semantic focus, the writer conducts two categories as guides for data analysis, namely grammatical meaning and textual meaning which will be discussed in more detail in chapter three.

D. Gender Bias in Language

Gender would be problematic if one or both of gender have gender-biased thinking. Gender bias is a prejudice or social construction that seeks to subdue women in a traditional figure, weaker than men, and tends to be exploited for their physical potential alone (Fakih, 1997, p.15-17). According to Ihromi (1995) “there is a set of social relations that contains aspects of power that is social relations between the sexes and between classes” (p.17). in this case, there is some unbalance because there are some things that are not aligned only because the values and sociocultural norms for women and men are not always the same. Gender biased thinking can lead to gender inequality. Studies of gender inequality were based on males’ norms and experience and then used to interpret those for women. In the past, women were seen as the source of problem, and to become more like men was the solution for them (Gardiner, 2004). From a human capital perspective, women are thought to lack the necessary assets that would allow them to move into highly paid jobs (Martin, 2004). However, several gender researchers demonstrate that no individual-level characteristics have ever been able to explain even half of the wage gap. The earning differences between male and females working in female-dominated jobs and those who work in male-dominated jobs cannot be understood from a human capital perspective.

This study about bias is an analysis used in placing equal positions between men and women to bring about a more egalitarian social order. Thus, gender can be categorized as an operational tool in measuring the problems of men and women, especially those related to the division of roles in society that is constructed by the society itself. Gender is not only directed to women alone, but also to men. However, what is considered to be the marginalized position now is the women, it is women who are more highlighted in the discussion to pursue gender equality that has been achieved by men at some level in social roles, especially in the field of education because it is this field that is expected to encourage changes in the framework thinking, acting, and participating in various segments of social life.

The word bias in terms of gender bias comes from English with the meaning "often supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personally to influence your judgment" (Electronic Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD) 3rd Ed) against an unfair party. So the definition of bias can occur because of the factors that exist in the self-observer itself. Efforts to prevent the occurrence of bias can be done by exercising on those who will act (National Encyclopedia of Indonesia, Cet. III, p.351.)

Gender bias is the unfair division of positions and roles between men and women. Women with feminine traits are seen to play a role in the domestic sector, whereas masculine males should play a role in the public sector. As is the case with companies that still "fear" men and close opportunities for women's equality in terms of salaries, assignments, and promotions, such as the Citigroup case that was eventually sued by six women executives.

“If a language is said to be gender biased, it means that the language is in favor of one particular gender in one way or another. This usually arises in the form of male-oriented tendencies, maintains unjust discrimination, and encourages attitudes to undermining women's role in society” (Crystal, 1989, p.45). This linguistic gender bias review has emerged since the advent of the gender equality movement. It is said that there are two areas of a linguistic system that may be gender biased, ie grammar and vocabulary (or lexicon). In the case of English usage, the absence of a single, neutral third person form often raises the problem of grammatical structure formation. In vocabulary, this happens for example is the tendency to use certain gender forms to refer to the general genus.

This study will look at the gender bias in the lexicon system by looking at how the structure of English sentence is structured in symbolizing the existence of both sexes and their relationships by looking at the female commenters perspective.

E. Review of Related Studies

There are several previous studies examined the language used by male and female on the Internet. The studies that closely related to this study entitled *Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Commenters toward Humor Vidgrams in Ria Ricis' Instagram Account, @riaricis1795* written by Agustiyani (2017) and *Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Dagelan's Account on Instagram* by Indah (2015).

This first study by Agustiyani, Muji examines the typical Internet language features used by male and female commenters toward humor vidgram (video

Instagram) and discovers the comparison between those used by both gender. The finding of this study was another four new features, they are extra letters, combination of deletion and extra letters, abbreviation spelling, and repeated spelling. The results show that female used more Internet language features than males. This can be assumed that females are more expressive in delivering their thoughts and feelings toward humor vidgrams. This finding reveals that both features are merely used to produce a playful sound to avoid a boredom of normal writing system.

The different of the study above done by Isnani (2015) focused on Internet language features by Danet (2001) and lexical features by Crystal (2005). This result of study shows that male and female commenters only used eight of the features mentioned by Danet. The features that are not used by male commenters are capital letters and asterisks for emphasis, while description of actions and rebus writing are the features which are not used by female commenters. Besides, two additional features also found by writer. They are blending and clipping. The most frequently used by male and female is emoticons. The other finding is the top three words used by male commenters are haha, ini, and kita, while wkwkwk, hahaha and tak are common 3 words used by female commenters.

The difference between the two study above and this study is the subject of research. Those two study used subject in instagram, while this study used Youtube as the subject of study. The other difference is this study conduct subject in English language while those two study only used Indonesian language as the subject of their study. The last, this study examines the gender bias represents in online

comments using female perspective. Finally, in examining the typical Internet language features, the writer used common digital writing proposed by Danet (2001) as the main theory, Crystal (2005), Squires (2011) as ,Herring (2011) , additional features coming from word-formation by Yule (2010).



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the research which is divided into two sections: findings and discussion. The first section, shows the data and the analysis on types of internet linguistic features and the representation of gender bias on comments column in You Tube. The second section is the discussion, explains about findings which are then connected to the theories and the previous studies related to the topic discussed.

A. Research Findings

This section investigates online linguistic features used by male and female commenters in Ranz Kyle's channel on You tube. The analysis shows that the linguistic features in comments section of Ranz Kyle video on You Tube comprises 4 linguistic features used by male commenters and 4 linguistic features used by female commenters in the video under the title "Ranz and Niana-You Can Do It (official Video)". Therefore, the total data are 8 comments. Those comments are then classified into the internet language features proposed by Danet (2011), Crystal (2006), Squires (2010), Herring (2011) and Yule (2010), which include to the scope of semantic meaning. Therefore, it comes up with the two category that is grammatical meaning and textual meaning. Male commenters tend to balance in using sentence. It comes up with balance finding, two findings are into grammatical, while the rest is belong to the textual. While female commenters tends to use grammatical meaning in using sentence. 4 findings of female commenters are into

grammatical. In addition, basen on analysis, male commenters are tend to use capital letters feature, while female commenters tend to use eccentric spelling. It shows, male commenters intend to attract the readers' attention or to emphasize their words in the comment section, while female commenters in using repitition of vowels or consonants can be a sign of expressiveness to show she actually says in that word in real life.

1. Linguistic Features

Below are the data of linguistic features which shown by using bold to make sure that those data are belongs to the linguistic features.

a) Capital Letters

The data shown in the **LIT DUDE IM FROM INDONESIAN,OMG...!!**
good...!! ☺ ☺ ☺ 🖤 🖤 🖤 🖤,Yeah Yeah!!! FAN from THAILAND, Whaaat
“VEVO” ? ☺ ☺, THX

The first data is LIT DUDE ... or the MC code gram 1, OMG ... or the Fcgram1 code and Yeah .. or the Fcgram4 code is included in the category of grammatical meaning because the comments contain several things related to linguistic elements namely excessive use of capital.

Another finding includes linguistic features of capital letters are in code Mctex1 and Mctex2. The word “VEVO” and THX are into capital letters not only including grammatical meaning but also textual meaning. This is due to those word have a meaning which is depends on the situation. The word VEVO has different

meaning depends on the reader situation, information or knowledge. Not all reader understand what vevo real meaning. Therefore, it will create another meaning based on the reader situation in reading the text.

Same as the word VEVO, THX also has implisit meaning which is not understandable by all reders. The word THX means thanks which mean that this word is not available in the dictionary. The commenteres write in the simplest one. The ommits two words that was A and N, also change word K becomes X. This will be create another means based on the reader situation.

Those finding written by writer in the comments column because they want to shows that commentators have more power in their comments, want to attract the attention of readers and show statements that are really interested in something.

b) Asteristiks for Emphasis

The other feature is Asteristiks for Emphasis composes in the data Niana (very cute, Ranz (very handsome, **#Fans From Malaysia**, Whaaat “VEVO” ? 😊😊).

The data above or code Mcgram2 belongs to grammatical meaning because that data represents some structural of language such as the use hashtag in random area.

Another data of asterik for emphasis is belongs to the code Mctex1 which categorize as textual meaning. This is due to the word “VEVO” has an implisit

meaning. Same as the explanation above. The word vevo will create the right meaning if the reader understand what is the real meaning is.

In this type of linguistic features asteric for emphasis, the commenters put the hastag before the word “Fans” which means that he emphasis that word to make the reader knows or make sure that he is the real fans of Ranz and Niana from Malaysia. While commenters in the comment of the word “vevo” means the same. The writer need to make sure that the word “vevo” is the emphasis one. The readers must know that the word vevo is the important one that the commenters need to be curious in it. Besides, the finding shows that the word has implisit meaning which means the commenters deliv the comments in sarcasm and firm.

c) Acronyms

The feature of Acronyms shows in the data **OMG..!!** good..!! 😊😊😊👍👍👍. This data includes grammatical meaning because the of punctuation is not standardize as well. Also, there is a word which is not available in the dictionary. It called by acronyms in the linguistic features. This acronyms means oh my god. Another was the use of many emoticons which indicate of unsystematic typing . Therefore, this word used by commenters to save her tying time.

d) Abbreviation

Abbreviation in the data i **h v** seen a bright future ahead on niana face 😊 and **THX**.

Another findings belongs to grammatical meaning because the first sentence have some mistakes in the use of language, the stuctural are not standardize such as the use of capital letter which is not put in right place also so much punctuations are not put the best place. The findings belongs to the abbreviation because the use of word is not write with the right and complete one. The commenters just put some alphabets or one syllable to show what they mean. Therefore, the real word are just put in the simplest one.

The last finding is THX which categorize as textual meaning because that word belongs to many meaning depend on the situation. Not all readers understand what the word THX means. Only readers who know the real meaning of THX will able to understand the point of writer want to share. The word THX means thank but write by the writer with the simplest one.

Therefore, the word hv and THX mean that the commenters just want to save their typing time.

e) **Rebus Writing**

Same as the previous finding, this also means to saving time as shows in the linguistic features rebus writing in “Niana **ur** so cute”. The word **ur** means *you are*. Commenters write this word to save her typing time.

This finding belongs to the grammatical meaning because it deals with the structural word. The kind of word is not write in the comments column as well as write in the dictionary.

f) Blending

The writer found the data belongs to blending in the Yeah Yeah!!! **FAN** from THAILAND. Different from the abbreviation, blending goes with the omitting syllables. As the data above, the real word of FAN is fanatic but the commenters omit the two last syllables becoming one syllable. Therefore it means that the commenters also want to save her typing time to make her typing run as quick as possible.

2. Gender Bias

The linguistic features used by male commenters in Ranz Kyle's YouTube channel compose of grammatical meaning and textual meaning. Grammatical meaning is a matter related to tenses, punctuation, phrase, adjective clause or noun clause. While Textual meaning is the meaning of word directed to its relation to other words in the sentence. Textual meaning is the relationship between speech and the situation in which the speech is used. In other words, it can be defined as a word associated with the situation where the language is used. Thus, a situation greatly affects the meaning of a word or phrase. Below is the explanation of those two finding categories based on the gender.

a) Male Commenters

The detail explanation on the types of online linguistic features that include of grammatical meaning category employed by Male commenters in Ranz Kyle Channel on YouTube are presented in the following analysis.

‘LIT DUDE IM FROM INDONESIAN’ (MCgram1). ‘Niana (very cute, Ranz (very handsome, #Fans From Malaysia’ (MCgram2).

Evidence that MCgram1 is included in the grammatical meaning category is first seen from all words in the MCgram1 code. This is because the composition of some of these words has no subject and predicate stand alone and in the compound words are related to each other. So the word is called phrase and phrase is one of the systematics of writing that fall into the category of grammatical meaning. The second is the use of the word IM. The word goes into the grammatical category because the word IM stands for I and am which has my meaning. If I follow the lexical meaning, I should just be represented with the word I, but in the grammar rules, a subject must be followed by if after the tenses present, the subject is not followed by the verb. Thus, the word I must be followed by to be am. This can be seen from the change of lexical meaning toward grammatical.

Step unto the next code that is MCgram2. The arrangement of language in MCgram1 code is evident in the grammatical meaning category because it has several interconnected words called phrases. While the phrase is one that goes grammatical in addition to clause, tenses, punctuation, etc.

All the above data are also detected in gender discussions. This is evidenced from the discovery of data in MCgram1 and MCgram2. Male commenters show their gender classification of sentence affirmations. Namely the capital letter in the code Mcgram1 and the use of hashtag in the code MCgram2. In addition, the word dude also shows that males tend not to use the appropriate word choice in the rules or those in the dictionary. The word dude is a slang word that has the same meaning

as friend. In addition, in the code Mcgram2 shows a grammatically incomplete sentence, it is shown in the Fans from Malaysia sentence that still shows ambiguity due to lack of subject in it. In addition, a combination of very cute and very handsome words that meet the subject of deficiency to be, making the sentence is not perfect.

The following paragraph are the data that categorize as textual meaning.

‘Whaaat “VEVO” ? 😊😊’ (MCtex1). ‘THX’ (MCtex2)

The above two codes are included in the category of textual meaning. The MCtex1 code that shows the textual meaning category is the vevo word. Authors look directly in the video early typed vevo writing. According to Wikipedia.com, vevo itself means a tag or label in a video that can only be accessed by some countries only. Videos that have a vevo tag indicate that the video is legal, so that the owner of the YouTube account uploading a video labeled vevo will benefit more than those who do not. Thus, the word vevo used in the MCtex1 code can either have that intention or not. The purpose of the word vevo can be conveyed well in accordance with what is expected of the author or not. Thus, if the reader of another comment understands the purpose of the vevo it will mean so, but if it does not, it will mean another. Thus, this word has meaning according to the situation. The current situation or situation and condition of each comment reader.

Next is the code MCtex2 which shows textual meaning because THX word not everyone understands its meaning. Not all abbreviations stand for a syllable, but it can also stand for every initial letter in a word. MCtex2 code has a native meaning

thanks which occurs due to the anks abbreviation into the letter x. Thus, the situation for the reader of the code that is understood by will not have a different meaning.

The data that has been found by the author in the category of textual meaning shows the existence of gender differences in a writing in the online setting. This is shown by the code MCtex1 and MCtex2 that male commenters tend to use capital letter to emphasis something. it also shows a firmness in giving an opinion. In addition, the code MCtex1 also shows a sarcasm. The word vevo refers to implicit meaning. This confirms a word with a question mark. Thus, the meaning is increasingly heading towards insinuating on something he has seen with the affixed question mark at the end of the sentence as a form of business to make the innuendo more visible by way of cornering the intended target.

b) Female Commenters

The explanation on the types of online linguistic features that include of grammatical meaning category employed by Female commenters in Ranz Kyle Channel on You Tube are presented in the following analysis.

‘OMG...!! good...!! 😊😊😊 🖤🖤🖤🖤’ (FCgram1). ‘Niana ur so cute 😊💕’ (FCgram2).

‘i hv seen a bright future ahead on niana face😊’ (FCgram3). ‘Yeah Yeah!!! FAN from THAILAND’ (FCgram4).

In the code FCgram1, the first evidence is seen as a category of grammatical meaning, which is a combination of two words omg and good that form a meaning. If one is omitted, it still has a meaning, but the meaning is different. The combination of these two words indicates an affirmation that he disclosed the word

good with surprise so that its meaning became stronger. That is what he has seen is so much good. Then the second proof is shown because the data in FCgram1 is a phrase. So the wording has a mutually supportive meaning, so it is related to each other.

While FCgram2 shows evidence that it refers to the grammatical meaning in the word *ur*. The word *ur* is actually a combination of two words ie you and are which indicates a grammatical rule in the order of the subject in a sentence. The addition to be in the sentence makes writing in English more systematic.

FCgram3 belongs to the grammatical meaning category because in the sentence it shows the tenses present perfect because of the use of have + v3. Grammatical meaning is very visible in this sentence. So this claim indicates the existence of a meaning that indicates the events that occur in the past and still in progress until now. If the tenses are at home into other tenses, then it is certainly will have other meanings, especially the problem of meaning that refers to the time. In addition, the second proof is shown in the word on. The word on denotes a foreground that is explained in more detail. Thus, when compared with preposition in, it is more common than preposition on.

The last one is FCgram4 code, having proof that this code is a mutually supportive phrase between words one to another. If one of the words in FAN from THAILAND is omitted then the meaning will not be conveyed in the order of the language.

To sum it all up, female commenters tend to use structured language. This is evidenced in the code Fcgram2 and Fcgram2. The use to be in Fcgram2 code as well as tenses showing correct timing in Fcgram3 code indicates that female commenters tend to use structured language. In addition to structured language, female commenters tend to use emoticons in commenting. This is found in the code Fcgram1, Fcgram2 and Fcgram3. Thus, it shows a polite, supportive, expressive and appreciation.

The finding of female commenters are all into grammatical meaning. There is no textual meaning shown in the data.

B. Discussion

In this subchapter, the writer discusses the types of linguistic features by categorizing into two grammatical also textual meaning employed by male and female commenters in Ranz Kyle's You Tube channel. Besides, the writer also discusses about gender bias represents comments on You Tube.

Grammatical meaning is the relationship between the elements of the language in a larger unit. eg the relationship between words and other words in phrases or clauses. grammatical meanings also discuss about the relation of meaning between idiom forming words. according to fatimah (1999) "grammatical meanings are meanings concerning intra-linguistic relationships, or the meaning that arises as a result of the functioning of a word in a sentence" (p.13). so that the meaning of grammatical is the meaning that is concerned with elements of language

elements such as the relationship between words with other words in the phrase or clause.

In grammatical meaning, male commenters tend to compose sentences without giving a subject at the beginning of a sentence. Code MCgram1 indicates a lack of important elements in a sentence called pronoun and To be. Therefore, the sentence should be "IT WAS LIT DUDE" then if they want to start new sentence with different topic, it should be given a pause by giving a point between the two, so, the correct sentence becomes IT WAS LIT DUDE. IM FROM INDONESIA.

Similar to the Code MCgram1, MCgram2 is the code that includes grammatical meaning and needs some improvement especially in giving to be in the sentence, sentence Niana very cute, Ranz very handsome must be given to be to, make the sentence according to the standard. Therefore, the sentence that should be written to Niana is very cute and Rnaz is very handsome.

In contrast to male commenters data, female commenters tend to fall into the category of grammatical meaning. This is indicated by four findings that the author got, starting from code FCgram1 to 4, there is no sentence that indicates into the textual meaning. FCgram1 shows an incomplete sentence. The expression in a sentence is shown only through 1 word ie noun. Therefore, the complete sentence should be written to it was good because if the subject does not mention in the sentence, it will lead into amhighuity meaning. Therefore, giving subject and to be should be mentioned in a sentence.

Step unto the next code, FCgram2 is a complete sentence, ie Niana ur so cute, but giving commas should be given to avoid amhighuity. There are two options that can be used by the author, Niana then use coma, or after sentence give coma then proceed with niana. More details explanation see the result below:

Niana, ur so cute or ur so cute, Niana.

Complete sentence should consist once subject. Once means gether subject in the same goal, so subject can not be double in different goal or means, it must be marked as separator.

Code FCgram3 shows the existence of a sentence that is included in the present perfect tense because of the use of have + v3. Grammatical meaning is very visible in this sentence. So if this changes into the other tenses it will lead into different meaning especially about time.

Next, FCgram4 is a code that shows a sentence the same as code V Gram 1, the lack of a subject re-occur in this sentence. the subject is not mentioned so that the sentence is imperfectly defined. FAN from THAILAND show amhighuity sentences. who is not clear, it can refers to the writer or others.

Beside improving sentence structure above, the writer also conduct some types of linguistic features that fall into the category of grammatical features as mentioned in the research question. These data are then classified into the internet language features proposed by Danet (2001) on poet writing, capital letter, write for emphasis and how express emphasis, Squires (2010) about abbreviation and acronyms, Crystal (2006) about orthograohic reduction letter, Yule (2010) about

clipping and blending. actually, there are still many kinds of linguistic features that are proposed by those authors but the authors use only the above mentioned because the author only focus with semantic scope in linguistic features. These are some of the linguistic features of categorize as grammatical meaning including the analysis of linguistic features.

1. Capital Letter

The data using capital letters as captured by the data bellows:

LIT DUDE IM FROM INDONESIAN

OMG...!! good...!! 😊😊😊👍👍👍👍

Yeah Yeah!!! FAN from THAILAND

From the data, this feature found 3 times. According to Danet (2001)” the use of all capital letters in a sentence or word may be used to moderate the emphasis”. As we can see in the first example, the commenter uses all capital letters in his sentence. Not only as a sign of shouting or anger, Danet & Herring (2007) also mentioned that “the use of capital letter over lower case is because it visually more porminent”. So the reason why the commenters used all capital letter is not only because the commenter wants to attract the reader to pay attention to what the commenter said, it is also as an expression of excitement.

Same to the first data, those two rest examples are just capitalize one word not all the word mentioned in her sentence. It means, that she just wants to emphasie

those word as the word that has more power than the other word without capitalization.

2. Asteristiks for Emphasis

Another feature found in the data is asteristiks for emphasis. Based on the data, this feature appears 2 times. The example are presented bellow:

Niana (very cute, Ranz (very handsome, **#Fans From Malaysia**

The commenter uses asterisk hash symbol instead of asterisk to emphasize his word. The commenter puts the hash symbol before the word *Fans* as a sign that the commenter wants to emphasize that word. From the context of the comments, the writer thinks that the reason why the commenter puts the hash symbol to the word Fans is to emphasize that the commenter was Fanz the people he watch on video.

3. Acronyms

The data of acronym is mention in this following line:

OMG...!! good...!! 😊😊😊👍👍👍👍

The acronyms shown in the example is OMG which is stands for *oh my god*. This is read by pronouncing the first letter of the word as proposed by McCharthy (2002). The commneter mentioned OMG as the acronym in order to save typing time.

4. Rebus Writing

Step unto the next feature, that is rebus writing. Rebus writing is one of the least used features found in the data. This feature only appeared 1 times. According to Anis (2003) and Danet & Herring (2007), “rebus writing is the use of letters or numbers to represent the phonetic sequence that constitutes its realization in spoken language”. This is the comment that uses rebus writing feature:

Niana **ur** so cute 😊❤️

The letter u and r is used to represents the word *you* and *are*. Even those letter walk together then it might comes a pronunciation. Therefore, it pronounces with *yur*, not *you are*.

5. Abbreviations

Jump to the next feature, abbreviation is also used by female commenter, this features appears only once in the data. Here are the example:

i **hv** seen a bright future ahead on niana face 😊

In the example above, the commenter abbreviates the word *have* into *hv*. She omits the vowel [a] and [e] in the word. It shows that she use abbreviation to save her time in typing.

6. Blending

The last feature mentioned in the data is clipping. In the data, there are one which categorized as clipping word. Here are the example of te used clipping feature in the comments:

Yeah Yeah!!! **FAN** from THAILAND

The word FAN in the data example is categorized as backclipped word. It is originally from the word *fanatic*. The word *fanatic* consist of three syllables, fa-na-tic. In this case, the commenter deletes the last two syllables, become *fan*.

Female-style IRC exchange (including expressions of support, appreciation, smiling / laughter, and affectionate actions) and a male-style IRC exchange (given use of profanity, insults, sexual references, and violent actions) are given in examples (3) and (4) (Herring, 1998). This is evident in the findings that have been obtained by the author. As described in the sub-chapter of finding, male commenters tend to use Language in an unsystematic way. The order of sentences is not in accordance with applicable writing rules such as applying, tenses, to be, etc. In addition, male commenters tend to be firm in commenting, so it shows the heart of a man who is strong and firm in real life.

While female commenters, as described in the previous chapter, that they tend to speak in structured terms, in accordance with the applicable rules of writing. In addition, female commenters tend to speak in an expressive, courteous and appreciate way to the other person, the other person is the video he or she has

watched. Female commenters are trying to support the video politely, appreciating the emoticons they have written in the comments.

Therefore, when viewed from the female perspective, men tend to be arbitrary, not bound by rules. The use of Strict Language also indicates that men tend not to be organized and try to lead others because of the designation of the firmness. This differs greatly from women who from Language use indicate that they are very concerned about the feelings of the other person. This is shown from the expressions women have conveyed in writing. Support and appreciation show a positive thing in a communication. Finally, a communication will take place systematically without dropping the other person if the way the language conveyed is applied as the female commenters have put into practice.

As we know that textual meaning is the relationship between speech and the situation in which the utterance is used, so that contextual meaning can be regarded as a relevant aspect of a conceivable or thoughtful situation or context. (Langacker, 1987, p.157)

Starting from code MCtex1, the sentence used by the commenter tends to have an implicit meaning in it. This is indicated by apostroph giving vevo words, as well as giving capital letter and question mark afterwards. This pointing to the existence of emphasis word which has advanced meaning understood by the author and reader who understand it. It might create different meaning according to the situation.

Besides, in the MCtex2, the commenter gives 1 word which is not available in a dictionary. The real meaning in the dictionary is thank , while the author only mention 3 words that is T, H and X. This three-word sequence is definitely understood by the author but not necessarily understood by the reader, only readers who already know and familiar with this word understand with the intention of utterance author.

Beside improving sentence structure above, the writer also conduct some types of linguistic features that fall into the category of grammatical features as mentioned in the research question. These data are then classified into the internet language features proposed by Danet (2001) on poet writing, capital letter, write for emphasis and how express emphasis, Squires (2010) about abbreviation and acronyms, Crystal (2006) about orthograohic reduction letter, Yule (2010) about clipping and blending. actually, there are still many kinds of linguistic features that are proposed by those authors but the authors use only the above mentioned because the author only focus with semantic scope in linguistic features. These are some of the linguistic features of categorize as textual meaning including the analysis of linguistic features.

1. Capital Letter

The data of capital letter are mention as follows:

Whaaat “**VEVO**” ? 😊😊

THX

In the first, the use of capital letters only appears in a certain word. The commenter only capitalizes the word VEVO because he wants to emphasize that word, as Danet (2001) said that “capital letters is one of strategies to enrich readers’ and writers’ ability to experience the word as if it were spoken”. This reason is also for third example because he also capitalizes in one word.

2. Asterisks for Emphasis

The data are mentioned below:

Whaaat **“VEVO”** ? 😊😊

That data uses symbol to emphasize word. This example also uses apostrophe to emphasize word.

3. Abbreviations

Another feature appeared in the data is abbreviation. Based on the data, this feature is used only once by male commenters. The use of abbreviations promotes efficiency, in online settings they save valuable typing time (Danet, 2001). There are two types of abbreviations found in the data, the first one is by pronouncing the name of each letter like BRB (be right back) (McCarthy, 2002) and the second is by using the consonants of a word like pls (please) (Lee, 2005). Here are the examples of the use of abbreviations in the comment:

THX

As we can see in the example above, the use of abbreviation that employ consonants of a word. THX (thank) is used by male commenters 1 time. It is the unusual used abbreviation of all. The abbreviation is usually used by Indonesian to shorten the word thank.

In the category of textual meaning, the author found only two findings, both of which were generated from male commenters. Therefore, from the two findings, gender bias can be seen from the use of men when commenting. In this category of textual meaning, men tend to be firm as well as the delivery of language in sarcasm. The insinuation that is made intends to insinuate the other person to deliberately corner.

If the data views from the female perspective, the use of male Language in this category is very rude and far from the intention of maintaining the feelings of the other person. Thus, this indicates a negative side in communicating. Different from women, who use language politely, appreciate and be structured. Finally, once again, the use of the female Language is more acceptable for use in everyday communication to avoid any of the speakers being dropped or cornered. As a result, the communication will run according to the rules and is full of positive values that will create smooth and effective communication.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous study, the writer has determined the internet linguistic features by Danet (2011), Crystal (2006), Squires (2010), Herring (2011) and Yule (2010) used by male and female commenters. Both male and female commenters used ten internet linguistic features. Those features are analysed using two categories. Those are grammatical meaning and textual meaning. In the grammatical category, rebus writing, orthographic reduction of letters, acronyms, rebus replacement of letter combination, clipping and blending are not found in male commenters. In female commenters, asterisks for emphasis, ways of expressing emphasis, orthographic reduction of letters, rebus replacement of letter combination also blending are absent in the data. Besides linguistic features, the writer also conducted gender bias as the gap of the study.

Based on the finding, the writer notices the similarities and differences in the use of Language features between men and women. The use of Language features between men and women is found in capital letters and abbreviations. While the difference lies in the use of Language features of asterisks for emphasis. Regarding gender bias, male commenters tend to use Language strictly, not according to the rules and contain sarcasm, whereas female commenters tend to use the language politely, according to the rules, appreciate, and keep the other person's feelings.

Thus, it can be concluded that in giving comments towards the video of “You Can Do It (Official Music Video)” In Ranz Kyle's channel on You Tube, there are several language features used by both men and women. Male commenters tend to use Languages that fall into both categories. So the meaning is balanced, grammatically sometimes male commenters fit the rules, whereas there are some meanings that include textual meaning which means that male commenters tend to speak with implicit meaning, insinuating and discrediting the other person. While female commenters tend to grammatical meaning categories, so they speak in accordance with applicable rules. Moreover, from women's perspectives, gender bias is expressed in male comments that are less polite, too assertive, contain satire and not in accordance with the rules of Language indicates negative side in communication. So it can be concluded that the way of speaking women is the most appropriate language to realize effective communication because the use of language is polite, according to the rules that apply, appreciate and keep the other person's feelings.

B. Suggestion

For further research, it will be interesting to see the online linguistic features used in other online media. In this study, the limitation is in the gender, it is between males and females. Therefore, it will be also interesting if the subject is not only limited in gender but also in age. The last, interpreting the result by looking with different area. Such as another type of linguistic feature, such as morphological meaning or syntactical meaning. Those new field may produce different kind of language especially in online setting.

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APPENDIX

Table 1.1 Category

Category 1: Grammatical Meaning	
Video	Code
1. LIT DUDE IM FROM INDONESIAN	MCgram1
2. Niana (very cute, Ranz (very handsome, #Fans From Malaysia	MCgram2
3. OMG...!! good...!! 😊😊😊👍👍👍	FCgram1
4. Niana ur so cute 😊💕	FCgram2
5. i hv seen a bright future ahead on niana face😊	FCgram3
6. Yeah Yeah!!! FAN from THAILAND	FCgram4
Category 2: Textual Meaning	
Video	Code
1. Whaaat “VEVO” ? 😊😊	MCtex1
2. THX	MCtex2

Table 2.1 Internet Language features by Danet (2001), Crystal (2006), Squires (2010), Baron (2008), Herring (2011) and Yule (2010)

Multiple punctuations	Type back soon!!!!!!!
Eccentric spelling	Type back soooooooooon!
Capital letter	I'M REALLY ANGRY AT YOU
Asterisk for emphasis	I'm really *angry* at you
Written-out laughter	Hehehe, hahaha
Music/noise	Mmmmmmmmm, MMMMMMMM, poc poc poc poc
Description of actions	*grins*, <grin>, <g>
Emoticons	: -) (smile) ;-) (wink) : - ((frown)
Abbreviations	Pls [please] Coz for because Em for them
Rebus writing	CU [see you]
Ways of expressing emphasis (italics, boldface, etc)	<i>I was really excited</i>
Orthographic reduction of letters	Thx for thanks
Rebus replacement of letter combination	Gr8 and b4 (great and before)
Capitalization and punctuation that value from standard	RAAndoM!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Letter replacements	S spelt z
Acronyms	LOL (laughing out loud)
Respelling of words	Gal or grrlz for girl/s
Facial expressions	(:D for a laughing face O_o for a confused face ;) for winkies face
Front clipping	Cause for because Copter for helicopter
Back clipping	Fan for fanatic

Front and back clipping	Flu for influenza
Phrase clipping	Pop for popular music
Blending (combination one word and one other word)	Netizen = net citizen
Blending (combination of letter of one word and another word)	e-book = electronic book infotainment = information and entertainment

