

**ONLINE LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND GRAMMATICAL
ERRORS MADE BY INDONESIAN MALE AND FEMALE
COMMENTERS ON INSTAGRAM POST**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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

By:

Balqist Hamada

NIM 16320021

Advisor:

Zainur Rofiq, M.A

NIP. 19861018 201802011180



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Online Linguistic Features and Grammatical Errors Made by Indonesian Male and Female Commenters on Instagram Post”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published 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.

Malang, June 19, 2020

The researcher



Balqist Hamada

NIM 16320021

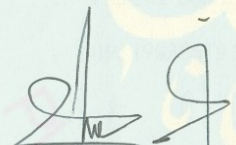
APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Balqist Hamada's thesis entitled **Online Linguistic Features and Grammatical Errors Made by Indonesian Male and Female Commenters on Instagram Post** 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.).

Malang, June 29, 2020

Approved by

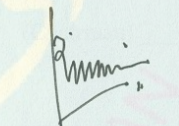
Advisor



Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

NIP. 19861018 201802011180

Head of Department of English
Literature



Rina Sari, M.Pd.

NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by



Emmy Wahyuniyah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Balqist Hamada's thesis entitled **Online Linguistic Features and Grammatical Errors Made by Indonesian Male and Female Commenters on Instagram Post** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Letter Department.

Malang, June 29, 2020

The Board of Examiners

1. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

NIP. 198208112011011008

(Main

Examiner)

2. Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

NIP. 198306192011012008

(Chairman)

3. Zainur Rofiq, M.A

NIP. 19861018201802011180

(Advisor)

Approved by

Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. H. Hidayatullah, MA

NIP. 196609101991032002

MOTTO

“من عرف لغة قوم سلم من مكرهم“

*Barangsiapa yang mengetahui bahasa suatu kaum maka ia akan selamat dari tipu
daya kaum tersebut*



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, Bapak Ali Hasan and Ibu Noor Azizah, and my sis and bro, Wiam Salsabila and Zefri Arief who always loving me, supporting me, and encourage me to finish this thesis on time.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, in the name of Allah, the master of the universe. I am grateful to the God for the good health and wellbeing that were necessary to complete my thesis entitled *Online Linguistic Features and Grammatical Errors Made by Indonesian Male and Female Commenters on Instagram Post* as the requirement of the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S). My humblest gratitude to the holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) whose way of life has been a continuous guidance for me.

My first gratitude goes to my thesis advisor, Mr Zainur Rofiq who has patiently guided and helped me in writing this thesis. The next, I would like to thanks to my parents, Bapak Ali Hasan and Ibu Noor Azizah, my sis and bro, Wiam Salsabila and Zefri Arief who always give endless support in every single step I take. Finally, a very special thanks goes to all members of Gucci Geng, Novi, Etika, Umi, Nazila, Iik, and Anggy who always accompany me in my hardest time. ☺

This thesis is far from perfection there are so many lacks in several aspects. Critics and suggestions will be accepted for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis will give the benefit for the writer and the readers in general.

Malang, June 19, 2020



Balqist Hamada
NIM 16320021

ABSTRACT

Hamada, Balqist. 2020. **Online Linguistic Features and Grammatical Errors Made By Indonesian Male and Female Commenters on Instagram Posts**. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Keywords : Internet Linguistics, Internet Language, Online Linguistic Features, Social Media, Instagram

The use of online linguistic features by the youths on social media especially Instagram today is very widespread. This phenomenon attracts many experts to study it. This research aims to find out the online language features used by Indonesian men and women and also the grammatical errors they make when giving comments in Rich Bryan's post. Online language features are analyzed according to the classification of online language features by Danet (2001), namely eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, written laughter, all lower case letters, action descriptions, music/sound, and three other features by Bodomo (2010) about punctuation (some exclamation marks, some question marks, ellipses), abbreviations and emoticons. While grammatical errors are analyzed by error classification by Bodomo (2010), they are the omission of the subject, inappropriate form of tenses, sentence structure errors, spelling errors, code-mixing, and mixing modes. The method used in this study is a qualitative study. Thus, the presentation of data in the form of descriptions and explanations in-depth to answer the problem formulation.

The results showed that Indonesian male commentators were more expressive and creative than Indonesian women. This is indicated by the more online language features used by Indonesian men in commenting on Rich Bryan's post. Male commentators also use five new features, namely blending, clipping, no space, replacement words by emoticons, and bicapitalization. While in the women's comments found one new feature only, that is nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations. In the case of grammatical mistakes, female commenters do mistakes more often than males. Errors that are often done by Indonesian women when commenting on Rich Bryan's post are spelling errors and omissions of the subject. In addition, female commenters also used code-mixing more than men.

ABSTRAK

Hamada, Balqist. 2020. **Fitur-Fitur Bahasa Online dan Kesalahan Gramatikal yang dilakukan oleh Komentator Laki-laki dan Perempuan Indonesia pada Postingan di Instagram**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Ilmu Bahasa Internet, Bahasa Internet, Fitur-Fitur Bahasa Online, Media Sosial, Instagram

Penggunaan online linguistic features oleh kalangan remaja saat ini sangat marak di social media. Fenomena ini banyak menarik para ahli untuk mengkajinya lebih dalam. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui fitur bahasa online yang digunakan oleh para pria dan wanita Indonesia dan juga kesalahan grammatical yang mereka lakukan saat memberikan komentar dalam postingan Rich Bryan di Instagram. Fitur bahasa online dianalisis menurut klasifikasi fitur bahasa online oleh Danet (2001), yakni ejaan eksentrik, huruf capital, tanda bintang untuk penekanan, tawa tertulis, semua huruf kecil, deskripsi tindakan, musik/suara, dan tiga fitur lain oleh Bodomo (2010) tentang tanda baca (beberapa tanda seru, beberapa tanda tanya, elipsis), singkatan dan emotikon. Sedangkan kesalahan gramatikal dianalisis dengan klasifikasi kesalahan oleh Bodomo (2010), yakni penghilangan subjek, bentuk tense yang tidak sesuai, kesalahan struktur kalimat, kesalahan ejaan, pencampuran kode dan pencampuran mode. Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah studi kualitatif. Sehingga, penyajian data dalam bentuk deskripsi dan penjelasan secara mendalam untuk menjawab rumusan masalah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komentator laki laki Indonesia lebih ekspresif dan kreatif dibanding perempuan Indonesia. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan lebih banyaknya fitur bahasa online yang digunakan oleh pria Indonesia dalam berkomentar di postingan Rich Bryan. Selain itu, komentator laki laki juga menggunakan lima fitur baru, yakni pencampuran, pemotongan, tanpa spasi, penggantian kata dengan emotikon, dan bicapitalization. Sedangkan pada komentar wanita hanya ditemukan satu macam fitur baru, ejaan tidak standar yang mencerminkan pengucapan. Dalam hal kesalahan gramatikal, wanita lebih sering melakukannya daripada pria. Kesalahan yang sering dilakukan wanita Indonesia saat berkomentar dalam postingan Rich Bryan adalah kesalahan ejaan dan penghilangan subjek. Ditambah lagi code-mixing yang jumlahnya lebih banyak dibanding laki laki.

المستخلص

بلقيس حمده. 2020. السمات اللغوية الانترنيتية المستخدمة بالمعلقين والمعلقات الإندونيسيا في منشورات انستجرام. بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف : زين الرفيق، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية : علم اللغة الإنترنيتية، اللغة الإنترنيتية، السمات الغوية الإنترنيتية، الوسائل الإجتماعية، انستجرام

كان استخدام السمات اللغوية الإنترنيتية اليوم من قبل الشباب مزدهرا في الوسائل الاجتماعية. هذه الظاهرة تجذب الأهلين القيام بتحليلها أعمق. هدف هذا البحث هو لمعرفة السمات اللغوية الإنترنيتية المستخدمة من قبل الرجال والنساء الإندونيسي أيضا الأخطاء النحوية لهم في تعليق المنشورات لريج بريان بإنستجرام. تحلل السمات اللغوية حسب تصنيف السمات اللغوية بدانيت (2001)، هي هجاء غريب الأطوار، الأحرف الكبيرة، دليل النجم للتأكيد، الضحك المكتوب، جميع الأحرف الصغيرة، وصف العمل، الموسيقي أو الصوت، وثلاثة سمات الأخرى بودومو (2010) هن علامة القراءة (بعض علامة التنبيه، بعض علامة السؤال، والنقطة الثلاثة)، ترمز وتعبيرات. أما الأخطاء النحوية تحلل بتصنيف الأخطاء لبودومو (2010)، هي إضاعة الفاعل، شكل فير المناسب للكلمة، الخطأ في بناء الجملة، الخطأ في الهجاء، تخليط الرمز وتخليط الموضوع. الطريقة المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي الدراسة الكيفية. حتي يكون عرض البيانات بشكل الوصفي والبيان العميق استجابا لأسئلة البحث.

تبرز نتيجة البحث أن تعليق الرجال أوصف وأبدع من النساء الإندونيسي. تؤكد هذه بأكثر السمات اللغوية المستخدمة بالرجال الإندونيسية في تعليق المنشورات ريج بريان. بجانب ذلك، استخدم تعليق الرجال خمس سمات الجديدة، هي التخليط، التقطيع، عدم الفراغ، تبديل الكلمة بالتعبيرات، عدم تحريف الكبير. أما في التعليقات من قبل النساء فتجد سمة جديدة فقط، الهجاء غير المعياري الذي يصور القول. في الأخطاء النحوية، كانت النساء تخطأ أكثر من الرجال. الخطأ للنساء الإندونيسي في تعليق في منشورات ريج بريان هو الخطأ الهجائي وإضاعة الفاعل. زيادة بتخليط الرمز حيث كان عدده أكثر من الرجال.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter goes into background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of Study

The advancement of technology in this era has made a lot of changes. This change is seen in several aspects such as lifestyle and ways of communication in today's society. In terms of communication, the community is greatly facilitated by the presence of social media. Social media is a web-based application that can make users share, communicate or even create groups (Kietzmann, 2011). Currently, there are many social media platforms exist such as Whatsapp, Instagram, Twitter, and so on. By using those platforms, we are not only able to send messages to other platform users but also able to post photos or videos that can be commented on by other users. As time goes by, people began to use a unique way in conversation, especially on social media, such as using new words or terms, and ways to express themselves. The language used on the internet continues to grow and eventually form a new language variety. This language variety is called internet linguistics. Other terms refer to the new language variety, such as 'electronic discourse' (Davis, 1997; Panckhurst, 2006), 'online communicative language' (Hashim, 2017), 'internet linguistics' (Crystal, 2001), 'Internet languages' (Thurlow, 2001).

According to Crystal (2001), internet linguistics is “the scientific study of all manifestation of language in the electronic medium, making a balance between the study of the formal properties of internet language and the study of its communicative purposes and effects”. Internet linguistics is different from spoken language. It's like abbreviating words, using new terms, using terms from other languages. This is because there are no specific restrictions or rules in choosing words when communicating via the internet. According to Werry (1996), it was also driven by the existence of short reply time, competition for recognition, and congestion of users and speed of communication in the selected platform leading to the creation of new means of communication. One type of internet linguistic features is shortening, for example, "hv", for have, "pls" for please, and "wht" for what. These phenomena happen in the whole world, including in Indonesia. This has made the researcher interested in examining the English internet language used by Indonesians when commenting on social media. This is very interesting to be studied, considering that English is not the first language in Indonesia.

There are some relevant studies on online linguistic features that have been conducted lately. Many studies on internet linguistic have been done on many subjects, starting from the interaction of a group of people in online discussion forums, to the comment column in online magazines and news. Research with the subject of online discussion forums has been conducted by (Z. A. Kadir, 2012). Whereas, many researchers have investigated online linguistic features in a variety of social media platform, such as on Youtube

comment column (Sa'idah, 2018), Facebook (Gustilo, 2015; Hashim, 2017, Magwaro, 2018), Whatsapp (Muhayyang, 2018), Instagram (Badriah, 2015; Agustiyani, 2017), Online magazines commenting groups (Dahlström, 2013), online news articles comments column (Latypov, 2017), instant messaging (Denis, 2008). Besides that, research with the objects beside English were conducted by several researchers, such as Kiswahili (Magwaro, 2018) and Chinese (Bodomo, 2010; Yang, 2007). After reading all the previous research that had been conducted, the researcher concluded that the research with the focus on Indonesian male and female objects had not been done. This is quite important to do in order to learn about the type of online linguistic features that are currently widely used by Indonesian male and female commenters. And also to know the grammatical error done by Indonesian male and female commenters in commenting on Instagram post.

The present study analyzes the online linguistic features that exist on internet linguistics. Here, the researcher focuses on the online linguistic features used by Indonesian male and female commenters. The purpose of distinguishing between male and female commenters is to find out any similarities and differences about the use of online linguistic features between the both genders. This is interesting to be conducted considering that in the real life males and females has their own styles in expressing their opinion or in using language. Therefore, the results of this study are hoped to contribute to the theory of online linguistic features proposed by Danet (2001) and Bodomo (2010). Besides, the researcher tries to investigate grammatical

errors made by them, considering that English is Indonesian's third language for them after local language and Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesians have a great possibilities in making errors in using English in online setting.

In addition, as we know that the use of language by *netizens* in cyberspace is very different from formal written and spoken language. For instance, according to Sa'aleek (2015), he found that there are many new word forms due to modifications in language functions in online setting and they are different from standard writing. Muhayyang (2018), in his research found that the students tend to use the abbreviation, word letter replacement, the use of emoticon, and the neglecting of the convention of capitalization. Based on those phenomena, the researcher is interested in finding out more about linguistic features in online setting.

Then, the material that is going to be used in the current research is sixty comments by males and sixty comments by females. The method that will be used in this study is qualitative. This method is chosen for analyzing the linguistic features of English comments. Furthermore, in doing this study, the researcher will use several theories. The first theory is Danet's theory (2001) about seven language feature classifications; eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, written laughter, all lower case letters, action descriptions, music/sound; Bodo's theory (2010) about acronymy, punctuation, and emoticonomy. Then, the grammatical errors will be analyzed based on the study of grammatical errors found in CMC (Computer Mediated Communication) proposed by Bodo (2010).

The researcher chooses one hundred and twenty comments in total that come from Indonesian males and females commenters on Rich Brian's posting on Instagram. The researcher chooses those comments because they are written in English. The researcher is very interested to know about the types of online linguistic features used by Indonesian males and females commenters. What makes the present study differ from the previous studies is that this present study attempts to analyze the grammatical errors found in the sentence written by both genders. This is due to English is the third language for Indonesian after local language and Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the possibilities in making errors in using English while commenting are greater than native or other nations that put English as their second language. Besides, the present study used different theory that are considered as new and more complete than the previous studies. Therefore, the present study is considered to have different result.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background above, this study analyzes English comments written by Indonesian male and female commenters. This study is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are typical features of internet language used by Indonesian male and female commenters of Rich Bryan posting on Instagram?
2. What are grammatical errors made by Indonesian male and female commenters in commenting on Rich Bryan posting on Instagram?

C. Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems stated before, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To investigate types of internet linguistic features used by Indonesian male and female commenters on Rich Brian's posting on Instagram.
2. To investigate grammatical errors in comments by Indonesian male and female commenters on Rich Brian's posting on Instagram.

D. Significances of the study

Theoretically, this research will add our insight into linguistics, especially on internet linguistics. Internet linguistic is relatively a new branch of linguistics since its appearance began when communication via the internet, social media, began to develop. In addition, research on online linguistic features has not been done much. Therefore, the results of this research are expected to help developing new scientific theories. Practically, the results will illuminate our understanding of the differences and similarities between Indonesian men and women in expressing themselves through comments in the online setting, both in the form of words, as well as in sentence structure. The researcher hopes that the present study can be used as reference material for further researchers who are interested in researching internet linguistics.

E. Scope and Limitation

The data source that will be used in the present study is Instagram, especially Rich Brian's posting. The researcher only used a posting that posted in 2020 and has many comments. Here, the researcher found the post in the form of a video that has the greatest comments. Also, the researcher only takes Indonesian male and female comments because the researcher sets out to know deeper about online linguistic features used by them in comments. Therefore, not every comment will be used as data in the present study. Besides, the present study will investigate grammatical errors made by Indonesian male and female commenters in the online setting. The limitation of this study is that the researcher is not able to control which account belongs to the true male or female. The researcher only decides the account based on the name, profile picture, and the posts they issued. While to see the origin of the users, the researcher only sees it through the information they write on bio, the language they used in their every post, and the responses from their friend.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the terms used in this study, the researcher provides the definitions of special terms. This section defines the terms which are used in this study, the definitions are given as follows:

Internet linguistics : The study of language on the Internet

Internet language : A new variety of a language as a means in communication on the internet as a result of the revolution of technology

Online linguistic features: Features that are used by *netizens* in an online setting to provide the absence of non-verbal signs because of the lack of visual contact.

Social media : Websites or applications that allow people to share and interact with other people.

G. Previous studies

Research on online linguistic features was conducted lately. It is done because this phenomenon become happening in this era. Both young and old, male or female use online linguistics features in writing messages via internet. The object of research from online linguistic features varies, some are done in the social media platform comment column, online magazine comment column, online discussion forum, electronic mail, instant message, and others.

Some researchers conducted research on social media platforms. On Facebook, there is Gustilo (2015). There, he attempted to investigate types of internet language features and the function of electronic language that is used by the Philippines. The result demonstrated that the Philippines often use nine types of linguistic features that are abbreviations, blending, affixation, borrowing, compounding, discourse particles, and code-switching. However,

the most used features are code-switching and acronyms. While Hashim (2017) attempted to add understanding of online communicative language used by youths in social media especially, Malaysian youngsters. He wanted to find out the linguistic features of online communicative language used by youngsters on Facebook, especially in an academic setting. The findings of the study indicated that the most used linguistic features used by the Malaysian youth on Facebook consist of a mixture of code-switching, foreign language words, code-mixing, colloquial Malaysian English, fillers, emoticons, and spelling modifications.

Then research on Instagram was conducted by Badriah (2015). Badriah (2015) set out to find out the types of internet linguistic features that are used by men and women when commenting on online shops on Instagram. Then, she would like to compare the features of internet language used between the two genders. The results demonstrated that both women and men often use abbreviations. And the difference is that male users extend more vowels and female users tend to repeat consonants. Relevant to Badriah (2015), Agustiyani (2017) attempted to investigate internet language features used by male and female commenters and find their similarities and differences in using it. The result showed that male and female commenters used new features besides twelve internet language features proposed by Danet (2001). Those features are combination of deletion and extra letters, abbreviation spelling, and repeated spelling. Then, Agustiyani (2017) found that females use more internet language features than males. The same

research also conducted by Indah (2015). There, she attempted to examine the internet language features by Danet (2001) and lexical features by Crystal (2006). She found that male and female are only used eight internet linguistic features.

A research conducted on Whatsapp was done by Muhayyang (2018). She attempted to find and described the types and the uniqueness of linguistic features used by students in online learning BritishEnglishClass.com. The results indicated that the students only used six linguistic features. They are lexical, grammatical, orthographic, discourse, paralinguistic and graphic features, and other features (written out laughter). The uniqueness is on the abbreviation, the use of emoticon, the use of lower and upper case, capitalization, and so on.

While studies on the comment column were conducted by Sa'idah (2018) and Dahlström (2013). In Sa'idah (2018), she attempted to investigate online linguistic features used by male and female commentators on Youtube. In addition, she tried to find out the existence of bias gender on it. The result showed that females tend to use grammatical meaning, shorten the word rather than males do. Then, the gender bias is also seen in both genders. Next, Dahlstrom (2013) carried out a study on online magazine columns. He attempted to examine the typical features of internet language by adults and young men and women. The result indicated that adult men wrote the longest comments and young men and women more often use internet language features.

Last, studies about internet language features also conducted on other languages besides English, for example, Magwaro (2018) and Yang (2007). Magwaro (2018) aimed to analyze the linguistic features for social interaction on FB, especially in the Kiswahili language. The study found that the users tend to use language creatively. Therefore, the researcher found that the linguistic features found vary. While Yang (2007) attempted to examine the changes in the writing system in internet language in mainland China and compare it to the writing system in Taiwan. The result showed that Chinese *netizen* used a new kind of writing system to construct modern identities.

The present study attempts to investigate the online linguistic features used by Indonesian males and females in commenting on Rich Bryan's post on Instagram. What makes this study different from the previous studies is that the present study uses a different subject that is Indonesian young males and females. As we know that the subjects of the previous studies are Malaysian, Filipino, and another random nation. Also, the researcher will investigate grammatical errors found in the comments which is rarely done by other researchers.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research properly used in research which aims to produce contextual understanding (Masson, 2002) and describing social phenomena, people's behavior, and

actions that happen naturally. In this study, the researcher attempts to investigate internet language phenomena that widespread applied by Indonesians in giving comments on social media. The results of this study are hoped to give deeper contextual understanding about online linguistic features and grammatical errors that are found when internet users, especially Indonesian male and female commenters, giving any comments on Instagram. In qualitative research, the main instrument in collecting data and developing theory is the researcher him/herself (Neuman, 2006). In this study, the researcher herself that is directly obtaining, analyzing, and interpreting the data. Besides, the conclusion of this study is not able to be generalized.

2. Research Instrument

In the present study, there will be one instrument that is the human instrument. The primer instrument in a qualitative method is the researcher. Therefore, the researcher acts as the one who collects and analyzes the data. To get the data, the researcher will observe it from the comments column on Rich Brian's posting on Instagram.

3. Data and Data Source

The data source that will be used in this study is the comments column on Rich Brian's posting on Instagram. The researcher chooses Rich Bryan's post because Rich Bryan is an Indonesian singer that always

writes captions of his posting with English. Indirectly, it influences the public to comment on English as well, including Indonesian. To get rich data, the researcher will choose a post by Rich Brian that has the greatest number of comments. Here, the researcher found that the most commented is a post in the form of video. The video is about remixing an old song. Therefore, the genre of the video is entertainment video. Then, the comments that are chosen are comments written in English by Indonesians. The researcher will use words, phrases, or sentences written by sixty Indonesian male and sixty Indonesian female commenters.

4. Data Collection

In gaining the data, the researcher will do several steps. Firstly, the researcher will observe some posts by Rich Brian on Instagram and choose a post that has the greatest number of comments. Then, the researcher will choose one hundred and twenty English comments that are written by Indonesian. It consists of sixty comments written by males and sixty are written by females. Then, the researcher starts categorizing the types of the online linguistic features by Indonesian male and female commenters.

5. Data Analysis

After obtaining the data, the researcher will analyze the data. First, the researcher will start verifying the data based on online linguistic features theories. After that, the researcher starts verifying the data with

grammatical errors theories. If there any data that is not compatible to the theory, the researcher will interpret it and go finding another sources or theories that can support the researcher's argument. Finally, the researcher will draw a conclusion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the theories used that support the present study. The researcher will explain about language and gender, internet language, internet linguistic features, and previous studies.

A. Language and Gender

Gender differences cause great differences in many things, including behavior, the way of thinking, dress up, and communication. In the way of communicating, each gender has its strategies and characteristics. Lakoff (1975) states that women like to use several special linguistic features, such as hedges, tag questions, and question intonation in a declarative sentence. It is because women often feel unsure about what they have done or said. Then, Qiuling (2010) assumes that women are more sensitive to color. Therefore, women like to use precise color terms. Furthermore, women tend to speak politely and hypercorrect in grammar (Coates, 2004), it is because women want to build connections and intimacy. Empty adjectives and intensifiers also considered being used by women to express what they like.

Meanwhile, according to Holmes (2001), men tend to use swear words than women. Also, other men's linguistic features are minimal response, taboo words, command words, compliments, current affairs, and direct questions (Coates, 2004). This is in line with most studies of gender linguistic features. For instance, Aries's (1976) findings reveal that men have a more personal orientation in a mixed-gender setting. They tend to talk about

themselves and their feelings. In other words, men tend to dominate the conversation. Then, Fishman (1983) found that women often fail to build a conversation. Besides, women are considered to be more passive than men in a mixed communication setting.

Other studies with different sets have been done. For instance, research on short messages was conducted by Baron (2004). In his analysis of instant messaging (IM) conversations by American college students, he found that women tend to send longer messages than men. Women also took longer turns, longer conversations, and were more talkative than men. In addition, women also use emoticons more often and do not like to abbreviate words than men.

However, in an online setting, the results also found different compare to linguistic features used by both genders in the traditional conversation setting. For example, Herring (2003) said that men tend to send longer messages. In his research in discussion lists and newsgroups on the internet and Usenet, men also often start and end conversations in mixed-gender groups. Subrahmanyam et al. (2004) found that women were sexually assertive in learning chatrooms. As we know that usually assertive are men. This is in line with the finding of Burrell et al. (2010) which states that in online settings women are more argumentative and more online than men. This is due to the different contexts, they want to dominate the conversation by sending messages with more effort and try to compensate for their

perceived lower status to men. This discovery is different from the stereotypes that exist in traditional communication.

From the findings above it can be concluded that men and women have different styles. It is not only caused by gender differences but also depends on the context and setting. Research studies raise an important issue and make the researcher gets interested in investigating more about it.

B. Internet Language

The advancement of technology is very important to human life. One result of technological advances is the rapid development in the way people communicate. In the 1990s, people started using SMS (short message service) which cost less than calls. Due to the limited character in each message delivery and the narrow keyboard, people tend to modify their words to help them in conveying their long words in 1 message only. For example, they will use rebus replacement (e.g. l8r (later), 2morrow (tomorrow)), deletion of letters vocal (hv (have), pls (please)), use of capital letters to give syllabic values (e.g. nEd (need)) (Crystal, 2004). Such a language then continued to develop until the advent of social media which is now starting to replace the role of SMS.

Research on unique languages used when sending messages has begun since the 1990s. This has attracted linguists because of new and varied vocabularies and structures as a result of technological advancement (Squires, 2010). Several terms refer to internet languages, such as Digitalk (Gustilo,

2015), 'electronic discourse' (Davis, 1997; Panckhurst, 2006), 'online communicative language' (Hashim, 2017), 'internet linguistics' (Crystal, 2001), 'Internet languages' (Thurlow, 2001). According to Gustilo (2015), Digitalk is a new way of communicating where there is manipulation in spelling and the general habits of people when speaking directly.

As we know, the majority of the Internet is text-based. Crystal (2006) mentions in his book, that there are five stylistic of written on online settings, they are:

1. Graphic features: the general presentation and organization of the written language, or defined as the differences in typography, spacing, color, page design, and use of illustrations; for example, English Newspapers can be easily recognized through the headlines, columns, and captions they use because they are different from the headlines, columns, and captions of other Newspapers.
2. Orthographic features: writing systems of individual languages, such as differences in the use of punctuation, alphabet, capital letters, ways of expressing emphasis (boldface, italics, etc); for example, there are some differences spellings in American and British English which makes it easily distinguished from each other.
3. Grammatical features: the possible differences in using syntax and morphology, or in other words differences in sentence structure, wording, and word inflections; for example, the English religious person made a

way of calling out to his unusual god (O God, who knows ...) and the second different pronoun (thou, thee, thine).

4. Lexical features: the possible differences in vocabulary of a language, defined in terms of a collection of words and idioms that can provide different uses in a variety. For example, legal English employs such as expressions as an easement, alleged, heretofore as well as signed, sealed, and delivered.
5. Discourse features: structural organization of a text, such as coherence, cohesion, the structure of a paragraph, etc.; for instance, in an academic journal within scientific English commonly it consists of a fixed sequence of sections. They are abstract, introduction, methodology, result, discussion, and conclusion.

In this study, the researcher only focuses on orthographic and grammatical features because this is very prominent on the internet, especially in comments on Instagram.

C. Online Linguistic Features

According to Squires (2010), internet language is a hybrid between speech and writing because it shows the concept of internet users' speech and writing are not dichotomous. What makes internet language unique is that various features are different from the standard written English but are more similar to speech. However, it depends on what technology being used, how the context is, and the social functions. Just as when sending messages by

email offline, people tend to use writing-like in their linguistic features. It is because there is time to edit it. Whereas in chat mode, sending emails online, people do not have much time to edit, they are required to be fast. Therefore, the results of his writing tend to resemble him more similar to a conversation and more stylistic.

Internet language features are increasingly becoming a very interesting topic to study. Some experts who study about this, one of them is Danet (2001). He mentions that there are ten online linguistic features, namely:

1. Multiple punctuations: the use of punctuation marks such as periods, comma, question marks, and exclamation marks multiple times to make the readers experience the words as if it is spoken (e.g. come back soon!!!!!).
2. Eccentric spelling: the use of multiple vocal or consonant symbol exist in the word to give emphasis or to make the readers experience the words as if it is spoken (e.g. come back sooooooooooon!).
3. All capital letters: writing in all caps can be interpreted as shouting and seen discouraged.
4. Asterisk for emphasis: asterisk used in the beginning and the end of the word to give emphasize (e.g. I'm really *upset* with you)
5. Written out laughter: writing the sound of laughter to convey a sound. (e.g. Hehehe)

6. Description of actions: used to mark facial expression (e.g. *grins*, <grins>, <g>)
7. Smiley icons/emoticons: have similar functions with descriptions of actions, but emoticons are a symbol that has its expression. (e.g. ☺ (happy), :D (laughing), ☹ (sad))
8. Abbreviations: the result of acronyms, or pronouncing the initial of each word.
9. All lower case: each letter is written in lower case without capitalizing any letter, the first words and proper name, to save time (e.g. **d**any studies in liberty high school).
10. Music/noise: a feature that is used to formulate sound effect (e.g. mmm, oww).

Bodomo (2010) mentioned in his book, that the emergence of TelCU (Technology-conditioned approach to Language Change and Use) led to the formation of a new language and usability. That new variety of language, internet language, has its features that are different from standard languages. These features are able to preserve the 'real-time' effect of face-to-face conversation and create a conversation-like environment in an online setting. According to him, several internet linguistic features that are often used by internet users in communication are acronymy, punctuation, and emoticonomy.

1. Acronymy

It includes the shortening and abbreviation of words and phrases.

Shortening in CMC (computer-mediated communication) is not like abbreviation in traditional classification which is bound to acronyms and initialisms. There is no fixed set of acronyms in CMC across cultures. There are several types of acronyms according to Bodomo (2010), namely:

Formation	Example
Acronym of sentence/phrase	BRB (I'll Be Right Back)
Omission of vowel-indicating letters	Pls (please)
Letter homophone	U (You)
Number homophone (or of similar pronunciation)	88 (Bye Bye in English resembles the pronunciation of '8' in Chinese)
Combination of letter and number homophone	L8r (later)
Compression of individual word	Cos (because)
Combination of letter initial and letter homophone	OIC (oh I see)

2. Punctuation

The function of punctuation in written language is to separate units of grammar, such as words, sentences, and phrases. However, nowadays, its usefulness has changed along with the developments made by internet users. This includes ellipsis, the use of exclamation, and question marks, emoticons (smileys).

a. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is an omission in discourse. The elliptical items may be obvious things or actions that follow from previous actions or thing that is thought to be clearly understood by the reader. Therefore, there is no need for re-mention.

Example:

“I do like the movie and my bf does too”.

Here, we don’t need to say: “...and my bf does like the food too”.

b. Exclamation marks and Question marks

Sometimes, these marks are used repeatedly or combined. The repetition of question marks shows curiosity (???). While the repetition of exclamation marks (!!!) means that the researcher emphasizes the tone of his/her utterance. Then, the combination of both marks (?!?) shows the doubts and surprises at the same time.

c. Emoticonomy (smileys)

A set of symbols that is developed to help internet users to express their emotions and facial expressions, such as (:) <happy> :D <laughing>). Nowadays, there are also images or icons available on gadgets that can convey moods and visual language intended by the author. (☺ <happy>, ☹ <sad>).

The things above show that the absence of rules in communicating informally can encourage individuals to be more creative and imaginative in expressing themselves. In the end, it encourages the creation of a new style of language in electronic communication settings.

In the present study, the researcher will use seven online linguistic features proposed by Danet (2001); eccentric spelling, all capital letters, all lower case, asterisk for emphasis, written-out laughter, description of actions, music/noise and three others by Bodomo (2010); smileys/emoticons, multiple punctuations (ellipsis, exclamation and question marks), and acronyms. Actually, the points presented by Bodomo (2010) has mentioned by Danet (2001). However, in Bodomo (2010), he gave more detail classification in his points which are relevant to nowadays internet linguistic features. Thus, it ultimately motivates the researcher to use Bodomo's theory and eliminate the same online linguistic features proposed by Danet (2001).

D. Grammatical Errors

When talking about standard written language, this is closely related to syntax. As we know, a complete sentence will consist of subject, predicate, object, adverb or adjective (if it needed). However, in internet language, there are many deviations that occurred. As already stated, this is due to the desire

of internet users to communicate quickly, the need to express emotions, and the infinite creativity of users which in turn makes binding rules in grammar often ignored (Bodomo, 2010). Because if the accuracy of grammar is applied in an informal setting, it will feel strange because it sounds uncommon (Squires, 2010).

According to Bodomo (2010), there are grammatical errors that often appear in the internet language.

a. Omission of subjects

There are several crucial reasons why internet users like to omit subjects. The first is because the subject's identity is always acknowledged before the conversations. When someone decides who they want to chat with, then they don't need to repeat the subjects "I" and "You" in each message. Second, users usually chat with people who are known as family, friends and other participants who are familiar, so it is not important to always mention proper names. Third, because Bodomo's research is in Chinese, he found that this is influenced by the syntax of Cantonese which is a pro-drop language subject, which means the overt subject is not very important.

Example:

A: Where should I pay for the rent? While (I) have money, hehe

B: (you) Just try to ask Jessica.

b. Inappropriate tense forms

Internet users give more focus on message delivery and message transmission speed rather than accuracy in grammar. Therefore, users always held informal chat in a casual manner.

Example:

“I finally submit all my tasks”

It must be “I **have** finally **submitted** all **of** my tasks”

c. Sentence structure errors

Errors in sentence structure that are not following good and correct language rules can be caused by code-mixing and mode-mixing by users. Considering that sometimes users use other languages as well. Thus, the possibility of combining the structure of the language with other languages when talking is more likely to occur.

d. Spelling mistakes

The low awareness of grammar accuracy is also a reason why misspelling often occurs. However, this is not seen as a shame because basically, the accuracy in writing is not the main goal in conversation in online setting. For example, people do not pay attention to capitalization in every country's name, in the name of a person, or at the beginning of writing.

Example:

Do you like **omar's** hose? <Omar's house>

E. Review of Related Literature

There are many studies have conducted on internet language and gender. However, the closest approach to this study are studies entitled *Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Commenters toward Humor Vidgrams in Ria Ricis' Instagram Account @ riaricis1795* by Agustiyani (2017) and *Online Linguistic Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Ranz Kyle's Channel on Youtube* by Sa'idah (2018).

The study conducted by Agustiyani (2017) aimed to investigate the types of internet language features used by men and women when commenting on Instagram accounts that contain humor. Then, she also attempted to find out the differences in internet language features used by both genders. In her study, Agustiyani (2017) discovered that there were four different new features from Danet (2001) and Crystal (2006). The new features are extra letters, the combination of deletions and extra letters, repeated spelling, and abbreviation spelling. She also revealed that women are more expressive in commenting toward humor vidgrams. It can be seen from the large number of linguistic features used compared to men. In addition, the study showed that between the both genders also produced playful sounds to get readers' attracted and avoid boredom.

A similar study was conducted by Saidah (2018). In her study, she attempted to find out the online linguistic features used by men and women in commenting on the Youtube comments column. In addition, she also tried to elaborate on the gender bias that appeared in the comments in one of the videos uploaded by Ranz Kyle. She used several theories in conducting her study, namely theories from Danet (2001), Crystal (2006), Yule (2010), and Herring (2011), and the results showed that female commentators tended to use grammatical meanings, shortening a word or sentence rather than a man. Then, gender bias was also found in both genders. Sa'idah (2018) found that women were more obedient to grammar, polite, and expressive. Whereas, men tended to be strict and ignore the rules and insinuate.

The difference between the present study and the two previous studies is in terms of objectives. The objectives of the recent study are to find out the types of internet language features, grammatical errors that are made by men and women when commenting on someone's posts on Instagram. In addition, the present study also sought to know the functions of the online linguistic features used. The present study also uses a new theory that is different from the two studies above. Here, researchers use Bodomo's (2010) theory, which has not used yet by previous studies. Besides being able to be used in analyzing internet linguistic features, the ideas of Bodomo (2010) in his book can also be used to analyze grammatical errors that are made by male and female commenters. Another difference is in the research subject. Here, the subject is Instagram, while Sa'idah (2018) used Youtube column comments.

Besides, the data used in the present study is English. While the data used in Agustiyani (2017) is Bahasa Indonesia.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, online linguistic features analysis used by Indonesian male and female commenters in commenting on Rich Bryan's video on Instagram is delivered into several parts; online linguistic features used by Indonesian male commenters, online linguistic features used by Indonesian female commenters, the grammatical errors done by Indonesian male commenters, and the grammatical errors Indonesian female commenters. In the last part, the researcher will discuss the findings and relate them to theories and previous studies. This kind of division aims to make a systematic discussion.

A. Findings

From a total of one hundred and twenty data taken from the video, which is divided into sixty comments written by males and sixty comments by females. The researcher found one hundred and twelve data containing online linguistic features consist of fifty five comments from males and fifty seven comments from females. This means that there were about eight data that do not contain online linguistic features.

To answer the research questions, the researcher explained the types of online linguistic features used by Indonesian male and female commenters. Then, the researcher also explained the grammatical errors found in Indonesian male and female commenters' comments.

The data were obtained carefully by examining the type of each comment. The researcher only chose comments written by Indonesians by

looking at the profile photo, posts, and caption of the commenter. This way helped the researcher to determine the gender and nationality of the commenters. Then, when tabulating data, the researcher found that several online linguistic features were not included in the types highlighted in the theories of Danet (2001) and Bodomo (2010).

1. Online Linguistic Features Used by Indonesian Male Commenters

From sixty collected data, fifty five comments contain online linguistic features. The findings of online linguistic features types that are addressed and those which are not in theories proposed by Danet (2001) and Bodomo (2010) will be displayed below.

Table 4.1 Online Linguistic Features Used by Indonesian Male Commenters

No.	Online Language Features	Examples	Amount
1.	Emoticonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> this facts 🤯🤯🤯 We needed this ,shits hard man! 🔥 	29
2.	Abbreviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wtf dude u need to watch i love u 	26
3.	All lower case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i create my own freestyle, check it out on my feeds 🙏 Damn...it feel good man 	14
4.	Ellipsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When ur bored during quarantine be like.. So proud dude.... Stay safe Keep creating.... 	6
5.	Eccentric Spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owwwww shyeettt Dammmmmnnnn!!! 	4
6.	Exclamation marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release the official remix !! So dope!! 🔥 	3
7.	Asterisk for emphasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “what you make in a year is what I 	3

No.	Online Language Features	Examples	Amount
		make in a verse..” Damn, why you gotta do that boi like that  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> can you make “a-ha – take on me” freestyle?  	
8.	All capital letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIT KING  BUT we need it on spotify SO SICK  	2
9.	Replacement word by emoticon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What a  You’re on  	2
10.	Clipping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That’s my bro 	1
11.	No space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ohgaddissogudforguoldmemori  	1
12.	Blending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saboy  	1
13.	Bicapitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRiP  	1
14.	Music/Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ughhh  	1
15.	Written-out laughter		-
16.	Description of action		-

From table 4.1 above, it can be seen that Indonesian male commenters used fourteen online linguistic features in commenting on Rich Bryan's post on Instagram. Those features are; emoticonomy, abbreviation, all lower case, ellipsis, eccentric spelling, exclamation marks, asterisk for emphasis, all capital letters, blending, clipping, no space, replacement words by emoticons, music/noise, and bicapitalization. Whereas, two features are not found in the data; written-out laughter, description of actions. The reason why those two features do not appear because their role is already replaced by the presence of other features that have similar functions, such as emoticons.

For example, the written-out laughter feature can be substituted by the laughing emoticon. There are many kinds of laughter emoticons, start from laughter showing teeth, to laughter with tears. Therefore, the use of emoticons to replace written out laughter is seen as more efficient and expressive. Then, the description of action feature can be replaced with emoticons also. Therefore, the users do not need to make an extra effort in describing what they feel in parentheses. The emergence of various emoticons is now seen as capable of representing one's feelings even though the complex one. For example 🤪 this is an emoticon of laughing out loud.

The features that are not addressed in the theory, here is an analysis of online linguistic features found by the researcher based on the data obtained. These features will be explained in sequence from the most frequently used to the least used by Indonesian male commenters.

a. Emoticons

The presence of emoticons is very helpful for internet users in expressing their feelings and facial expressions. Before emoticons found, internet users need to describe what they feel to express it to their interlocutors in online setting. The description of their feeling is written between brackets, to distinguish it from any other text. However, this way often creates ambiguity when the prosody of speech is lacking. Sometimes, they use another trick by write colon, hyphen, and brackets in one line to form face expression. Due to technological

developments, emoticons are now turned into a symbol that can appear in one click. Therefore, users no longer need to describe their feelings, by writing the colon, hyphen, and parentheses in sort again to express the feelings (Crystal, 2006). Emoticons also appear in various types ranging from facial expressions to symbols/figure that we often find in everyday life. This feature has the highest number of all online linguistic features used by men. The following are examples of the use of emoticons by male commenters:

Figure 4.1 example of emoticons used by males



Based on the data collected, most of the Indonesian male commenters used emoticons at the end of his comments. There was only one comment that has an emoticon in the middle of the sentence. In addition, the researcher did not find the emoticons that were placed at the beginning of the comment. Furthermore, there were also some comments that directly provide comments in the form of emoticons only without beginning or ending the words. This is because emoticons are seen to be able to represent what he wants to express when he saw the Rich Bryan video.

In the first and second datum commenters gave emoticons in the form of symbols. In the first datum, the commenter gave the explosion emoticon three times. This meant that the commenter wanted to show that what Rich Bryan did in his video is very bombastic. Whereas, in the second datum, there is a fire emoticon. Fire emoticons are the most frequently used emoticons to comment on the video. There are forty eight fire emoticons used by male commenters. They used it to represent the word 'on fire'. Then in the last datum, the commenter used emoticons in the form of facial expressions, laughing. In that context, this emoticon was used to laugh at his slightly silly proposal to Rich Bryan to make another freestyle song called “a-ha - take on me”.

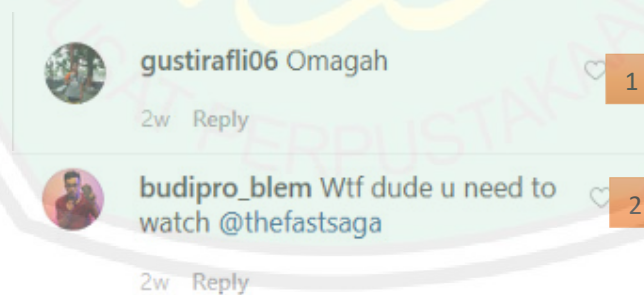
Besides those emoticon mentioned, there are also other emoticons that appeared in the data. However, the number of the emoticons are not too significant. There are four facial expression emoticons; one cool emoticon, three laugh emotion. Next, there are ten symbols/non-facial expression emoticons; one flower emoticon, three explosion emoticons, one emoticon thumb, one value 100 emoticon, one love emoticon, two high-five emoticon, and one applause emoticon.

b. Acronym

An acronym is a shortened word or phrase. According to Bodomo (2010), acronyms are varied; acronyms of sentences, homophone letters, homophonic combinations of letters and numbers,

reduction of individual words, and combination of initial letters and homophones. Acronyms are often found in online settings because with acronyms users can type quickly. In this case, abbreviation placed in the second rank in online linguistic features after emoticons. The frequency of this feature is twenty six. The type of abbreviation that is most widely used by male commenters is the homophone letter which emerges twelve times. While the number of uses of abbreviations in the second sequence is the reduction of individual letters, which is eleven times. Furthermore, the last is the acronym of sentence/combination of letters, which were found three times. The researcher did not find any abbreviations either with homophone numbers, combination of letters & numbers/rebus replacements, or combination of initial letters and homophone letters. Here are examples of the use of acronyms by Indonesian male commenters:

Figure 4.2 examples of abbreviations used by males



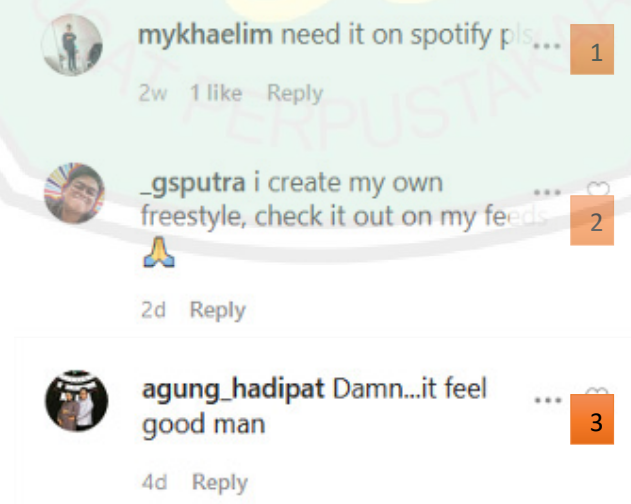
In the first datum, the commenter tried to abbreviate the word "oh my god" by changing a few letters with letters that have the same pronunciation, homophone letters, and also reduce some letters. Here, the word 'oh' is only written with the letter 'o'. It means that the

commenter reduced the letter 'h'. This is because the presence or absence of the letter 'h' does not really affect the pronunciation of the word 'oh'. Next, in the word 'my', the letter 'y' is replaced by the letter 'a'. In that case, the original letter 'y' pronounced 'ai' is replaced by the letter 'a', which is pronounced 'a' too, not 'ei'. Finally, in the word 'god', the commenter replaces the letters 'o' and 'd' with 'a' and 'h'.

c. All Lower Case

Writing all lower-case aims to save a keystroke, clicking letters or keys on screen (Crystal, 2006). By using this feature, internet users are not concerned with capitalization, either at the beginning of a sentence or in proper names. Based on the data, there are fourteen comments implementing this feature. Here is an example of using all lower case feature by men:

Figure 4.3 Examples of all lower cases used by males



In the first and the second datum, both cases are the same, the lower cases are used at the beginning of the sentence. Supposedly, at the beginning of the sentence written in capital letters. Not only that, but also in the first datum, the commenter ignored the capitalization in the proper name. Here, the letter 's' in the word 'spotify' should be written in capital letters because it is a brand name. Whereas, in the last datum, it is seen that the commenter used capital letters at the beginning of the sentence. However, after fillers in the form of triple dots, he did not use capital letters. In fact, after punctuation beside commas, the first letter of a word must be written in capital letters. This could happen because internet users are lazy to change the type of font because it takes time. Whereas, in internet settings, speed and meaning are preferred rather than spelling or grammar accuracy.

Actually, capitalization errors can be minimized, if the internet users use a predictive dictionary available on the smartphone keyboard. Thus, if there is a capitalization error, the keyboard will automatically replace or propose to the correct capitalization. The researcher suspects, if the internet users above turn the predictive dictionary function off. Therefore, capitalization errors could occur.

d. Ellipsis

According to Bodomo (2010) ellipsis is useful to show the existence of words that are omitted when quoting someone's words, or

to avoid repeating words in a sentence. But the form of the ellipsis found by researchers is not always in the form of three dots, but some are lacking or more. The frequency of ellipsis used by male commenters appeared six times. The following are examples of the use of ellipsis by male commenters:

Figure 4.4 examples of ellipsis used by males



In the first datum, there is an ellipsis put at the end of the sentence. The ellipsis has two dots. However, the functions of that ellipsis was for making a text look like face-to-face communication not for omitting when quoting someone's words. The commenter wanted his comments sounds longer. Another possibility of the use of that ellipsis is to indicate omitted words 'this'. Thus, it means if someone gets bored during quarantine, they will do the same thing as what Rich Bryan did in the video.

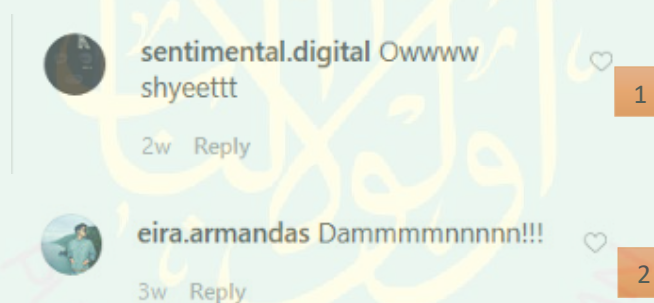
In the second datum, ellipsis was found three times in one comment. There are two different purposes for using the ellipsis. The first and second ellipsis are useful as pauses before continuing on to the next words. Whereas the last ellipsis, located at the end of the comment,

is for making the writing sounds like face-to-face conversation. Thus, the syllable of the word 'creating' will seem to be read longer than other syllables.

e. Eccentric spelling

Another online linguistic feature found in Indonesian male commenters' comments is eccentric spelling. However, it seems that male commenters don't really like writing in multiple vocals or consonants when commenting. There are only 4 data found that used this feature. Some examples are presented below:

Figure 4.5 Examples of eccentric spelling used by males



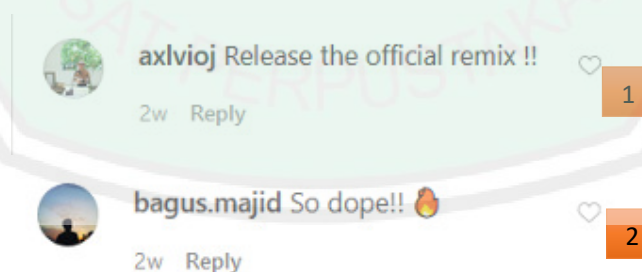
In the first datum, the commenter wrote multiple consonants 'w' and 't' as well as multiple vowels 'e'. Then, in the second datum, the commenter wrote two multiple consonants 'm' and 'n'. Not only that, but the commenter also put exclamation marks several times. Writing multiple letters is intended to make the words experience as if they were spoken, especially shouting by the other reader (Danet, 2001). In the last datum, the addition of multiple exclamation marks after writing multiple consonants is useful to reinforce that he wanted his writing to

sound like shouting. Writing like this will not be found in formal genres, such as e-mails to agencies or business letters. Even though all of them are in an online setting, people will not use this feature because they think that it is something that should be avoided.

f. Exclamation marks

In Bodomo's theory (2010), exclamation marks, question marks, ellipsis are not summarized into one term, multiple punctuations, as in the theory of Danet (2001). He prefers to divide it. The use of exclamation marks serves to give emphasis to a sentence (Bodomo, 2010). Based on data, the frequency of multiple exclamation marks appears three times. While multiple question marks are not found on the data. Then from the data obtained, male commenters place multiple exclamation marks at the end of their comments. Below are examples of the multiple exclamation marks by male commenters:

Figure 4.6 Examples of multiple punctuation used by males



In the first datum, before the commenter wrote exclamation marks, he gave a space first. In correct writing, punctuation is written right after the last letter of a word. However, due to the absence of

binding rules in informal online settings, people prioritize creativity in using punctuation. The function of multiple exclamation marks in the first datum was to give emphasis to the previous sentence. Also, the researcher wanted to put emphasis on his request. This indicates that he really wanted Rich Bryan to officially release the song.

Whereas in the second datum, the commenter wrote two exclamation marks right after the last letter. The multiple exclamation marks placed after the adjective phrase as in the second datum are intended to emphasize the adjective, 'dope'. The word 'dope' has the meaning 'so good'. It can be concluded, that the commenter wants to convey to Rich Bryan that the video he made is really good.

g. Asterisk for emphasis

The use of asterisks that are placed before and after are for emphasizing, for instance *real*. Not only that, the asterisks was also used to signify feelings, but now its function has been replaced by emoticons. The sign for emphasis is not just an asterisk, sometimes also hashtags and quotation marks. The researcher found 3 comments using asterisks for emphasis on the data. The following are examples of the use of asterisk for emphasis by Indonesian male commenters:

Figure 4.7 Examples of asterisk for emphasis used by males





nathakusumaa can you make "a-ha - take on me" freestyle? 🤔



2

2w Reply

In the first datum, the commenter gave asterisks in the form of quotation marks on the verb phrase "makan tai". The word "tai" is a term of excretion in Indonesia. In this context, the commenter seemed to pose challenges to other commenters. He challenged if there are people who reply to his comments he will eat feces, "makan tai". Here, by giving quotation marks, it seems that the commenter wanted to clarify and gave emphasis to what consequences he would receive.

In the second datum, the commenter gave asterisks to someone's song title. The asterisk is in the form of quotation marks. The first quotation mark is placed at the beginning of the singer's name letter, and the second at the end of the singer's song name. The commenter seemed to give emphasis to the song. He wanted both Rich Bryan and other readers to understand that it was a song title. Therefore, he made the writing of the title song distinguished by the presence of asterisks.

h. All capital letters

In contrast to the use of lower cases that ignores capitalization, all capital letters feature means that all of the letters in a sentence are written in capital letters. The function of this feature is to create writing sounds like shouting. In addition, all capital letters feature is seen to attract the attention of other readers because the writing is considered to

be different in terms of size. This feature only appears two times in the data. The following are examples of the use of all capital letters by Indonesian male commenters:

Figure 4.8 Examples of all capital letters used by males



In the first datum, the commenter used all capital letters in writing the first 3 words, while in the following words, he wrote with all lower cases. Even, the first letter of the proper name 'spotify' was not capitalized. In fact, the first letter of brand names, government agencies, institutions, races, etc. must be capitalized. Whereas in the second datum, the commenter wrote his comments with all capital letters. Writing with all capital letters according to Crystal (2006) are considered to be shouting and should be avoided. Besides the example above, there is another style in writing all capital letters. It depends on the creativity of the commenter (Crystal, 2006). For example, using spaces between each letter in a word, such as 'L O V E U'. The aim of this writing is to make the writing sounds like shouting louder and clearer.

i. Replacement word by emoticons

If an acronym is usually abbreviated by reducing or replacing letters with the same letter or numbers, then this acronym is slightly different. This acronym uses emoticons to replace a word. This feature seems quite new, considering that emoticons are new in gadgets. By using this feature, we can save time for just clicking one-time emoticon to represent a word that may consist of several letters. This feature appears two times in the data collected. Here is an example of its use:

Figure 4.9 examples of replacement word by emoticons used by males



In the first and second datum, the commenter put a fire emoticon at the end of his comment. In the first datum, the meaning is 'You're on fire', which means 'excited'. Whereas in the second datum, it is read 'what a fire'. Thus, one emoticon could represent a word consisting of four letters. Actually, acronyms like this could be included in the category of a new kind of respelling/rebus replacement.

j. Clipping

Besides using various types of acronyms to speed up typing times, internet users can use clipping. Clipping is a process of reducing

words that consist of syllables to form the shorter one (Yule, 2010). Usually, the result of clipping is taken from the beginning of the word, such as 'facsimile' become 'fax'. This feature is not found in the formulation of the theory of online linguistic features by Danet (2001) or Bodomo (2010). Based on data, clipping only appears once. Below is the example:

Figure 4.10 examples of clipping used by males

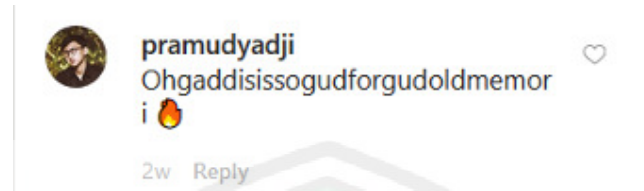


In the datum above, the commenter clipped the word 'brother' to 'bro'. 'Brother' is a noun consisting of two syllables. However, due to the need of saving the typing times, the word is clipped into one syllable taken from the initial syllable, 'bro'.

k. No space

From the name itself, it's clear that no space means writing phrases or sentences without giving space between words. Writing with this feature makes it difficult for readers to read because the segment for each word is unclear. This feature appears once in the data. Here is an example:

Figure 4.11 examples of no space used by males

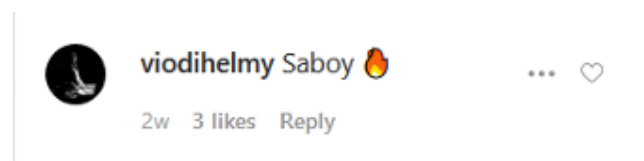


In the datum presented, the commenter gives no space at all to the comments. Obviously, this feature makes the reader found difficulty in reading. Furthermore, the commenter also used other online linguistic features, such as the acronym of letter homophone and emoticons. The acronym of letter homophone was found multiple times in these comments, such as 'gad' for 'god', 'dis' for 'this', 'gud' for 'good', and 'memori' for 'memory'. In addition, he also inserts the letter 'u' in the word 'gold'.

1. Blending

Blending is the process of combining two different terms to form one word that has a new meaning. Commonly, the combination is originated from the initial syllable of a word and the ending of another word. But it does not rule out the possibility of blending which is formed from the initial syllable of both words. Blending appears once in the data. below is the example:

Figure 4.12 examples of blending used by males

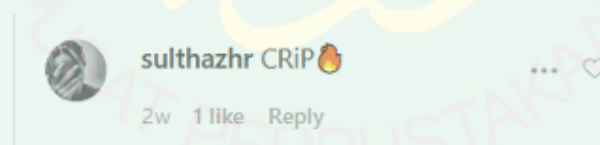


'Saboy' is a combination of the words 'sad' and 'boy'. This word is taken from the first two letters of the word 'sad' then combined with the word 'boy'. The word 'sad boy' is a nickname for a guy who is easy or often sad, either because of a breakup or because of something else. Another source says that this nickname is also for fans of the dangdut singer, Didi Kempot.

m. Bicapitalization

Unlike all capital letters or all lower case features, this feature mixes between the two. Thus, in one word there are several capital letters and also lower cases at once. This feature is rarely found because it is complicated and certainly makes writing longer. Bicapitalization is found only once in the data collected. The example will be presented below:

Figure 4.13 examples of bicapitalization used by males



Every letter is written in capital letters except the letter 'i'. This is legitimate by the commentary because online settings are not case sensitive, thus random use of capital often occurs (Crystal, 2006). Due to more letters are capitalized, the researcher assumes that it is only the creativity of the commenter to make the text seems different (eye-catching) from others.

n. Music/noise

This feature is a formulation of sound effects. There are many sound effects that are often used in comments, for example cough ‘ugh, uhukk’, or the sound used to silence the other person, such as ‘sssttt’.

This feature is only found once in data. Here is an example:

Figure 4.14 examples of music/noise used by males



The sound effect of ‘ughh’ means ‘ugh’. This sound effect is used when someone thinks that something is horrible, very unpleasant, or a feeling of disgust. This sound effect has the same function as the sound effect ‘yuck’. Thus, it can be concluded that the use of the ‘ugh’ sound effect by commenters indicates that he does not like what Rich Bryan did in the video.

2. Online Linguistic Features Used by Indonesian Female Commenters

From data collected, there are fifty seven comments that contain online linguistic features. The table, description, and analysis will be presented below.

Table 4.2 Online Linguistic Features Used by Indonesian Female Commenters

No.	Online Language Features	Examples	Amount
1.	Emoticonymy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next level of Tokyo Drift 🔥❤️ 😭❤️🔥🔥 	44

No.	Online Language Features	Examples	Amount
2.	Acronym	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whoaa someone pls call fire bridge 🔥😭 Lol 😂 	28
3.	Eccentric Spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dammmnnnnnnnn ❤️❤️❤️ Drop on Spotify pleaseee 	17
4.	All lower case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whoaa someone pls call fire bridge 🔥😭 rich brian can you check dm pls? 😭😭 	12
5.	All capital letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OKAY BUT 😭😭😭😭 U CAN LIKE GET IT L O V E U ❤️ 	9
6.	Exclamation marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlandish!!! Damn!!! I love this guy ❤️❤️ 	3
7.	Music/noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uwowwww 🔥 Aaaa 🔥🔥❤️ 	3
8.	Ellipsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I love it when u substitute dollar bills with toilet rolls soo.. contextual wanna if u kno ponari pinokio... 🎵 	2
9.	Asterisk for emphasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The power “gabut” of quarantine you kno the most productive “man” I’ve ever seen 😭❤️ 	2
10.	Sound of Laughter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hahahahaha 🔥🔥🔥🔥 	1
11.	Nonstandard Spellings which Reflects Pronunciations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI LOPYU MASSS 	1

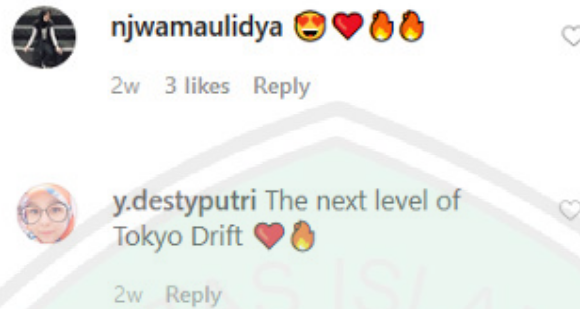
From table 4.2 it can be seen that Indonesian female commenters used eleven online linguistic features in commenting on Rich Bryan's post on Instagram. These features are; emoticonymy, acronym, eccentric

spelling, all lower case, all capital letters, exclamation marks, music/noise, ellipsis, asterisk for emphasis, written-out laughter, and nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations. While the feature that are not found in the data is description of action. The description of action feature seems to have been replaced by emoticons. The researcher did not find any new online linguistic features as Indonesian male commenters do. The following is an explanation of each feature used by Indonesian female commenters in Rich Bryan's commenting on Instagram:

a. Emoticons

Emoticons are a set of symbols, such as commas, brackets, colon arranged in such a way so that they can express facial expressions or emotions (Bodomo, 2010). A few years ago, emoticons/smiley were written manually by combining keyboard characters in sequence in one line to form facial expressions. But as time passed by, emoticons are now in the form of yellow facial expressions available on smartphone keyboards. The emergence of emoticon is to facilitate and speed up internet users. Based on data collection, most of the female commenters used emoticons. Most of them put emoticons at the end of their comments. The researcher found there were only three female commenters who used emoticons in the middle of their comments over the sixty comments selected. In total, there are forty four comments that use emoticons in comments. Some examples are presented below:

Figure 4.15 examples of emoticons used by females

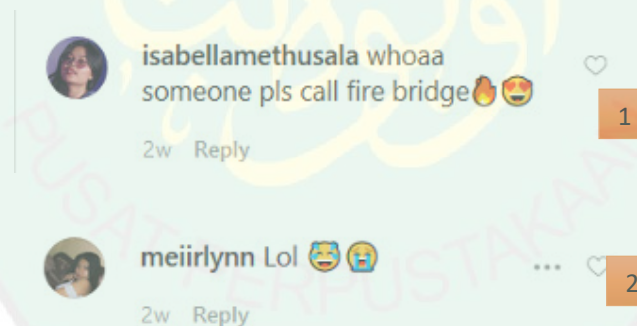


In the first datum, the commenter gave emoticons without giving comments in the form of words. The emoticons used are love eyes, love, and two fire symbols. Whereas, in the second datum, the commenter gave emoticons after writing his opinion. The emoticon was a love and fire emoticon. Fire emoticon means the commenter wants to tell someone that they are sexy, handsome or very beautiful on social media. While love emoticons means sending the sender to give a romantic expression. However, in this context, the emoticon love was useful for expressing that the commenter likes the artist's post. Considering love sign on Instagram, is to give 'like' in a post. In this case, love emoticons and fire emoticons are the most used emoticon by Indonesian commenters. The frequency of love emoticons appeared thirty times, while fire emoticons appeared twenty five times. Besides fire and love emoticons, there were also other emoticons used by Indonesian female commenters, such as eight laughing emoticons, five crying emoticons, one hand emoticon, one drink emoticon, one note song emoticon, one smile emoticon.

b. Acronym

The acronym is an online linguistic feature in the form of the shortening and abbreviation of words or phrases, or even sentences. There are many kinds of acronyms, namely acronyms of sentences/phrases (initial), homophone letters, homophone numbers, combination of letters & numbers, reduction of individual words, and combination of initial letters and homophone letters (Bodomo, 2010). In this case, the researcher found twenty eight acronyms; six for acronyms of sentences/phrases (initial), eight for letters of homophones, and fourteen reductions of individual words. We can conclude that female commenters prefer to abbreviate words by reducing consonants or vowels. Here is an example:

Figure 4.16 Examples of acronyms used by females



In the first datum, the word 'pls' means 'please'. The commenter deleted vowels 'e' and 'a'. This type of acronym is called the reduction of individual words. Then in the second datum, there is the word 'LOL' which stands for 'Laugh Out Loud'. This kind of acronym is called a combination of initial letters because the acronym consists of the initials

of several words. Such an acronym can be included in the acronym of the sentence as well because actually there is subject 'I' that is (the commenter herself) being omitted there. Therefore, when it is written in a full sentence, it becomes a complete sentence, 'i laugh out loud'. The aim of abbreviating words or sentences is to save time typing.

c. Eccentric spelling

Spellings where the vowel or consonant are multiplied. According to Danet (2001), eccentric spelling is used when someone wants his writing to sound like a face-to-face conversation. Eccentric spelling is often used by female commenters. The frequency of this feature appears seventeen times. In the use of eccentric spelling, the researcher found that women extend consonants eleven times, while vowels are multiplied five times. Some examples of eccentric spelling features are presented below:

Figure 4.17 examples of eccentric spelling used by females



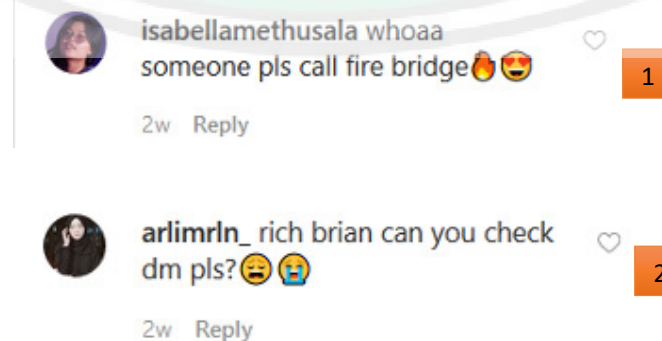
Based on the figure, it can be seen that the users extend the consonants three times in the word 'masss', which means 'mas'. 'Mas'

is a kinship term in Java for relatives, older men, or men whose position is higher than the greeter. While in the second datum, the consonant 's' was multiplied six times. The word 'plissssss' means 'please'. Writing eccentric spelling on the word aims to show the emphasis of the words (Danet, 2001).

d. All lower case

There are some motives of the internet users to write by using this feature is vary. First, it is due to the internet users really have no idea about the normal capitalization. Second, due to the internet is not case sensitive, it motivates people to use all capital letters or all lower cases as they want (Crystal, 2006). Third, according to Danet (2001) writing by implementing this feature can save time because they do not need to capitalize on certain letters. In addition, this can also become a signal of membership in the new culture. From the data collected, the researcher found this feature appears twelve times. Some examples of this feature will be presented below:

Figure 4.18 examples of all lower case used by females

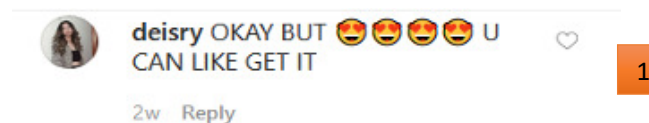


In both data, female commenters did not capitalize the first word of the sentence. Even, in the second datum, the female commenter also did not capitalize on the proper name (Rich Bryan). Properly, proper nouns are always capitalized. The reason why this feature used is due to the commenter is lazy to give capital to certain words or indeed the keyboard settings that do not automatically provide capital at the beginning of the sentence writing. Writing with all lower cases in the context of informal online settings is not seen as a mistake. Thus, the commenter does not feel ashamed to do it.

e. All capital letters

Writing each letter in a word using capital letters aims to let the recipient of the message experience the words as if they were spoken (Danet, 2001). Writing with this style can also be used if users want their writing sound like screaming and assertiveness symbols (Crystal, 2006). Writing using this feature is considered hard on the eye and brain because it has no different from other letters. There were nine comments found with all capital letters from sixty comments. Below are the examples:

Figure 4.19 examples of all capital letters used by females





gitta_anes L O V E U ❤️



2

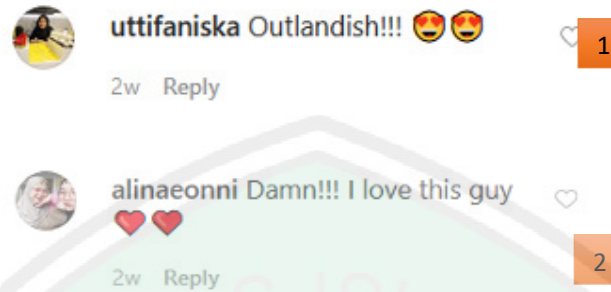
2w Reply

Both data show the use of all capital letters. In addition, the two comments also used two online linguistic features, namely all capital letters and emoticons. The difference is, in the first datum there was no space between each letter. Then the emoticon was placed in the middle of the comment. Whereas, in the second datum, space was found in each letter. Actually, the function is the same, for emphasizing words with shouting. However, It's just more impressed shouting louder and clearer (Crystal, 2006).

f. Exclamation marks and question marks

Both marks are normally found at the end of the sentence. The multiple punctuation either exclamation mark or question mark is useful to emphasize the tone of utterance (Bodomo, 2010). In addition, according to Danet (2001), the use of multiple punctuations in online settings serves to make words sound as if they were spoken as the use of other features; eccentric spelling, asterisk for emphasis, and all capital letters. The frequency of using multiple exclamation marks appears three times. Whereas, multiple question marks were not found from the data collected. Some examples are presented below:

Figure 4.20 examples of multiple exclamation marks used by females

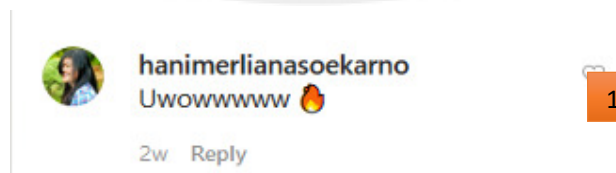


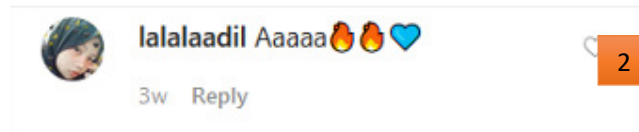
Both data has the same number of three exclamation marks. Furthermore, both have the same function of giving emphasis to sentences written before.

g. Music/Noise

According to Crystal (2006), there are several visual distinctiveness on the internet, such as filled pauses (e.g. um, er, erm), emotional noises (e.g. hahaha, owowowow), and comic-book style interactions (e.g. yikes, ugh). Music/noises are included in the transcription of emotional noises. Based on data collection, this feature only appears three times. Below are the examples of music/noises presented:

Figure 4.21 examples of music/noise used by females





In the first datum, the word 'uwowww' means 'wow'. 'Wow' is an exclamation that expresses surprise and excitement. It indicated that the commenter expressed his surprise at Rich Bryan's action in the video. Whereas in the second datum, the sound effect 'aaaa', in real communication is a scream due to shock. But in this context, the 'aaaa' sound effect could be considered as an expression of excitement like when fans meet their idols. Both of the examples above are included in emotional noises.

h. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of words or sentences in the discourse (Bodomo, 2010). The omission can be done if there are the same items in a sentence. Thus, an ellipsis is used to avoid repeating the same items in a sentence. In addition, an ellipsis is useful for omitting something that is assumed to be understood by the reader as well. Ellipsis marker is varied depends on the authors' spontaneity and creativity. The most common sign used to indicate the presence of ellipsis in a sentence is three-dots (...) (Bodomo, 2010). Ellipsis appeared two times in data. Some examples are presented below:

Figure 4.22 examples of ellipsis used by females



In the first datum, the commenter did not want to signify a pause. He intended his writing to sound like a real communication tone. There, he wanted to look 'so' is read long. Thus, it has the meaning 'very encouraging'. In this datum, the function of the ellipsis is like the use of multiple punctuations. The researcher just wanted their words to sound as if they were spoken.

Whereas in the second datum, the commenter gave a three-dot signal indicating the presence of ellipses in the next section. Actually, what was written by the commenter is the lyrics of the song from Teriyaki Boyz, which was played in Rich Bryan's video. The commenter made ellipsis due to the thought that the readers already knew the purpose of his comments. Thus, he did not write down the lyrics of the song and just ends up by giving an ellipsis at the end of the comment.

i. Asterisk for emphasize

The aim of giving asterisks in a word or sentence is for giving emphasis. Thus, it can enhance the speech-like quality of the message (Danet, 2001). Symbols for emphasis themselves vary (Crystal, 2006). It can be in quotation marks, hashtags, carets, angle brackets, etc. Asterisk for emphasis feature appears 2 times. The examples are presented below:

Figure 4.23 examples of asterisk for emphasis used by females



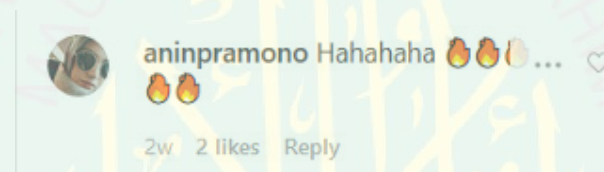
Based on the findings above, it was found that the two female commenters only wanted to emphasize words that were marked with an asterisk. In addition, the emphasis signal used is quotation marks. In the first datum, the commenter attempted to emphasize the verb 'gabut'. The word 'gabut' is Indonesian slang which means 'no activity'. Putting emphasis on the word 'gabut' is assumed that the commenter wants to put emphasis on a word that is written in other languages. He continued to use the borrowing language because he thinks that English didn't have a suitable term that could describe the word. Whereas in the second datum, the commenter attempted to emphasize the noun 'man'

which means 'a real man'. This is because Rich Bryan is portrayed as a gentleman figure who is different from other boys.

j. Sound of Laughter

Laughter writing is a tool for conveying sound (Danet, 2001). There are many ways for internet users to express their laughter, like 'heheh', or even the duck sound "wkwkwk". Here, the researcher only found one laughter feature. The example is presented below:

Figure 4.24 examples of written-out laughter used by females



Here, the commenter used "hahaha" in writing her laughter. He wrote the laughter as a response to the Rich Bryan video. He thought the video was funny. Thus, he wrote the sound of laughter. Laughter can be considered as an expression of expressiveness because it includes emotional noises (Crystal, 2006).

k. Nonstandard Spelling which Reflects Pronunciations

There is also a new feature found in data. This feature has the same concept to the letter homophone acronym feature, which is the replacement of syllables or words with a letter that has the same voice. However, in this feature, the replacement does not make a word even

shorter, instead makes it gets longer. It can be seen from the number of letters. Below the example is presented:

Figure 4.25 Examples of nonstandard spelling which reflects pronunciations used by females



In the first word 'ai' means 'i'. here it appears if the pronoun 'i' is written according to how the word is pronounced. With a replacement like this, the word 'i', which originally consisted of only one letter, turned into two letters 'ai'. Then the next word, 'lopyu' means 'love you' can fall into two categories, namely the acronym by letter homophone and nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations. First, it can be categorized as an acronym because with the replacement of the phone 'p', it can save the typing of two letters 've', and the letter 'yu' by removing the letter 'o' in the word 'you'. Second, it can be categorized as nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations because the word 'love' with 'p' (lopyu) is like the pronunciation of Indonesian people who are not familiar with the pronunciation of the letter 'v' which is often found in English.

3. Grammatical errors by Indonesian male commenters

According to Bodomo (2010) errors in grammar are often made by internet users, there are six types, namely omission of the subject,

inappropriate tense, spelling mistakes, sentence structure errors, code-mixing, and mode-mixing. Errors in grammar by Indonesian male commenters will be displayed in the following table.

Table 4.3 Grammatical Error by Indonesian male commenters

No.	Grammatical Errors	Examples	Amount
1.	Spelling Mistakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nice mannn CRiP 🔥 	30
2.	Sentence Structure Errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> which occurs during lockdown this facts 🚩🚩🚩 	7
3.	Code-mixing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bratherrrr kuuuuu 🔥🔥🔥 Gok's boy 🔥🔥🔥🔥🔥 	4
4.	Omission of subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need it on spotify pls Release the official remix !! 	4
5.	Inappropriate tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “what you make in a year is what I make in a verse..” Damn, why you gotta do that boi like that 🚩🚩🔥🔥🤔🤔 We needed this ,shits hard man! 🔥 	3

a. Spelling mistakes

The most common grammar errors that appear in male commenters are spelling mistakes. Actually, spelling mistakes can be minimized by using the automatic spelling checker application. However, because internet users prioritize the speed, spelling accuracy is ignored. Based on collected data, there are thirty comments that contain spelling mistakes. The spelling mistakes consist of seven spelling substitutions, two deletions, five insertions, sixteen wrong capitalizations. There are two kinds of spelling mistakes, one that is

intentionally made and one that is unintentionally made pure mistakes. Mistakes that are intentionally made aim to save typing time, such as acronym homophone or so that the writing sounds like face-to-face communication, such as eccentric spelling. Here are examples of spelling mistakes found:

Figure 4.26 Examples of spelling mistakes used by males



In the first datum, the commenter added the consonant letter 'n' three times. Actually, in the word 'man', there is only one letter 'n'. This is an example of a letter addition spelling, which means adding a letter to a word. This kind of spelling appeared five times in the collected data. The researcher found this kind of spelling mistakes is intentionally made by the commenter. It was due to the commenter wanted his comment sounds as if it is spoken.

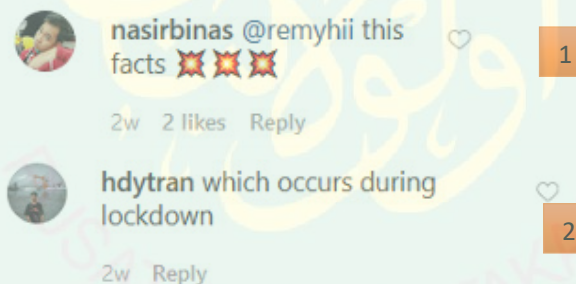
Whereas in the second datum, the letter 'i' played a role in replacing the two letters 'e' in the word 'creep'. Here, it seemed that the commenter wanted to save time by writing one letter that was able to represent two letters at once. Such errors are called letter substitution,

replacing letters with other letters that have a similar phone. This kind of spelling appears seven times. This mistake is intentionally made.

b. Sentence Structure Error

There are several types of errors that can be categorized in sentence structure errors; incomplete sentence, for example there is a subject but no predicate. Then, when two independent clauses are combined in a grammatical wrong way. And finally, when two independent clauses are combined only separated by commas. Here are the sentence structure errors found in Indonesian male comments on Rich Bryan's post:

Figure 4.27 Examples of sentence structure errors used by males



In the first datum, the commenter wrote 'this facts'. This sentence has the wrong construction. Because if the commenter wanted to say that what was in the video is a fact, then he must write it by adding the title 'is'. In addition, he also needs to consider the agreement between the subject, predicate, and predicative complement. If the subject is single, then the predicate must be single, and of course the

predicative complement must also be singular, becoming 'this is a fact'. Vice versa, if the subject is plural, or the commenter wants to show a large amount of something, then the predicate and predicative complement must be synchronized.

In the second datum, the commenter wrote a relative clause. A relative clause is useful as an explanation for a person or thing in a sentence. However, it is unclear who or what is explained in the second datum. In this context, the commenter wanted to express that this is what happened during the quarantine period. However, he wrote it in the wrong way. He seemed like translating word by word from Indonesian into English. To make the word grammatically correct, the sentence needs a clear subject, predicate, and relative pronoun. Here is an example of writing sentences with the right relative clause 'This is what happens during quarantine'. In that sentence the subject is 'this', the predicate is 'what happens during quarantine' with 'what' as the relative pronoun.

c. Code-mixing

Code mixing is mixing between one language with another language in one sentence (Bodomo, 2010). The use of different languages in commenting is considering to save time and enhance the convenience of internet users in typing. The use of code-mixing by

male commenters is not done very often. This is shown by four data found that contain code-mixing, for instance:

Figure 4.28 Examples of code-mixing used by males



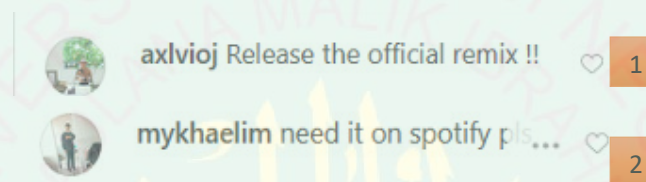
In the first datum, we can see the existence of code-mixing between English and Indonesian. The word 'Brather' in the comment above means 'brother' in English. The word 'brother' become 'brather' because of the replacement of the letter 'o' with the letter 'a' which in that context has the same sound (letter homophone). Then the word 'kuuuuu' in the comment means 'me'. The word 'ku' shows possession in Indonesian.

Then in the next datum, there is also the same mixture between Indonesian and English. The word 'gok' is a clipped word of 'gokil' in Indonesian. Then, the word is combined with the English word 'boy'. Again, this is done because there is an element of comfort and compatibility in commenting.

d. Omission of Subject

The fewest grammatical errors made by male commenters are the omission of the subject. Over sixty data collected, there were only three data contained omission of the subject. It seems like Indonesian male commenters tend to use complete sentences in giving comments. Below is examples of omission of the subject:

Figure 4.29 Examples of omission of the subject used by females



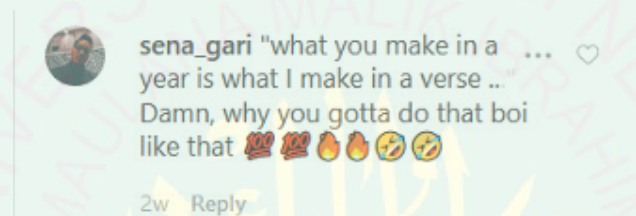
In the first datum, the commenter gave a comment in the form of an imperative sentence. The mark of the imperative sentence was the exclamation mark and the absence of a subject that precedes it. However, in that context, it is clear who was asked to do the order. That is Rich Bryan. It can be concluded like that because in imperative sentences there are actually subjects that cover (you). Thus, the actual sentence structure is: (you) release the official remix!!

In the second datum, we can see the subject is missing in the sentence, it is not clear who needs the song in the video. However, in the context above, we can assume that the commenter himself wants the song to appear on the Spotify application, not someone else, or anyone else. Thus, the subject that is omitted is 'i'.

e. Inappropriate tense

According to Bodomo (2010), improper use of tense will often be found during online communication because people are more concerned with meaning than accuracy in the use of tenses. Based on data, the use of incorrect tenses is found three times. Below is an example of inappropriate tense.

Figure 4.30 Examples of inappropriate tense used by females



In the first datum. There was an error tense. There, the commenter used the present tense. This indicated the use of the word 'make'. Supposedly, he used present perfect tense 'have made' instead of using present tense because what Rich Bryan's done is an activity that happens in the past. It also has a connection with now, and the time is uncertain. Then the second word 'make' should be written in past tense 'made' as well if he wants to state that he first made a freestyle video from Rich Bryan. By using the past tense, the commenter shows his activities have occurred before Rich Bryan's activity.

4. Grammatical errors by Indonesian female commenters

According to Bodomo (2010) errors in grammar are often made by internet users. There are six types of grammatical errors, they are the

omission of the subject, inappropriate tense, spelling mistakes, sentence structure errors, code-mixing, and mode-mixing. However, the researcher only found four types of grammatical errors. The errors made by Indonesian female commenters will be displayed in the following table.

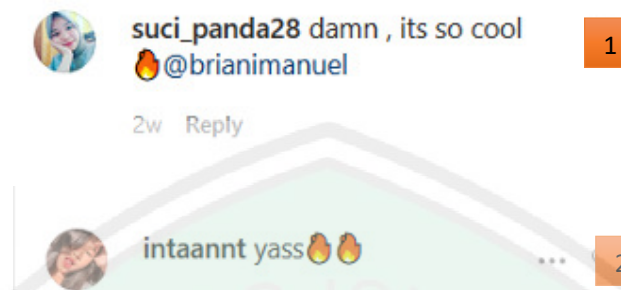
Table 4.4 Grammatical errors done by Indonesian female commenters

No.	Grammatical Errors	Examples	Amount
1.	Spelling Error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> damn, its so cool 🔥 Yass 🔥🔥 	27
2.	Omission of Subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotter than the sun syg!! ❤️ L O V E U ❤️ 	12
3.	Code-mixing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI LOPYU MASSS Hotter than the sun syg!! ❤️ 	9
4.	Sentence Structure Error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The power “gabut” of quarantine you kno 	4

a. Spelling Error

The most common mistake made by Indonesian female commenters when giving their opinions is spelling errors. Spelling errors include spelling insertion, deletion, substitution, transposition. However, according to Bodomo (2010), capitalization errors are also included in spelling mistakes. Based on data collection, spelling errors occurred twenty seven times, with details: six letter insertion, six letter deletion, four substitution, four substitution and addition at the same time, nine all capital, seven all lower case. Here are some examples of spelling errors committed by female commenters:

Figure 4.31 Examples of spelling errors used by females



In the first datum, several spelling errors were found. First, at the beginning of the sentence begins with the lower case. The beginning of the sentence should be capitalized. Then, in the word 'its' there should be an apostrophe between 'it' and 's'. Because in that context, 'it' acted as a pronoun and 'is' acts as a verb, and apostrophe acts as a contraction mark. Thus, the word is not combined into one unit and forms a pronoun. With the apostrophe between the words 'it' and 's' can make the sentence have a make sense of meaning.

Whereas in the second datum, double spelling errors are found in one word. The first is spelling substitution. The word 'yass' means 'yes'. Here we can see that the female commenter changed the vowel 'e' to 'a'. Then the second spelling error is the addition of the consonant letter 's'. In the correct writing of the word 'yes', that word only has one letter 's'. The reason why the female user added more letters in a word is because of the desire to make their text sound as if they were spoken and the commenter's creativity of using language.

b. Omission of Subject

According to Bodo (2010), subjects are always omitted in instant messaging, such as MSN. This is indeed often found in chat rooms, but not everyone will omit subjects in chat rooms. It was proven by finding that there were only twelve data that omit the subject from the total data collected. This is due to both the sender and the receiver already know who the comments are for. Thus, the overt subject is not necessarily mentioned in forming a grammatical sentence. There are fifteen data in the form of complete sentences that have subjects in the sentence, but the rest are not. Here's an example of the omission of the subject:

Figure 4.32 Examples of omission of the subject used by females



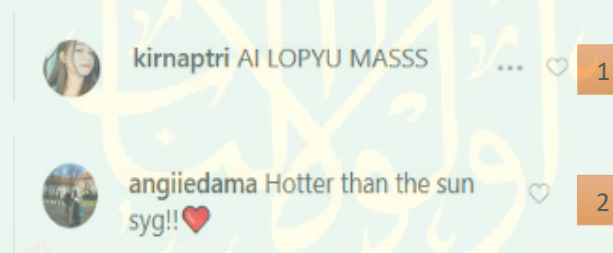
In the first datum, there is the omission of the subject 'you' and its predicate 'are'. The commenter deliberately did not write it down because it was clear that the comment was for the account owner, Rich Bryan. Thus, the commenters do not need to write it clearly. While in the following datum, the commenter omitted the subject 'I'. The reason is the same. The interlocutor is considered to have understood who sent

the comment because the sender's name was clear. Thus, mentioning the overt subject in the comments is not really needed (Bodomo, 2010).

c. Code-mixing

The existence of a globalization process allows people to develop language hybridity and the possibility to create meaning from mixing code that is far from the meaning available in standard grammars and dictionary. The frequency of code-mixing appears nine times in data. Here is an example of code-mixing written by female commenters:

Figure 4.33 Examples of music/noise used by females



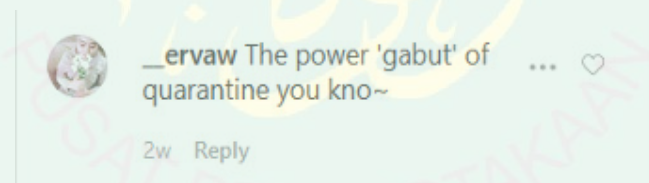
In the first datum, the word 'ai lopyu' means 'I love you'. It was written by nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations. Therefore, some of the letters were replaced by other letters that have the same phones. While 'mass', the last word, means 'mas'. The word 'Mas' is a kinship term in Indonesia that is aimed at men who are older than the person who is greeting. Then in the second datum, the commenter also made a comment in English. However, he added a nickname in English at the end of his comment, 'syg'. The word 'syg'

means 'honey' in Indonesia. The word is abbreviated by omitting the vowel 'a' in each syllable. It has equal meaning to 'honey' and 'darling'. Code mixing was applied by Indonesian women because of the comfort and compatibility in commenting. Therefore, the accuracy of the language in word selection is not too emphasized in commenting.

d. Sentence Structure Error

The sentence structure greatly affects the meaning of a sentence. Therefore, we should pay attention to arranging words phrases, or clauses in making a sentence. The most common word order is subject-predicate-object. The frequency of sentence structure errors done by female commenters appears six times. Below are the examples of sentence structure errors:

Figure 4.34 Examples of sentence structure error used by females



In datum above, there were two errors at once. First, between the words 'power' and 'gabut' there should be a preposition 'of'. Thus, to form a noun phrase from two nouns, the proposition must be placed between them. Another alternative is placing the noun 'gabut' at first and followed by the word 'power'. Actually writing errors like this could be due to the translation of the word by word by the commenter.

According to Crystal (2006), the reason why internet users make such omissions is because of the economy of typing. There are various things that are omitted when communicating via online text, such as prepositions, copulas, auxiliary verbs, function-word sequences, giving the utterance a pidgin-like character. Another allegation from the omission is the dialect features brought by the commenter. Thus, translating word for word from Indonesian into the target English language results in writing without the preposition 'of'. The second mistake is writing the preposition of after foliage. Supposedly, it can be replaced with the word 'during' to form a make-sense sentence.

B. Discussion

As we can see from examples given in the previous section, internet language shows features that indicate the character of the informal pattern of language. Those features according to Danet (2001) are multiple punctuations (ellipsis, multiple question marks, and exclamation marks), eccentric spelling, all capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, written out laughter, description of actions, smiley icons/emoticons, abbreviations, all lower case. Bodomo (2010) then gave detailed information about the acronym. Acronyms consist of several types: acronym of sentence/phrase (initial), letter homophone, number homophone, a combination of letter & number, reduction of individual word, and combination of letter initial & letter homophone. Besides, because English is not the first and second language of Indonesians,

it is often found grammatical errors, such as spelling errors, inappropriate tense, code-mixing, mode-mixing, the omission of subjects, and sentence structure errors made by them.

In its practice, the researcher found all of the online linguistic features mentioned above in Indonesian male and female comments, but not description of action features. This feature has been replaced by the emoticon. Describing actions is considered to be not practical due to the requirement of a long time in expressing what is done or felt. Besides, this is contrast to the concept of online communicative language that gives priority to the short and quick messages due to limited space provided and the need for spontaneous feedback (Nonzah & Azirah, 2009). Hence, this feature is not used anymore because it is not efficient. The same findings are done by Indah (2015) and Agustiyani (2017). This shows that the absence of description of action feature is started several years ago.

While the most used feature by both Indonesian male and female commenters is emoticon. Since the emoticon have emerge in gadget, internet users like to use it. As Hashim (2017) believes that it is due to the ability of emoticon to emphasize the emotions and that can affect moods they want to convey in the message. This feature found dominant in both Indonesian male and female commenters. This is due to the emergence of the emoticon in the technology era is very helpful in conveying emotions in sending messages that lack facial expression. Besides, emoticon also capable to help users to have more control of the tone of the message they want to convey (Derks,

2008). Thus, adding emoticon in messages can make direct sentence not seems like a snap at. Besides, in this study, the researcher found that Indonesian male commenters use this feature for a new purpose that is to represent a word. The replacement of words by emoticon has the same concept as rebus replacement's concept by Squires (2010). Rebus replacement is replacement syllables by letter or number which has a similar pronunciation to save time typing. However, in Squires (2010), he only focuses on the replacement by letter and number, not by the emoticon. Seeing how useful emoticon in sending messages may cause this feature almost present in every comment of Indonesian male and female commenters.

Besides emoticon, the acronym is also popular among internet users. The pretension of time-saving in typing motivates Indonesian male and female commenters to use various kinds of acronyms (Danet, 2001). This is in line with Hashim's (2017) opinion that the use of the abbreviation can give emphasize the nature of the short and quick response. With the use of acronyms, internet users can make online conversations like face-to-face communication because they try to write what they speak (Nasir, 2019).

Furthermore, other features that have same function also found in data, they are eccentric spelling, multiple exclamation marks and question marks, all capital letters, and a new feature, non-standard spellings which reflects pronunciations. Those online linguistic features are for emphasizing the writing. The use of those features is for making the writing as if they were spoken. This is in line with Squires' (2010) idea that said that internet

language is a hybrid between speech and writing because it shows the concept of internet users' speech and writing are not dichotomous. Thus, internet users attempt to modify their writing as similar as possible to speech. However, this phenomenon only prevails in an informal online setting such as chat modes, email to friends, etc.

Another feature found by the researcher is ellipsis. Bodo (2010) states that the function of this feature is for avoiding repeating the same items in one sentence. Besides, the ellipsis can be used in discourses that have obvious and predictable things or actions that are assumed to be obvious to the reader. However, this contradicts what is found by the researcher. The researcher found that Indonesian males and females use the multiple dots (ellipsis) for indicating pauses. This is in line with Crystal's opinion (2006) that unusual combination of punctuation, such as dots (...), repeated commas (,,) and hyphens (---) are used to express pause. Sometimes, Indonesian male and female commenters use ellipsis to make their writing as if they were spoken.

From those findings, it can be seen that this study contributes to the theory of Danet (2001) by adding some new features, such as bicapitalization, nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations, no space, blending, clipping, and replacement word by the emoticon. Bicapitalization is a writing technique that provides several capital letters in one word. This feature is a form of internet users' creativity in using language. This is in line with bicapitalization concept proposed by Crystal (2006). Bicapitalization is an

internet graphology feature where there is two capital letters used in the beginning and the middle of a word. He argued that bicapitalization is often used for business names to differ its name with others.

The next features are blending and clipping. Although the total number of the use of these two features, internet users still use them. The discovery of the blending feature used in an online setting is found in Sa'idah (2018) and Gustilo (2015) as well. In her study, she found that those features are capable to help commenters to make typing run as quick as possible in commenting in Youtube video.

Compare to studies with Malaysian and Filipino as the limitation, the researcher found more online linguistic features in comments on Rich Bryan's post. In a study with the Malaysian nation as the limitation by (Hashim, 2017) found that Malaysian used code-mixing, emoticon, jargon, fillers, short forms of certain words (acronyms), and spelling modifications. Whereas, a study with Filipino as the limitation done by (Gustilo, 2015) found fewer online linguistic features used in Facebook statuses; acronyms, discourse particles, borrowing, affixation, compounding, blending code-switching.

Here, we can see that the similarities of those three studies are the use of acronyms and code-mixing. Acronyms are used quite often in an online setting because according to Yule (1996) the user's ability to form new words motivates them to modify words more. While code-switching is used because internet users want to write with ease based on the language that they prefer

to use and it enables them to express what they mean (Gustilo, 2015). It is due to English is not their first language as well. Therefore, they found the use of code-mixing in an online setting is convenient for them. While according to (Hashim, 2017), the use of code-mixing will indicate the internet users' understanding of the use of a particular language. The different findings of those three studies are influenced by the theory they used in analyzing the data. Therefore, they have quite different results in numbers and terms of types of online linguistic features. For instance, in Danet's theory (2001) used term music/noise to name feature 'uuuu'. While according to Juan (2006) in Hashim (2017) that feature is called fillers. Besides, the knowledge of internet language and English at once were also considered to influence the use of online linguistic features and grammatical errors. For instance, the nations that use English as their second language will make them understand better than the nation that uses English as their third language. In this case, Malaysian are considered to be savvier in using English terms than Indonesians considering that Malaysians use English as their second language.

The researcher also found that the use of language style by male and female commenters in online settings is still influenced by conventional conversation features. For example, in giving comments, Indonesian female commenters almost always use emoticons. According to Hashim (2017), emoticons can help internet users to have more control in terms of the tone of messages they would like to convey. Therefore, comments given don't sound

like threatening or hurting others. This is relevant to the characteristics of women's language in conventional conversation. According to Holmes (2000), women tend to give supportive, cooperative comments. Hence, it will not offend interlocutors. While the use of emoticons in male comments in online settings is not as common as female commenters. They are not too concerned with tone and even their comments are mocking and negative. This is in line with the opinion of Holmes (2000) which states that men tend to speak competitive and less supportive. However, the researcher also found a contradiction finding. Here, male commenters more expressive and creative than female commenters.

Factors such as region or education might influence the use of online linguistic features. However, the biggest factor in influencing is the habit of reading and applying it. Thus, the more often the person encounters, understands, and desires to implement these features, the more skilled and often they use the features. This is in line with Leng (2012) who stated that the speech community of internet language exceeds the limitations of age, gender, social status, ranking system, and occupation. It is due to the feeling of comfortable and free in expressing feelings by internet users. Then, about the tendency of using particular features, it depends on creativity and the desire of the internet users themselves.

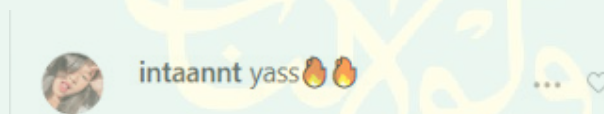
Those things above show that the absence of rules in communicating informally can encourage individuals to be more creative and imaginative in

expressing themselves. In the end, it encourages the creation of a new style of language in electronic communication settings.

As explained above, internet language has features that indicate informal pattern of language characteristic. Therefore, it can be concluded that the diction is nonstandard and there are grammatical errors due to many modifications. The most grammatical errors done by the internet users according to Bodomo (2010) are spelling errors, inappropriate tense, code-mixing, mode-mixing, the omission of subjects, and sentence structure errors.

The highest frequency of grammatical errors done by both Indonesian male and female commenters is spelling mistakes. This is due to the modifications to words done by Indonesian male and female commenters.

For example:



In that figure, the commenter wrote 'yass' which means 'yes'. This writing contains two kinds of features. First, the replacement of vocal letter 'e' by letter homophone 'a'. Then, the second one is the multiplied consonants (eccentric spelling). The word consists of 3 letters namely 'yes'. In addition, code-mixing was also found in this study. Examples of code-mixing found in various kinds. Some of the examples are mixed English-Indonesian, some are a mix of English-Javanese. The use of code-mixing is to fulfill pragmatics and social functions. Because of this, Indonesian male and female

commenters can promote solidarity and inter-ethnic understanding (Hashim, 2017).

Another mistake found is an error in sentence structure. There are two kinds of mistakes, namely intentional and unintentional errors. Intentional mistakes are the omission of the subjects. According to Bodomo (2010), there is a fundamental reason why internet users like to omit the subjects. First, when internet users want to start a conversation on social media or instant messages, they will choose whom they will talk with. In other words, the subject's identity is always acknowledged before the conversation. Therefore, it's not necessary to repeat the singular pronoun 'I' and 'you' in subsequent messages. Second, usually, internet users choose to send messages with people they already know like friends and family. Thus, there is no need for a formal address of a name. Third, because of Bodomo's research held in Chinese, he concluded that the omitted subject by Chinese is because of the influence of the syntax of Cantonese that does not concern overt subject in forming a sentence.

While unintentional errors include the omission of preposition, verb, independent clause. This can happen when Indonesian commenters translate word by word into English. As an example of a mistake in using a verb, as we know that, the sentence structure in Indonesian is not as complex as in English. In English, there are various tense (Pullum, 2005). Thus, we need to consider the time in using the verb in our sentence. The arrangement of English sentences also tied with verb-agreement, which means that the verb

must adjust the noun (as the subject). In contrast to Bahasa Indonesia, there is no tense or verb agreement. Then the error is most likely to occur if the sentence in Indonesian is directly interpreted to English.

In this study, the researcher is not able to identify the origin of every commenter. This part may help the researcher to find out commenters from where that use more online linguistic more or made more grammatical errors. From here, we can see whether the difference of origin might influence the use of online linguistic features or not.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the last chapter of this thesis. In this chapter, conclusion from the whole chapters and suggestion will be given.

A. Conclusion

This study focused on analyzing the online linguistic features by Danet (2001) and Bodomo (2010) of Indonesian male and female commenters on Instagram. This research highlights another additional features in terms of word formation and playful language sound, beside ten online linguistic features proposed by both aforementioned specialists, (such as eccentric spelling, all capital letters, all lower case, asterisk for emphasis, written-out laughter, description of actions, music/noise, smileys/emoticons, multiple punctuations (ellipsis, exclamation and question marks), acronyms).

The researcher found six other online linguistic features in the data, namely replacement word by emoticon, clipping, no space, blending, bicapitalization, and nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations. There are some features which are not found in the data, such as written-out laughter (in male comments) and description of action.

In a more detailed fashion, the data found that Indonesian male commenters used fourteen online linguistic features, with detail nine online linguistic features (emoticonymy, abbreviation, all lower case, ellipsis, eccentric spelling, exclamation marks, asterisk for emphasis, all capital letters, music/noise) and five 5 other online linguistic features apart from

online linguistic features proposed by Danet (2001) and Bodomo (2010). (replacement word by emoticon, clipping, no space, blending, and bicapitalization). The highest features appear in male comments is emoticonomy. While the lowest one, feature appeared once in data collected is clipping, followed by no space, blending, bicapitalization, and music/noise. The researcher also examined the common grammatical errors. Here, the researcher found found are omission of the subject, inappropriate tense, spelling mistakes, sentence structure errors, and code-mixing.

While in Indonesian female comments, the researcher found eleven online linguistic features, with detail ten online linguistic features that compatible with Danet's (2001) and Bodomo's (2010) theories and one new online linguistic features. Those features are emoticonomy, acronym, eccentric spelling, all lower case, all capital letters, exclamation marks, music/noise, ellipsis, asterisks for emphasis, written-out laughter, and nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations. The highest features appear in male comments is emoticonomy. While the lowest one, feature appear once in data collected is sound of laughter followed by nonstandard spellings which reflects pronunciations. The researcher also examined the common grammatical errors. Here, the researcher found found are omission of the subject, spelling mistakes, sentence structure errors, and code-mixing.

From this study, it can be seen that the use of language style by male and female commenters in online settings is still influenced by conventional conversation features. In addition, in this study, male commenters are found

more expressive compared to female commenters in online setting. It can be seen through the total number of linguistic features employed by both gender. Here, male commenters are more creative and skillful in using language. While in grammatical error case, female commenters made mistakes more frequently than the males did. The dominant errors made by female commenters on Rich Bryan's post are spelling error and omission of the subject.

B. Suggestion

For further research, it will be interesting to see the online linguistic features used in twitter or other social media that trending in the future. In this study, the limitation is gender, males, and females. It will be interesting if in the future research used to age or social status as the limitation. In addition, this study used entertainment video as the data source, therefore online linguistic features found are various. It will be interesting to see the online linguistic features or grammatical errors found in a comment under different genres that are considered more formal. Thus, we may see different kinds of internet language produce.

Furthermore, the future researcher is hoped to find a way to identify the origin of every commenter to find out whether the difference of origin could influence the use of online linguistic features or the grammatical errors in an online setting because sometimes in Instagram, not every user mention their origin on his/her bio. Therefore, the use of another method or other social

media that can detect the origin is needed to have different and interesting results.



REFERENCES

- Agustiyani, M. (2017). Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Commenters Toward Humor Vidgrams in Ria Ricis' Instagram Account, @Riaricis1795. *Unpublished Thesis*. Surabaya: State Islamic Universities of Sunan Ampel.
- Aries, Elizabeth. (1976). Interaction Patterns and Themes of male, female, and mixed groups. *Small Group Behavior*.
- Badriah, W. (2015). Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Online Shopper on Instagram. *Unpublished Thesis*. Surabaya: State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Indah, W. I. (2015). Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Dagelan's Account on Instagram. *Unpublished Thesis*. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga.
- Baron, N. S. (2004). SEE YOU ONLINE Gender Issues in College Student Use of Instant Messaging. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*.
- Bodomo, A. B. (2010). *Computer-Mediated Communication for Linguistics and Literacy: Technology and Natural Language Education*. Hershey: IGI Global.
- Burrell, N. A., Mabry, E.A., & Allen, M. (2010). Gender Style Differences in Mediated Communication. In J. Park, & E. Abels (Eds.), *Interpersonal Relations and Social Patterns in Communication Technologies: Discourse Norms, Language Structures and Cultural Variables* [Electronic version] (pp. 121-141). Hershey: Information Science Reference.
- Crystal, D. (2001). *Language and the Internet*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. (2006). *Language and the Internet (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
- Dahlström, J. (2013). *Internet language in user-generated comments: Linguistic analysis of data from four commenting groups*. Karlstad University.
- Davis, B.H., & Brewer, J. (1997), *Electronic discourse: Linguistic individuals in virtual space*, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
- Danet, B. (2001). *Cyberl@y: Communicating Online*. New York: Berg.
- Danet, B and Herring S. C. (2007). *The Multilingual Internet Language, Culture, and Communication Online*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Denis, S. A. (2008). Linguistic Ruin? LOL! Instant Messaging and Teen Language. *American Speech*, 3-34.
- Fishman, Pamela. (1983). *Interaction: the work women do*. In Thorne, Kramarae, and Henley 1983.
- Gustilo, C. M. (2015). Digitalk: An Exploration of the Linguistic Features of CMC. *International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics*.
- Hashim, F. (2017). Linguistic Features of Malaysian Students' Online Communicative Language in an Academic Setting: The Case of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. *Akademika* , 231-242.

- Herring, S. C. (2003). Gender and Power in On-line Communication. In J. Holmes & M. Meyershoff (eds.).
- Holmes, J. (2001). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Essex: Pearson Education, Ltd.
- Juan, S. 2006. "Why do we Say 'um', 'er', or 'ah' when we Hesitate Speaking?" http://www.theregister.co.uk/2006/05/06/the_odd_body_language_fillers/ Retrieved on: 29 May 2015.
- Kietzmann, J. H. (2011). Social media? Get serious! Understanding the functional building blocks of social media. *Business Horizons*, 241-251.
- Lakoff, R. (1975). Language and Woman's Place. *Lang. Soc.*, 2, 45-80. Retrieved from <http://www.web.stanford.edu>
- Latypov, L. A. (2017). Online New Comments of the E-Discourse: A Frame Semantic Approach. *The Turkish Online Journal of Design, Art and Communication TOJDAC*.
- Leng, Z. (2012). A Study of the Features of Internet Language. *2nd International Conference on Consumer Electronics, Communications and Networks (CECNet)*. Yichang: IEEE Xplore.
- Magwaro, G. R. (2018). An Analysis of the Linguistic Features Used in Selected Social Interactions on Facebook. *Education and Linguistics Research*.
- Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative Researching*. London: Sage Publications.
- Muhayyang, F. H. (2018). The Uniqueness of Linguistic Features in the Students' Written Discourse in Online Learning. *ELT Worldwide*.
- Nasir, K. (2019). Linguistic Features of Netspeak: Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Punctuation Marks.
- Neuman, W. L. (2006). *Social Research Methods, Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Boston: Pearson Education Limited.
- Norizah Hassan & Azirah Hashim. 2009. Electronic English in Malaysia: Features and Language in Use. *English Today*
- Panckhurst, R. (2006), "Le discours électronique médié: bilan et perspectives", Lire, écrire, communiquer et apprendre avec Internet, pp.
- Qiuling, Bi. (2010). Characteristics of the Language of Women in English. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*.
- Sa'aleek, A. O. (2015). Internet Linguistics: A Linguistic Analysis of Electronic Discourse as a New Variety of Language. *International Journal of English Linguistics*.
- Sa'idah, U. (2018). *Online Linguistic Features Used by Male and Female Commenters in Ranz Kyle's Channel on Youtube*.
- Squires, L. (2010). Enregistering internet language. *Language in Society* 39, 457-492.
- Subrahmanyam, K., Greenfield, P. M., & Tynes, B. (2004). Constructing sexuality and identity in an online teen chat room. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.
- Thurlow, C. (2001). The Internet and language. In R. Mesthrie & R. Asher (Eds.). *Concise Encyclopaedia of*, 287-289.

- Werry, C. C. (1996). *Linguistic and interactional features of Internet Relay Chat*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Yang, C. (2007). Chinese Internet language: A sociolinguistic analysis of adaptations of the Chinese writing system. *Language@Internet*.
- Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Yule, G. (1996). *A Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Z. A. Kadir, M. M. (2012). Linguistic Features in the Online Discussion Forums. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*.



Biography



Balqist Hamada was born in Malang on September 24, 1998. She graduated from MA Al- Ittihad Poncokusumo in 2016. During her study at the Senior High School, she actively participated in English Club. She also got several achievements in some contests such as speech, story telling, drama, and so on. She started her higher education in 2016 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During her study at the University, she also worked as a freelancer tour leader in several travel agencies. It helped her so much in gaining work experiences and helped her in communication in English. Besides, she also worked as a freelancer photographer for wedding and travelling purposes.

