

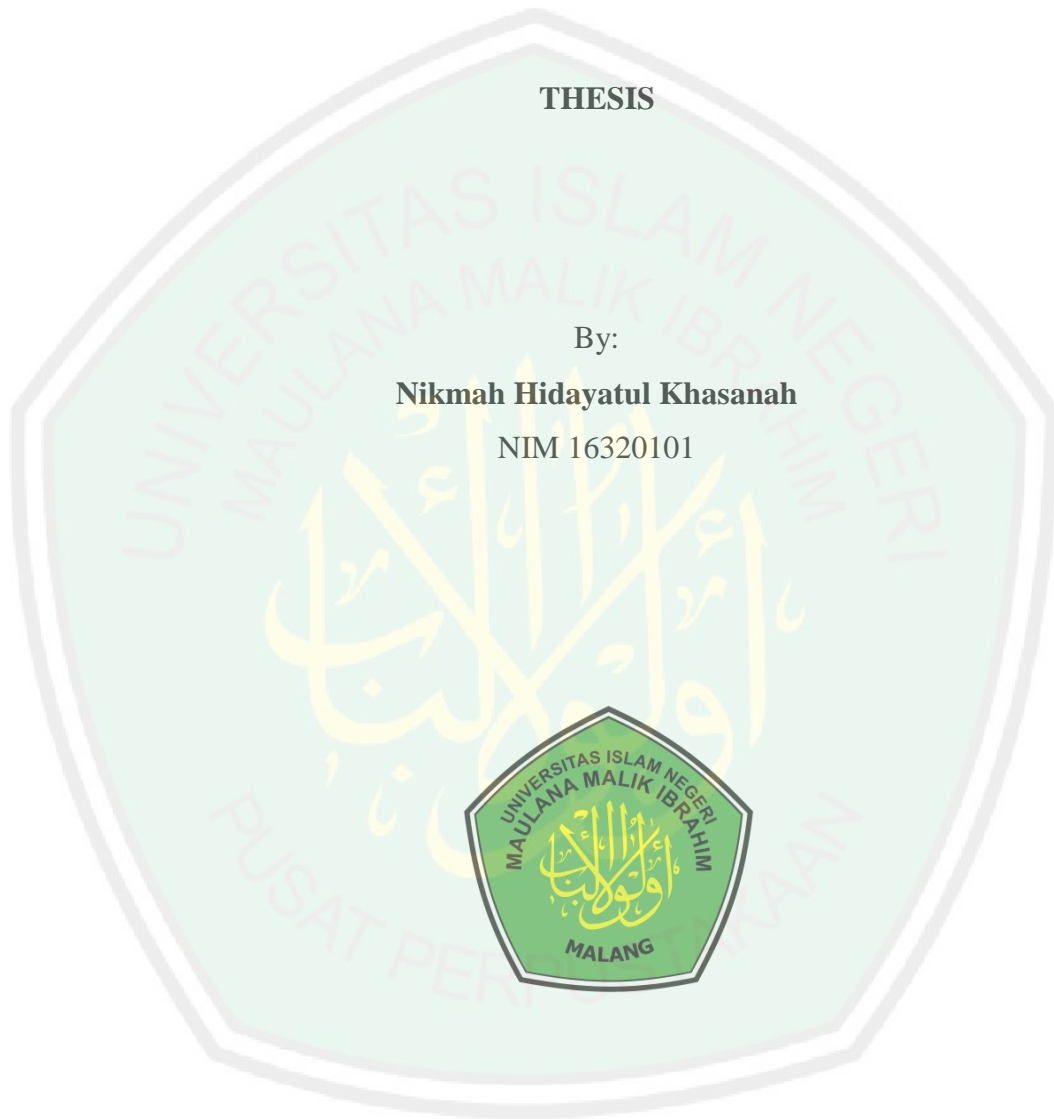
**STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD ENGLISH USED BY
NATIVE AND INDONESIAN YOUTHS ON INSTAGRAM
CAPTIONS**

THESIS

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

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NATIVE AND INDONESIAN YOUTHS ON INSTAGRAM
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THESIS

Presented to Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “Standard and Non-standard English Used by Native and Indonesian youths on Instagram Captions” is truly my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another author except those indicated in the quotations and references. Hereby, I am the only one who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 17 June 2020

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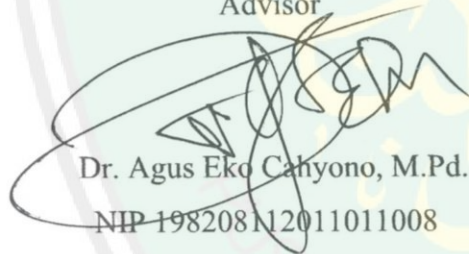
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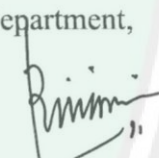
This is to certify that the thesis of Nikmah Hidayatul Khasanah, entitled “Standard and Non-standard English Used by Native and Indonesian youths on Instagram Captions” has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

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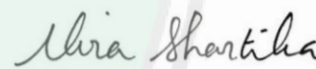
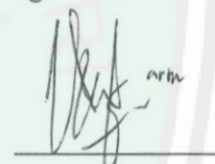
This is to certify that the thesis of Nikmah Hidayatul Khasanah, entitled “Standard and Non-standard English Used by Native and Indonesian youths on Instagram Captions” has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department.

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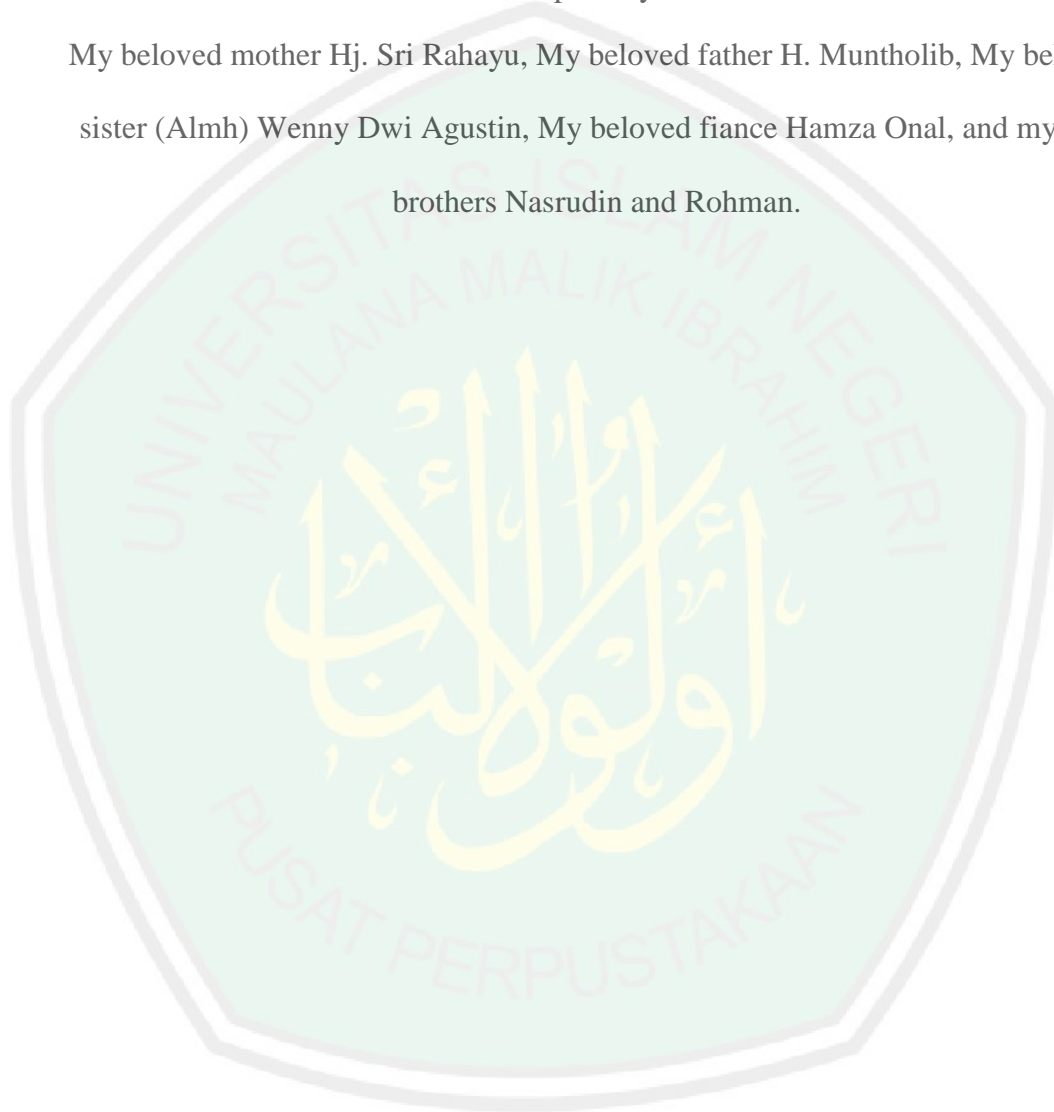
“No rain, no flowers, remember there’s always rainbow after the heavy rain falls,
just enjoy your journey”

-Nikmah Hidayatul Khasanah-

DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to:

My beloved mother Hj. Sri Rahayu, My beloved father H. Muntholib, My beloved sister (Almh) Wenny Dwi Agustin, My beloved fiance Hamza Onal, and my two brothers Nasrudin and Rohman.



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Malang, June 2020

The Researcher,

Nikmah Hidayatul Khasanah

ABSTRACT

Khasanah, Nikmah Hidayatul. 2020. *“Standard and Non-standard English Used by Native and Indonesian youths on Instagram Captions”*. Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Keywords : Standard, Non-standard English, Language style, Native, Indonesian youths, Instagram caption.

This study aimed at analyzing youth language, specifically on the language styles and standard and non-standard English of native and Indonesian youths' Instagram captions. English is always changing as it draws a significant development due to its existence that cannot be separated from society. youths have their social languages. They tend to design unique languages that lead to language alteration. Youth languages are variant and irrelevant to language rules as standard languages. This research, therefore, aimed to analyze the types of language styles and standard and non-standard English of native and Indonesian youths' Instagram captions and to analyze the differences and similarities of the style of English utterances written by native and Indonesian youths on Instagram captions. Methodologically, the study adopted a descriptive qualitative approach since the data were derived from Instagram users' utterances. The data were in the forms of native and Indonesian youths' captions posted in November 2019 to March 2020. There were 20 out of 50 Instagram captions that classified into different parts of language styles and standard and non-standard English. The data were analyzed based on English Grammar books and they were classified by using Kirszner & Mandel's theory of language styles (2003) including formal, informal, slang, and colloquial style.

The results showed that a caption contained one or two types of language style. Informal is the language style mostly used by native and Indonesian youths. While, formal style is the least used by young people on their captions. Also, a standard English caption not only belongs to formal style, but standard English can include Informal, Slang, and colloquial style as long as it has a correct grammatical structure. The use of two language styles on a caption is the least used too since native and Indonesian youths tended to write a simple phrase or sentence. Furthermore, English has been developing in English speaking countries as natives create and use a myriad peculiar vocabulary on their social media which are not written yet in a conventional dictionary. Native youths regenerate some words and diminish the old version of those words. They preferred to put slang words that have wider meanings than common words to express their thoughts. Thus, this research proved that language is not static and English is constantly changing as long as every people including youths may create a new language or diminish it. Different from native speakers, Indonesian youths have not improved their English and followed-up English development in English speaking countries as they tended to use ordinary vocabulary than an expression or slang words which are mostly used by native speakers. Indonesian youths typically wrote a simple imperative, while native speakers were more creative. The youth languages on Instagram were diverse and most of them did not follow language rules as standard languages. Then, youths seemed to ignore grammar while writing a caption. Finally, future researchers are recommended to investigate the language styles performed by non-native youths using other theories in order to acknowledge their English development. Indeed, English language styles have been developing in this globalized era. The studies would significantly contribute to the expansion of language style studies in linguistics fields.

ABSTRAK

Khasanah, Nikmah Hidayatul. 2020. “*Bahasa Inggris Standar dan Non-standar yang Digunakan oleh Remaja Indonesia dan Penutur Bahasa Inggris Asli di Caption Instagram*”. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Kata kunci : Standar, Non-standar Inggris, Gaya Bahasa, Penutur Bahasa Inggris, Remaja Indonesia, Caption Instagram .

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bahasa remaja khususnya gaya bahasa remaja standar dan non-standar pada caption penutur bahasa Inggris asli dan remaja Indonesia di Instagram. Bahasa berkembang seiring keberadaannya yang tidak dapat terpisahkan dari masyarakat. Remaja memiliki bahasa tertentu hingga mengakibatkan aliterasi bahasa. Fenomena bahasa remaja ini membuktikan adanya variasi bahasa. Bahasa remaja sangat variatif dan tidak memenuhi syarat kestandaran bahasa. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe gaya bahasa dan standar dan non-standar bahasa Inggris pada caption Instagram remaja *native* dan Indonesia. Serta, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan dan persamaan gaya bahasa pada caption remaja *native* dan Indonesia. Secara metodologis, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena data berasal dari ucapan pengguna Instagram di caption. Data yang digunakan yaitu berupa caption remaja Indonesia dan penutur bahasa Inggris asli yang diunggah pada November 2019 sampai Maret 2020. Terdapat 20 data dari 50 caption Instagram yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan kategori gaya bahasa dan standar dan non-standarnya. Selanjutnya, data caption dianalisis berdasarkan beberapa referensi buku grammar Inggris dan data tersebut diklasifikasikan menggunakan teori gaya bahasa oleh Kirszner dan Mandel (2003) yang memuat formal, informal, slang, dan colloquial.

Hasil penelitian ini menegaskan caption dapat memuat satu atau dua tipe gaya bahasa. Informal merupakan gaya bahasa yang paling sering digunakan oleh remaja. Sebaliknya, remaja sangat jarang menggunakan gaya Formal. Kategori caption yang sesuai dengan bahasa Inggris standar dapat mencakup gaya Informal, Slang, dan Colloquial selama caption tersebut memiliki struktur gramatikal. Penggunaan dua gaya bahasa berbeda juga paling jarang ditemukan pada caption. Pada umumnya mereka menggunakan satu gaya dalam menulis frase sederhana. Dengan demikian, bahasa Inggris telah berkembang di negara penutur bahasa Inggris karena mereka menggunakan kosakata yang tidak tertulis di kamus konvensional. Remaja *native* memperbaharui makna suatu kata dan mengabaikan versi lamanya. Penelitian ini menunjukkan remaja *native* lebih suka menggunakan slang yang bermakna luas. Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa bahasa tumbuh dan mati. Remaja Indonesia menggunakan kosakata biasa daripada ungkapan atau slang yang digunakan penutur asli. Remaja Indonesia menulis imperatif sederhana, sementara penutur asli lebih kreatif. Bahasa remaja di Instagram beragam dan tidak sesuai dengan aturan bahasa standar. Selain itu, remaja mengabaikan tata bahasa saat menulis caption. Untuk peneliti selanjutnya, sangat disarankan untuk mencari tahu gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh remaja *non-native* menggunakan teori lain untuk mengetahui perkembangan bahasa Inggris mereka. Hal ini dikarenakan gaya bahasa Inggris telah berkembang di era global. Rekomendasi studi tersebut akan berkontribusi secara signifikan pada perluasan studi gaya bahasa dibidang linguistik.

نبذة مختصرة

قيادته ومعنه ، المناصخ .2020. " تغللاب نيدحتملوا نيبسينودنلإا بابشلا لبق نم ءمدختسما ءيسايقلا ريغو ءيسايقلا ءيزيلجنلإا تغللابا ءىء قىلعتى فى ءىلصلأا ءيزيلجنلإا Instagram". ءحورطاً . ءيزيلجنلإا بدلاؤا مسق . ءيناسنلإا مولعلا ءىلك . ءلام انلاوم ءعماج ءنلامى فى ءىملاسلا مبهارىبا .

فرشما: د. M.Pd Agus Eko Cahyono .

ءيسينرلا تاملكا: ، ءيسينودنلإا بابشلا ، ءىلصلأا ءيزيلجنلإا تغللابا نوئدحتملا ، تغللابا طمن ، ءيسايقلا ريغو ، ءيسايقلا ءيزيلجنلإا ءىمست

ءىحىضوت Instagram.

Instagram . معتمجلا نع لصفنت لا اهنلأ تغللابا روطنتى . ىرخلأا تاغللابا مع طلتختو ملقأتو ، امانا ءيزيلجنلإا تغللابا روطنتى . ءىعم ءىعامتجا تاغل مهبلا سنانا نم ءعومجنم عزج مه نوقهارملا . ءىوغللا فىرحتلا ءىلأ ءىؤت ءدبرف تاغل نوقلخى . ءبئو ءومنو روطنتى نأ نكمى تغللابا نأ ءىقحو تاغللابا عونن نوقهارملا تغللابا قرهاظ . ءابلطنم ءىلأ لاو ءىاغللا ءعونتم تاغارملا تاغل ءىسايقلا تغللابا .

اغا ءطساوب (2003) . مء ءيزيلجنلإا تغللابا نىلصلأا نىدحتملوا نىبسينودنلإا نوقهارملا قىلعت لکش فى ءىه ءمدختسما ءانابىلا رىمفونم مهلمحت 2019 سرامى ل 2020 . ءكانه 20 نم ءانابىلا 50 ءىلعت Instagram مهتغل بولسلأا آفو ءنصم ءىسايقلا ريغو ءىسايقلا ءانقلاو . ءعاوقلا ءىعجرملا بءكلا نم ءءى ءىلأ اءانسا ءىحىضوتلا ءىمستلا ءانابىل لىلحت مء ، ءلذ ءىلأ ءولاع ءطساوبى روت تغللابا بولسلأا مءءنساب ءانابىلا فىنصت مءو ءيزيلجنلإا تغللابا (Kirsznar و Mandel 2003) ءىلأ ءىوئءى ءىلا ءىماعو ءىماع ءىمسرى ريغو ءىمسرى .

ءغللابا طمانا نم نىعون و ءىلأ ءىوئءنأ نكمى ءىحىضوتلا ءىمستلا نأ ءسارءلا هءه ءناتء ءكؤت . طمنى هء ءىمسرى ريغو تغللابا ءيزيلجنلإا تغللابا نىلصلأا نىدحتملوا نىبسينودنلإا بابشلا لبق نم مءءنسا رءكلاً ءغللابا . مءءنسىام اءءاء ، ءلذ نم سءكلا ءىلأ ءىحىضوتلا ءىمستلا ءىمسرى لا طمنلا نوقهارملا . ءىمستلا ءانف نمصنت نأ نكمى لىب ، بسءف ءىمسرى لا طمانلأا ءىلأ رملأا رصنقى لا اهل ءىحىضوتلا ءىمستلا نأ املاط ءىماعلاو ، ءىماعلا ، ءىمسرى ريغو طمانلأا ءىسايقلا ءيزيلجنلإا تغللابا مع قفاوتت ءىلأ ءىحىضوتلا ءىوئء ءىنقى . ءىلأ نوقهارملا ءىحىضوت ءىمستى فى اءءاء رءكلاً اءبىا وه نىفلءم تغللابا ءىلأ ءىمء مءءنسا نأ ، ءلذ ءىلأ ءفاضلأاب Instagram . ءطىسب ل مء و ءارابع ءبءك ءىلأ نولمى مهنلأ نوقهارملا بولسلأا نومءءنسى ، ماع لءكئب .

ءيزيلجنلإا مهتغل روطء ءىءءنل نىءابلا ءىسنا . ءىماعلا رصلا اءه فى روطء ءىلأ ءيزيلجنلإا طمنلا نأ ءلذو . ءىصوت مهستء ءابوغللابا لءمى فى تغللابا ءسارء عىسوتى فى رىبءك لءكئب ءسارءلا .

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, research questions followed by objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, research methods, and trustworthiness of the study.

A. Background of the Study

The present study analyzed language styles performed by young people from English speaking countries and Indonesia within the language in online communication, specifically on social media Instagram. The study also highlighted the grammatical aspect of the Instagram caption concerning standard and non-standard English. youths are categorized as part of society who have their social languages (Agha, 2006). youths have the highest competency in practicing a language as they produce a new trend of word styles and spread it to their social media. In addition, youths prefer to choose various words that are different from elders (Harimansyah, 2015). As a result, youth language variations cannot be understood well by other communities who are not at the same age as them (Agha, 2006). According to the World Health Organization (2017), the category of youths is those who are at the transition stage between childhood and adulthood. The WHO classifies age restrictions for adolescents is 12 until 24 years. While, according to the Republic of Indonesian Minister of Health (2010), the age restrictions for adolescents is between 10 and 19 years old and not yet married.

Young people cannot be separated from social life. They are so attached to social media as they intensively communicate through social media. Social media has become a unique platform completed with various features to facilitate people to keep in touch with each other. Instagram is one of the most social media used by people around the world. As announced by Omnicore (2020), there are more than 1 billion people use Instagram. Meanwhile, there are more than 60 million Instagram users in Indonesia and they are between the ages of 18 to 24 years old (Statistika, 2020). Instagram becomes the popular one since it is designed for both personal and public account and it provides a special features to share pictures or videos. For this reason, many young people use Instagram as the data showed 72% of the Instagram users are teens (Omnicore, 2020). Most of them tend to upload pictures that portray themselves or a gorgeous view even something luxury. Then, young people also use their various language styles to describe or express their thoughts on the caption part.

The present study concerned with the Instagram caption as the main object for some reasons. First, the study analyzed the grammatical aspect and language style of a sentence, hereby, a caption is considered as the best choice to be analyzed as it is written and young people from all over the world are the major users of Instagram. Second, Instagram is unique and different from other social media, Instagram has various supporting elements such as profiles, followers, push notifications, and location tags. Specifically, Instagram is a social media based on photos and videos, this is in line with the trend of *selfie* and video culture that people love. The main feature of Instagram is as a place to share

photos and videos with other users. The photo or video is usually completed with captions to give more information relating to the post. The languages used in Instagram captions are very diverse including standard and non-standard language, at present, some are ignoring the rules of good and correct language, while social media users are currently more dominated by teenagers. For this reason, the study could easily analyze and compare the style of English utterances written by youths from English speaking countries and Indonesia. Significantly, the language variation on social media is a form of language use in some communities like young people. Also, this study aims to know how much natives and Indonesian do their creativity in practicing language on social media.

Drawing on the fact that Instagram is famous in a teens life, the present study concerned with the style of English utterances and grammatical aspects performed by native and Indonesian youths on Instagram captions because of some reasons. The first reason is the social interaction of the youth community on social media leads to language alteration as youths tend to design particular and unique languages. As the result, there is a myriad peculiar vocabulary created by youths. Indeed, the youth language phenomenon relates to language variation and it deals with language growth and death. In other words, language is not static and it is constantly changing as long as every people including youths may create a new language or diminish it. As Saussure (2003) stated that time changes all things including a language that cannot escape from this universal law.

The second reason is young people use certain language styles on social media. As Chaika (1982) stated, language style is the way people use a certain

language to communicate or interact with others, it can be oral or written language. Likewise, language style points out the variety of linguistics figures that convey social communication and imaginative possessions. Language draws a significant development due to its existence that cannot be separated from society. Similar to other languages, English is always changing as it has been adapting and mixing with other local languages (Aitchison, 2001). In such cases, youths often eliminate an auxiliary and shorten a question (Sinaga, 2016). For an illustration, when youths speak English nowadays, they frequently use abbreviated and double negative words than elder speakers who have the same social level. An instance, youths tend to say *I dunno know nothing about mathematics* (Coulma, 2005). As revealed by Indrayanti (2010), youths are likely to formulate a combination of writing, oral, and picture that causes a non-standard language. This inappropriate structure also can be seen as an arbitrary language usage (Conder & Ruzkiweicz 1979).

Then, the third reason is the languages of young people tend to be variant and they do not follow the language rules as standard languages. As an example, young people do not use *Standard English* while communicating with others either in a virtual setting or daily conversation. In some cases, youths often make extended or abbreviated languages, combined letters and numbers, and they use a variety of upper and lower case letters to form phrases or sentences on their writings. These characteristics relate to incorrect grammatical structures which refers to *non-standard English*. *Non-standard English* deals with any English dialect other than Standard English. According to Nordquist (2018), the term of

non-standard English is labeled as the wrong English. On the contrary, *Standard English* is a label of English variety that involves minor regional and national variations as a world language. Likewise, *Standard English* is also considered as correct English since it deals with correct grammatical rules which are much more stable and uniform than pronunciation (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). According to prescriptive grammar, *grammaticality* points out to a word or group like noun phrase or sentence structure corresponding to the correct way of speaking or writing based on the standards set by several authorities (Nordquist, 2018).

Therefore, the present study highlights the youth language, specifically on the language styles concerning standard and non-standard English on native and non-native youths' Instagram captions. The topic is quite interesting to study since a human language has creative aspects, including the use of social media to express their ideas. Moreover, the sensitivity of writing English on Instagram caption is relatively diverse either from native or Indonesian youths' captions. The present study compared the English utterances of native and Indonesian youths for several reasons. Firstly, English has become the dominant language to communicate across borders and English is the most noteworthy foreign language which is formally taught from elementary school up to university school level in Indonesia. Thereby, it is interesting to have a look at the English used by native and Indonesian youths in the context of social media. Secondly, the purpose of comparing native and Indonesian youths is to know the possibilities that will emerge from two different contexts. As the result, the present study will figure out

the differences and similarities of English varieties performed by native and Indonesian youths on Instagram captions.

Furthermore, the present study is worthy to be conducted since the study highlighted standard and non-standard English on youths' Instagram captions while the language of young people on social media seemed to neglect the grammar rules which mainly refers to the significant aspect of standard language (Indrayanti, 2010). Trudgill & Hannah (1982) argued that Standard English is a dialect containing grammar and lexis, unless pronunciation. According to Trudgill & Hannah (1982), Standard English is derived from two points involving grammatical and lexical forms. Whereas, non-standard English refers to inappropriate grammatical structures, combined letters and numbers, extended or abbreviated languages (Stephen, 2015). Therefore, this study of standard and non-standard English on youths' Instagram captions remains trustworthy to be conducted.

In addition, the study is necessary to be discussed because knowing the English varieties including *standard* and *non-standard English* is a significant matter since English is an international language. English comes to be a united language to connect and build a bigger relation with the people around the world. Therefore, when people understand the standard and non-standard English, they will be able to adapt and communicate with anyone from other countries. Then, mastering English and its varieties are the primary capital to expand relationships throughout the world. As stated by Crystal (2004), learning standard and non-standard English form is a primary point to be a part of a wider community.

In conducting the present study, I took several previous studies that analyzed language style and standard and non-standard English. The first study was conducted by Sood (2018). Sood (2018) investigated language styles used by women accounts on Instagram captions using the theory of language style introduced by Chaika (1982). Sood (2018) found five types of language styles portrayed in the research subjects' captions including Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style, and Intimate style. The second previous study was carried out by Arini (2016) who investigated language style in Jakarta Post newspaper using the theory of language style concerned with advertisement by Well (1995). She revealed the ways of how the utterances of advertisements used in Jakarta Post newspaper as the researcher intended to research language styles used in any kind of advertisement.

Next, the third previous study was conducted by Masykurotur (2018), she explored the youth identity shown in social media. Her research concerned with the analysis of the youth identity represented in Fathia Izzati's vlogs using a theory of youth identity proposed by Erickson (1988). Whereas Francesca (2016) compared the variety of Englishes concerning pronunciation and accent and she analyzed the standard and non-standard English. Francesca revealed that all Englishes have the same position. While, Raihan (2018) identified a historical background of the emergence of standard English regarding the pronunciation aspect. Raihan (2018) noted different accents and pronunciation do not refer to standard and non-standard English. Different from the previous studies, I considered my research as a different one since there was no study that focused

the standard and non-standard English and compared the language styles used by native and non-native youths on Instagram captions.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background I explained, the research questions were formulated as follows:

1. How are the types and characteristics of language styles regarding to standard and non-standard English performed by native and Indonesian youths on Instagram captions?
2. What are the differences and similarities of the style of English utterances spoken by native and Indonesian youths on Instagram captions?

C. Objectives of the Study

By following the research questions above, the purposes of this study are:

1. To investigate the types of language styles performed by native and non-native (Indonesian) youths on Instagram captions.
2. To investigate the differences and similarities of the style of English uttered by native and non-native youths (Indonesian) on Instagram captions.

D. Significance of the Study

By doing this research, the present study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions to the interdisciplinary area of social media to understand youth language on Instagram captions using language style theory by Kirszner & Mandell (2003). Theoretically, the findings of the present research are expected to be one of the sources focusing on the language styles which lead to the discussion of English utterances performed by native and non-native (Indonesian) youths on their Instagram captions.

Practically, the research study is expected to be beneficial and effective for the readers, especially for linguistics students interested in Syntax. More specifically, the study provides the data used by youths in native and non-native context.

E. Scope and Limitation

The present study concentrates on the English utterances used by native and non-native (Indonesian) youths on Instagram post captions that representing the types of language style. In this case, some captions of native and Indonesian youths were collected from November 2019 until March 2020. Besides, this study analyzes their English captions under sociolinguistics perspective and based on language variety concerning to linguistic features including grammar structure, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, expression using Huddleston & Pullum's English Grammar (2005) as the reference book and theory of language styles proposed by Kirszner & Mandell (2003).

F. Definition of Key Terms

I provide the definitions of particular terms in order to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the terminologies used in this study, the definitions are given as follows:

1. **Standard English** is a correct English which deals with grammatical rules.
2. **Non-standard English** is the wrong English as it does not follow the rules of the English.
3. **Native English speaker** is a person who learns English as the first language since they born.
4. **A non-native speaker** is a person who learns English as their second or foreign language.
5. **An utterance** is referred to something that the speaker says and it indicates the act of expressing something in words.

G. Research Methods

In this chapter, the research procedures were demonstrated in several parts in order to obtain systematic research. Those parts are Research Design, Research Instrument, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

1. Research Design

The study utilized a descriptive qualitative method as the research design. Qualitative methodology is considered a well-suited research design

since the present study has several qualitative points. First, the present study discussed language phenomena. Second, the purpose of the study was to understand how native youths and Indonesian youths use English on their Instagram captions. Third, the data of the present study were in the form of soft data such as written words, phrases, clauses, sentences, expressions, and other utterances contained in Instagram captions.

The descriptive qualitative method is typically involved with interpretivism, hereby, the present study is also categorized as constructivism worldview research since the study constructed and arranged the meaning of youth language on Instagram captions. Besides, the present study used a sociolinguistics perspective specifically about language in society and language in the internet approach (Agha, 2003). This approach is an effective way to analyze linguistic practices used in internet and linguistic phenomenon related to language in society especially on youth language on social media.

2. Research Instruments

In order to collect the data, the research instrument is one of the significant aspects of this research. Thus, the study used humans as the key instrument in accomplishing the study since I did all research processes starting with collecting, identifying, and analyzing the data from Instagram captions of native and non-native (Indonesian) youth accounts posted around November until March 2020. As the primary instrument, I provided comprehension and presented the central problem issues being discussed.

3. Data and Data Sources

The data were from youths' Instagram posts, specifically in English captions. The data of this study were in screenshots and written forms such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, expressions, and other utterances. The data were collected from twenty out of fifty Instagram captions since the construction of the rest data (thirty captions) were the same as the main data. Further, the twenty data were classified into different parts of language styles and standard and non-standard English. The data are made up of ten native youth accounts and ten Indonesian youth accounts. Specifically, the research subjects are taken based on several categories. Those criteria include (1) youths who are native and from English speaking countries such as United Kingdom, Australia, United States, New Zealand, and non-native English (Indonesian) youths. (2) The age restrictions for the research subject based on WHO's adolescent age classification (2017) are 12 until 24 years old and not married yet. (3) youths who used English language on their Instagram caption posts. (4) The data were posted around November until March 2020.

Further, I took the data from these Instagram accounts below:

@yungasher, @norajhayden, @jalt_23, @travgoestwest, @izzygrove,
 @hannahkoughan, @nath_joy, @phillipminutu, @theslinkyaya,
 @99goonsquad, @deby.ifevayona, @sanjaya.kikiiii, @andililisofiana,
 @deby_ifevayona.g, @fentynikenn_, @agnz.rh, @nuachsahviria,
 @trisnawanagung, @marcellael_, @yofaniputrimaharani_, and @riendarm.

4. Data Collection

The data source is defined as the source from which the data is taken. There were several steps for collecting the data. Firstly, I used my personal Instagram account to obtain the subjects through certain popular hashtags that indicate youth identity and mostly used by young generations today such as #ootd, #holiday, #club, #traveller, #explore, #Indonesian, #style, #london, #americanteen, #newzealand #fashion, #vacation #sweetseventeen and so on. Secondly, I took fifty data which consisted of native and Indonesian youths.

Thirdly, I looked up the subjects' bio and send DM (direct message) to those who did not put information about age on their Instagram bios in order to ensure and classify their ages and nationality backgrounds whether native speakers or non-native (Indonesian). In this case, I only asked their ages without formal permission while collecting the data. After classifying the research subjects, I took one post caption that is in English only from each selected Instagram accounts above that posted around November until March 2020. Moreover, the captions data and its picture were taken using note-taking techniques and screenshot.

5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, I conducted several steps to analyze the data. At first, I classified the research subjects into two groups based on their countries where the subjects coming from whether native or Indonesia.

Second, I concerned with analyzing twenty out of fifty Instagram captions that classified into different parts of language styles and standard and non-standard English. Then, I identified and categorized the data based on standard and non-standard English using an English Grammar book written by Huddleston & Pullum (2005) as the main reference and other supporting references.

Moreover, I analyzed the caption data found in those selected research subjects in order to figure out the types of language styles using Kirszner & Mandel's theory of language styles (2003) which include formal, informal, slang, and colloquial. Furthermore, I discussed the data on the findings which are derived from the research questions such as the language styles that youths used, the characteristic of youth language on social media Instagram, and the differences and similarities of the English language that native and Indonesian youths used on their captions. Finally, the conclusion is presented in the last chapter.

6. The Trustworthiness of the Study

In conducting the present study, the trustworthiness is also presented to obtain valid data. There are three primary aspects to examine the whole data in this research including theoretical triangulation, credibility, and dependability. A researcher needs a technique to utilize data validity. The technique is called a "Triangulation", it is used to ensure main purposes or as

a comparison against the data (Moleong, 2011). In this study, I applied theory triangulation since I used more than language style theory to analyze the data.

Moreover, in qualitative research, credibility is one of the important points as it concerns the truthfulness of the finding examinations. Hence, I used triangulation theories in analyzing data to identify more the variety of language styles in other resources and how young people use English in their utterances. Then, I asked the expert of the study to ensure the credibility of my research. Also, dependability is referred to a way to gain consistency of data and it is the way to make dependable data. Therefore, I applied triangulation theories to gain the dependability of data analysis. In this study, I read the Instagram captions produced by young native and Indonesian that contained English utterances. Then, I classified the data based on language style theories and combined them with the theory of standard and non-standard English concerning to grammaticality aspects using several reference books.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists the theories used to encourage the analysis of this present study which includes (1) Standard and Non-standard English, (2) Kirszner & Mandell's language styles, (3) Social media Instagram. Then, this chapter will explain review of related literature as the function of deliver better understanding of the previous studies.

A. Standard English

English language standard is a variety of language generally used by governments, mass media, printed books, dictionaries, and for international communication in public speaking or virtual settings. Standard English owns a central place in education system, hereby, it taught to English learners either in schools, course or universities as a second or foreign language. Not only in education, Standard English also takes a significant position as a central dialect (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Moreover, Standard English is a label of English variety involving minor regional and national variations as a world language. As Paine (2010) stated, Standard English or SE is the idealized form of English language used by English speaking countries like United Kingdom and United State. SE mainly refers to grammar and vocabulary, and secondarily to pronunciation aspect.

According to Huddleston & Pullum (2005), Standard English is also considered as correct English since it deals with grammatical rules which is much more stable and uniform than its pronunciation. In prescriptive grammar, *grammaticality* points out to a word or group like noun phrase or sentence structure corresponding to the correct way of speaking or writing based on the standards set by several authorities (Nordquist, 2018). In addition, there is no single standard for accent or pronunciation because Standard English can be uttered in a myriad of accents (Stubbs, 2008). Trudgill & Hannah (1982) argued that Standard English is a dialect containing grammar and lexis, unless pronunciation. According to Trudgill & Hannah (1982), Standard English is derived from two points involving grammatical and lexical forms mostly used by educated native speakers in speech and writing setting.

Further, Standard English does not deal with either phonetics or phonology and accents since they are different based on the social status of the speaker. In such cases, there are different aspects of English standardization. For instance, spelling aspect is the most evident standardized level of Standard English. Standard spellings are belonged mostly in the dictionaries. Two primary models of spelling standardization involve British and American, however these two norms are immiscible (Stubbs, 2008). For that reason, standard spelling is not entirely uniform around the globe (Nordquist, 2018).

There are several distinctive terms referring to the same thing in British

and American spelling. For example, British users of standard English say “our” in the ending words like *col(our)* and *neighb(our)*. While, American users of standard English say “or” in the ending words such as *col(or)* and *neighb(or)*. Other differences are also showed on the verbs in British that end in ‘yse’ are always spelled ‘yze’ in American such as *anal(yse)* in British and *anal(yze)* in American English (Oxford International English School). Not only different spellings, but Americans and British English also have several different vocabularies words refer to the same thing such as the word *football* in American while *soccer* in British referring to an activity of playing ball.

B. Non-standard English

Non-standard English deals with any English dialect other than Standard English. Non-standard English or NS is the opposite form of Standard English, the forms of non-standard English are usually found in informal context and casual conversation (Stephen, 2015). As the contradiction of the Standard English, the usage of NS is not supported by government, it is not taught at school as well as *Standard English*, it is not used in formal occasion, and non-standard English forms are also not used in the media. According to Nordquist (2018), the term of non-standard English is sometimes labeled as "incorrect" or “uneducated” use of English. For some cases, non-standard English often refers to inappropriate grammatical structures, abbreviated languages, combined letters and numbers, extended or

abbreviated languages, and a variety of upper and lower case letters to form phrases or sentences (Stephen, 2015).

Besides, non-standard English is usually associated with social classes (sociolect), hereby, it deals with English dialect variety than Standard English. Majority people use some non-standard forms in daily life whereas these NS forms are considered as more appropriate than standard English in some cities and certain situations (Tahir, 2018). For example, teachers and students use *Formal English* as the standard form of English in the classrooms, otherwise they use *Slang* in the school playground (Stephen, 2015). In addition, there are several characteristics of non-standard English forms. NS of English typically ignores the *verb forms* which must be associated to subject agreement rules as stated in Standard English. For example, “we was eating noodle”, this simple sentence is considered as non-standard English as the verb form for the subject “we” must be plural, simply, the subject “we” should be agree to the verb “were”.

Then, the non-standard forms eliminate the *auxiliary be*. For instance, the following interrogative sentence “how you doing” showed an ungrammatical sentence as it does not have *auxiliary “are”*. Next, double negation form is allowed in non-standard English variety. Instead of saying “you don’t know anything”, people often use double negative in casual conversation such as “you don’t know nothing”. Furthermore, some forms of non-standard English use adjectives instead of the adverbs. For example, a

sentence “you sing beautiful”, the adjective “beautiful” takes in place of adverb “beautifully” (Tony, 2020).

C. Language style

Language style is the way how certain group of people use a language to communicate. As Chaika (1982) explained, language style can be defined as the way people use a language to express their ideas either in written or oral. Moreover, language style deals with linguistics figure variety in order to express social communication or imaginative possessions. Besides, language style known as a group of instruction. People sometimes manipulate others with their language styles consciously and unconsciously. In such cases, people commonly use language styles depending on two points: (1) the situation and (2) the condition they communicate with either in formal or informal communication. The function of language style is to tell the listeners or audiences to obtain what is being said by the speakers. According to Kirszner & Mandell (2003), there are four major levels of language style including: (1) Slang style, (2) Colloquial style, (3) Informal style, and (4) Formal style.

1. Slang Style

Slang is considered as a variety of informal language containing words and phrases. According to Oxford Dictionary (2019), slang is one of language styles that is categorized as a highly colloquial type.

Slang words are frequently used by particular groups like young community either in social media or other public settings, however, slang styles are not considered for formal situations such as speech or writing since slang style often contains impolite words and meanings. Additionally, slang style restricted to special context or peculiar to a specified profession class.

2. Colloquial Style

Colloquial style has similarity to slang style, however, colloquial style is not as radical as slang, hereby, colloquial style tends to be more conversational than formal style. Moreover, Kirsznner & Mandell (2003) consider the primary characteristics of colloquial style involving constructions and shortened forms of words. These main characteristics are suitable for several situations such as ordinary occasion and informal or familiar conversation.

While McCrimmon (1963) stated that colloquial style refer to some characteristics like simple sentences and ungrammatically structure like an abbreviation or a generous use of contractions such as (won't, I'll, we've, didn't, can't, and etc), clipped words (cab, exams, ads, phone), and the last characteristic is omission of relative pronouns (who, whom, where, which, that).

3. Informal Style

Informal style is usually found in ordinary conversation than other styles. According to Kirszner & Mandell (2003), informal style deals with contractions, rules of negation and agreement, even slang or colloquialisms. Then, informal style also contains certain abbreviations and deletions, however, those abbreviations and deletions are rule governed. Furthermore, informal style can be found in writing tests, informal essays and reports. For example: Informal style tends to deleting the “you” subject and the auxiliary as it often shortens questions.

4. Formal Style

Formal style is usually used in formal setting and it deals with accepted rules as grammar structure. This language usage usually follows a common accepted format. It is usually impersonal and formal, and it also used in addressing audience usually that is too large or permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers. This style can be seen in sermons, rhetorical statement, and questions, speeches, pronouncements made by judges, announcements.

D. Instagram

Social media is an interactive platform used to communicate and share either picture or video. Social media holds big role in people lifestyle in recent decades. Then, social media has a number of varieties, for example

Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Line and others. Nowadays, Instagram takes position as the most used and popular social media since Instagram tries to rise faster than another social media apps. In addition, Instagram is designed for both personal account and public account. Additionally, Lam (2000) stated that linguistic and identity practices were being engagement for social media which is offering a virtual space and enabling to build the social culture of communities.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter examined the findings and discussions based on the explanation from the previous related literature. In this chapter, the research data were presented on every first line. Then, the caption data were analyzed based on the context of Instagram post and its grammatical aspects of each clause or sentence on a caption to categorize standard and non-standard English. Moreover, the data were classified based on the characteristics of language styles contained in native and Indonesian youths' Instagram post captions. Furthermore, the discussion explored the finding analysis in depth.

A. Findings

The data analysis and the research findings were elucidated in this part. The analysis of the present study was based on the research questions within Chapter I. The data consisted of twenty Instagram accounts including ten native youth accounts from English speaking countries: (1) United State, (2) United Kingdom, (3) Australia, (4) New Zealand and ten Indonesian youth accounts. Then, the data were analyzed based on the English Grammar book written by Huddleston & Pullum (2005) as the reference book of this research and the theory of language styles proposed by Kirszner & Mandel (2003) The data were defined as follows:

1. The types and characteristics of language style regarding standard and non-standard English performed by native and Indonesian youths on Instagram captions.

This section presented the description from the data related to the research question number one, dealing with the standard & non-standard English, the types and characteristics of language style on native and Indonesian Instagram captions. English variety regarding grammatical aspects is divided into two forms including Standard and Non-standard English. Besides, language style is the way how certain group of people uses a language to communicate. Young people used various language styles to express their feelings and thoughts on captions. According to Kirszner & Mandell (2003), there are four major levels of language style including (1) Slang style, (2) Colloquial style, (3) Informal style, and (4) Formal style.

a. Formal style

Formal style was **the least used** language style on youths' captions. This language usage usually follows an accepted format. Hence, it refers to **Standard English** which deals with grammatical rules. Formal style was rarely found on Instagram caption because it is not casual as other styles which are more suitable for interacting with friends on social media. There were **2 out of 20** research data used Formal style on Instagram captions. Those are shown in @hannahkoughan's caption and @deby.ifevayona's.

1) Data 6

“Spend less time thinking and more time doing. Don't let fear rule your life. Try the thing you have always wanted to try. It's not too

late. Stop caring about the outcome. Love your body. Look after your body. Prioritize self-care. Maintain your relationships near and far. Call home more. Be compassionate towards others and kind to your self. Be good to the earth. Keep meditating. Read often. Never stop learning. Stay weird. Explore often. Continue to be grateful. Be aware of your privilege. Help others. Be present. A reminder to myself going into 2020.”

The caption represented a picture of a young girl standing on a hill. The picture showed a freedom of the young girl as she hugged the air and enjoyed the amazing panorama from the hill. The caption was written by @hannahkoughan, a 24 years old native speaker from New Zealand. The Instagram caption above was relatively long and @hannahkoughan wrote several imperative clauses and sentences that functioned as encouragement, request, invitation, and instruction (Downing, 2015). In this case, @hannahkoughan wanted to give some positive advice using Imperative forms to encourage her followers to be a better person in the new year. Further, the caption sentences above started with the base form of “verb” followed by commands and there was no subject on the sentences which is illustrated on the underlined words bellow:

“Spend less time thinking and more time doing. Try the thing you have always wanted to try. It’s not too late. Stop caring about the outcome. Love your body. Look after your body. Prioritize self-care. Maintain your relationships near and far. Call home more. Keep meditating. Read often. Never stop learning. Stay weird. Explore often. Continue to be grateful. Help others.”

Not only the base form of “Verb”, @hannahkoughan also used “Be” in the beginning of her caption which can be seen as follows: *“Be compassionate towards others and kind to yourself. Be good to the earth. Be aware of your privilege. Be present.”* The usage of “Be” on the caption

are also considered in Imperative verb categories since the structural feature of imperative includes base form of “verb” with no modals (Downing, 2015). In addition, there was also a negative imperative clause on the caption. Notably, negative imperative deals with the use of “Don’t” which placed before a verb and it is generally used to give warning like @hannahkoughan wrote in her caption “*Don’t let fear rule your life*”.

As the result, the caption written by @hannahkoughan is considered as *Standard English*, because those Imperatives fulfilled the structural feature of Imperative types as well as stated by Downing (2015). Furthermore, the sixth data above is included in *Formal style category* as it is clearly explained before that the caption consisted imperative rules and labeled as standard imperatives. In addition, @hannahkoughan wrote imperative forms only in her caption which was different from other native youths who inclined to write a simple sentence on their Instagram captions. Then, there was a reason why @hannahkoughan wrote her caption in Formal style. @hannahkoughan wanted to share her reminders and feelings as Formal style indicates certain moods. The caption influenced her followers to have joyful mood. For instance, “*Continue to be grateful. Be aware of your privilege. Help others. Be present*”, this last sentence of the caption is full of beautiful words which is used to spread love. @hannahkoughan wrote the caption and posted it along with the picture when she hugged the air with standing pose on the hill. Her pose showed a freedom as she enjoyed the amazing panorama from hill. @hannahkoughan

posted her picture on second day of new year and she got 469 likes and 23 wishes comments from her followers.

2) Data 11

“Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes”

*#sukukaro #kalakkaro #ginting #peremuankaro #hitz_karo
#akukalakkaro #gadiskaro #karonese #ginting #zonakalakkaro
#karorepost #orangkaro #akukalakkaro*

The caption text represented a picture of a girl standing in front of an aesthetic background. She looked so charming as she smiled in the picture. The eleventh data was written on 22 January 2020 and posted by @deby.ifevayona.9, a 21 years old **Indonesian**. The Instagram caption above consisted of three imperative clauses followed by several advices and several hashtags. According to Downing (2015), Imperatives have some functions including giving advice, warning, direct order, request, invitation, and instruction. For this reason, @deby.ifevayona.9 wanted to give friendly suggestions using Imperative forms to her followers to be a responsible and grateful person. Similar to other native youths on Instagram, @deby.ifevayona.9 also used common vocabulary to form Imperative clauses and she wrote “verb” in the first word of each clauses:

“Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes”

These underlined verbs belong to the base form of “*watch, hope, and accept*”, Although @deby.ifevayona.9 did not put any subject, her caption is considered as **Standard English** since the rules of Imperatives

clause is not indicating any kind of subject like we, she, they or etc. It simply means there is no obvious subject, the subject is implied and it is always to be talking about “you”. The subject is pragmatically understood to be the addressee as Downing (2015) stated that a reflexive pronoun in Imperative includes yourself and yourselves.

Besides, the eleventh caption above is involved in *Formal style*. Though, the caption above contained formal words which often found either in writing or speaking. Moreover, the caption fulfilled imperative rules and it is considered as standard imperatives, hereby, the eleventh data is included in Kirszner & Mandel’s (2003)’s *Formal style* category. Formal style demonstrates certain mood that @deby.ifevayona.9 wanted to share on her caption. The caption influenced her followers as well as it gave positive vibe to the readers’ moods. “*Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes*” are such as pleasant words to spread positive energy. @deby.ifevayona.9 wrote the caption within her charming picture posted on 22 January 2020, she got 394 likes and there was no comment on her Instagram post.

b. Informal style

Informal style was the **most used** language style in this present research. The finding demonstrated **9 out of 20** research data from native and Indonesian youths category used Informal style on their captions. Due to the language of Informal styles are more spontaneous than formal style and it is usually found in

ordinary conversation, hereby, majority research subjects shared their thoughts and emotions using Informal style. In this case, their followers could understand what is being said by the captioners.

1) Data 1

“New stuff coming very soon!!! Here’s a lil something for you while you wait”

The caption text represented a video of music instrument in a laptop. The video was posted on 17 February 2020 by @_yungasher, a 18 years old native speaker from **Byron Bay, Australia**. The video post has reached 1.617 viewers, 349 likes and 63 comments, most of the comments showed good responses and praises of the video. The caption is considered as *non-standard English*. Instead of writing a full complete sentence with grammatical rules as follows sentence *“New stuff (is) coming very soon”*, @_yungasher eliminated be auxiliary *“is”* in the first clause, thus, the sentence belonged to non-standard English variety. Moreover, the elimination of auxiliary *“is”* is concluded as an *Informal Style*. As stated by Kirszner & Mandell’s theory of language styles (2003), Informal style contains deletion of the subject or the auxiliary.

Then, the second clause of the caption above is also considered as *non-standard English* since @_yungasher eliminated the auxiliary *“were”* after the subject *“you”* and the present participle (V-ing) *“waiting”*. Hence, the caption is considered as an incomplete sentence as follows: *“Here’s a lil something for you while you wait”*. Indeed, the use of *“while”* refers to

adverb of time and “*while*” indicates something happened while at the same time something else was also happening.

Additionally, “*while*” is a synonym for when, hereby, “*while*” in that caption must be followed by an auxiliary + V(ing) to make a correct grammatical structure as illustrated in the following sentence “*Here’s a lil something for you while you were waiting*”. Moreover, the second clause is included as *Informal style* since @_yungasher used some abbreviations in the caption, as Kirszner & Mandell (2003) stated that informal style deals with contractions, deletions, agreement. There are several words referred to informal style. The first word is “*Here’s*”, it is a contraction form of “*Here is*”. and the second word is “*lil*”, it is an acronym, abbreviation or slang word that means “*little*”.

Furthermore, @_yungasher who is a youth native speaker tended to use Informal style than other styles to express ideas on his caption since he made several abbreviation or acronym words, and he eliminated some auxiliaries on his caption. Informal style is categorized as a casual language, majority people use casual language to interact with friends. Therefore, @_yungasher made this caption in Informal style in order to persuade his followers and friends at once and to inform his followers about his new work of music instrument.

2) Data 2

“Life’s goood”

The caption text represented a picture of a smiling girl in summer dress on the beach. The picture was posted on 28 November 2019 by **@norajhayden**, a 20 years old native speaker from **Sydney, Australia**. The picture has reached 471 likes and 57 praise comments and there were several emojis from her friends on the comment section. The caption above is considered as *non-standard English* as it contained an extended word of “good”. @norajhayden wanted to tell her followers that she was extremely happy and enjoyed at that time, it is shown at her smiling face in summer dress portrayed in the picture, hence she made longer double letter “O” on the caption. Also, this extension might refer to an expression of being excited. Similar to the first caption data written by an Australian boy, this caption also belongs to **Informal style**. @norajhayden expressed her good feeling in casual ways, hereby she put a word-play “*goood*” and a contraction form of “*Life is*”. Based on the Kirsznner & Mandell’s theory of language styles (2003), the usage of abbreviation and extended word refer to Informal style category.

3) Data 8

“So hot , I feel like a rotisserie chicken”

The caption represented a picture of a young man in a car. He looked like thinking something and so exhausted. The eighth data was written on 20 December 2019 by **@phillipminuto**, a 24 years old native speaker from **Melbourne, Australia**. The picture was taken in Melbourne

and he got 134 likes and 3 comments from his friends. The sentence on caption above is quite short, however it contained a correct grammatical structure which is composed of an adverb phrase “*So hot*” and a simple sentence “*I feel like a rotisserie chicken*”. Thus, the simple sentence of the caption is considered as *standard English*.

Furthermore, the language style of the data is included in *Informal style* category because @phillipminuto used an imagery expression “*a rotisserie chicken*”. On the contrary, formal style does not include contractions, slang, imagery or humor (Kirszner & Mandel, 2003). @phillipminuto conveyed his followers that the condition of that day was extremely hot using an expression “*a rotisserie chicken*”. Also, the noun phrase “*a rotisserie chicken*” referred to an activity of dry heat cooking which taken place in an oven. On other word, @phillipminuto felt so sultry in his car, he represented himself as a roasted chicken in a oven.. Compared to other native youths in this research, @phillipminuto was the only one who used an imagery phrase to express his thought on Instagram caption. Though, other native youths tended to put a slang word rather than a humor or an imagery phrase.

4) Data 12

“mission accomplished, focus on PBL exams and happy holidays. good work team, all of you are amazing. thank you”

and thank you very much for @rumantya s providing extraordinary experience and knowledge.”

The caption sentence expressed a picture of six men standing in a class. They posed like a winner of championship as they looked so confident and smiled in the picture. The twelfth data was written on 20 January 2020 by @sanjaya.kikiiii, a 20 years old Indonesian. The data contained several clauses and sentences. However, @sanjaya.kikiiii did not write a correct grammatical structure on his caption. For instance, on the first clause of the caption “*mission accomplished*”, @sanjaya.kikiiii eliminated article “the” and be auxiliary “is”. The usage of an article itself is to modify a specific noun, hence, “the” article modifies the noun “mission”. Then, a predicate “be auxiliary” is a significant point in a sentence. Thus, the first clause “*mission accomplished*” is considered as ungrammatical sentence which should contain an auxiliary “is” after the noun “mission” to be a grammatical passive voice (Azhar, 2003).

Moreover, @sanjaya.kikiiii used an imperative clause combined with an abbreviation on the second clause of the caption “*focus on PBL exams and happy holidays*”. The underlined word is classified as local abbreviation since it indicates an exam name. Corresponding to several native youths on Instagram, @sanjaya.kikiiii tended to use common expressions on his caption such as “*happy holidays*”, “*good work team*”, and “*all of you are amazing*”. Owing to these pleasant expressions, @sanjaya.kikiiii wanted to show an overwhelming sense of camaraderie to his friends and his followers. However, the expression “*good work team*” is classified as incorrect one because the phrase did not have a correct

grammatical structure which the adjective “good” functioned as modifier to a following noun in NP (Noun Phrase) structure “*teamwork*”. A noun phrase consists of two or more words which is headed by a noun like a place, thing, or person (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Significantly, @sanjaya.kikiiii wrote a common word that most native speakers used on internet like “*exams*” rather than a formal word “*examination*” which is primarily used in Formal English.

Then, @sanjaya.kikiiii expressed his gratitude to his teacher as showed on the last sentence of the caption “*and thank you very much for @rumantya providing extraordinary experience and knowledge*”. This sentence is considered as ungrammatical structure because there is a wrong word placement which the preposition “*for*” should be placed before “*Verb + Ing*” as follows: “*for providing extraordinary experience and knowledge*”. The usages of “*for*” are to indicate certain activity, object or purpose, and reason for doing something. The word “*For*” is usually followed by the “*Ing*” to form a verb referring to a reason (Huddleston, 2005). Therefore, “*for*” should be placed before the present participle “*providing*” which functioned as an activity or a reason for something.

In sum, the caption above is considered as *non-standard English* since it consisted of an ungrammatical passive voice and wrong placement of preposition “*for*”. In addition, there was an abbreviation or an initial “PBL” and an informal word “*exams*” that mostly used by native speakers. Thereby, the caption written by @sanjaya.kikiiii is categorized as *Informal*

style. Just like communicating in ordinary conversation, @sanjaya.kikiiii shared his emotion after finishing an exam with his followers using *Informal style* as the characteristic of Informal style is more spontaneous than formal style. Drawing to the fact that, *Informal style* is the language style mostly used by native and Indonesian youths on Instagram. Besides, there were several reasons why @sanjaya.kikiiii wrote the caption using Informal style. First, he wanted to express an overwhelming sense of camaraderie to his friends so, he wrote his caption in casual ways. Second, he wanted to gratitude to his beloved teacher. @sanjaya.kikiiii expressed his emotion through a picture of six men standing like a winner as they looked so confident and smiles in the picture. @sanjaya.kikiiii posted the picture on 20 January 2020, he got 255 likes and 5 comments from his friends.

5) Data 13

*“Here I am smiling
Thinking about my future will be..”*

The caption text above represented an emotion of a smiling girl in the picture. The girl looked so cheerful and posed like a professional model as she put a charming smile on her face. There were two pictures of hers, both of those picture showed a river and herself. The pictures were posted on 06 February 2020 by @andililisofiana, a 23 years old **Indonesian**. She got 592 likes and 164 praise comments from her followers. The caption data is relatively short, however, it is categorized as a grammatical present

progressive since it contained present progressive form; subject + to be (am/is/are) + present participle (Azar, 2003). Hereby, the data is included as *Standard English*. The first sentence “*Here I am smiling*” represented her happy mood at that time as she wanted to share her happiness through smiling in all photos. Also, the use of present progressive is to express an activity happens at the moment of speaking.

Although the caption data above is considered as *Standard English*, the data is included in *Informal style* based on Kirsznner & Mandell (2003)’s theory of language styles. The caption “*Here I am smiling.. Thinking about my future will be..*” shows a deletion of the “subject” on the second clause. The subject removal is included in *informal styles* as well as contraction and abbreviation. @andililisofiana omitted the “subject” on the second clause because the subject of the second clause was same as the subject in the first clause. According to Azar (2002), a sentence may have different verbs and has the **same** subject, then, the speaker/writer can leave out the subject but not the verb. In this case, @andililisofiana has similarity with native youths who often omit a subject and relative pronoun.

6) Data 14

“Have fun with cloudy clouds”

The caption above represented a picture of a young girl standing in parking area. The girl took different pose in the pictures, she seemed to enjoy with the panorama of cloudy clouds behind her. The pictures were

posted on 26 January 2020 by @fentynikenn_, a 16 years old **Indonesian** youth. The Instagram post has reached 210 likes and there was no comment. The fourteenth caption data is a short Imperative clause. The data started with a verb “*Have fun*” which @fentynikenn_ wished her followers to have a wonderful time when they do something. In addition, the caption also contained a preposition “*with*” and a Noun Phrase “*cloudy clouds*” which represented the condition where she took the picture. As a result, the caption written by @fentynikenn_ is considered as a *Standard imperative* clause as it began with a base verb “*Have fun*” completed by a NP “*cloudy clouds*”.

Then, the caption “*Have fun with cloudy clouds*” consisted of regular words used by Young people when interacting with friends or family members in speaking or writing setting. Likewise, a wishing word “*Have fun*” represented a spontaneous and casual style rather than “wish” followed by “to-infinitive”. Therefore, the caption above is included in *Informal style* as stated by Kirszner & Mandell’s theory of language style (2003). @fentynikenn_ is one of Indonesian youths who typically wrote a short and simple imperative clause, while native English speakers were more creative, they wrote at least three imperative clauses on their Instagram captions.

7) Data 20

*“Let’s hidden ur face meanwhile
Can’t move from this beautiful beach”*

*#fujifilm #lagunabeach #beautiful #benkulu #Indonesian
#traveler #travelphotography #travel #travelling*

The twentieth caption represented a picture of a young girl posed in the beach. The girl seemed to enjoy and covered her face with a beach-hat. The caption was written and posted along with the picture on 05 November 2019 by @riendarm, a 23 years old Indonesian. She got 131 likes, 8 comments from her friends. The caption data included two short clauses: (1) *“Let’s hidden ur face meanwhile, and (2) Can’t move from this beautiful beach”*. The first clause showed an ungrammatical structure in which the word “let’s” should be followed by an infinitive verb, it is usually used to make a suggestion including for ourselves (Azar, 2003). Thus, the use of “let’s” cannot be followed by past participle “hidden”. “Let’s” is the contraction form of “let us”. Then, the form “let” can be in the present tense “let’s”, past tense “let”, the present participle “letting” and past participle “let” depending on the context. The caption above showed that @riendarm indirectly told her followers to cover their faces as she was amazed at the beautiful beach where the picture was taken. She got 131 likes and 8 comments from her friends.

In addition, the second clause of the caption consisted a modal auxiliary “can’t”, a predicate “move”, and prepositional phrase “from this beautiful beach”. Though, the second clause is also considered as ungrammatical structure as there was no subject to make a complete sentence (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Therefore, the caption data written by @riendarm belonged to *Non-standard English*. The caption data is not only classified as non-standard English, but the data is also included in

Informal style based on Kirszner & Mandell (2003)'s theory of language styles because the caption contained of a contraction form of “*let us*” on the first clause “*Let’s hidden ur face meanwhile*”. Also, @riendarm used Informal style on her caption because the languages are familiar to her followers. Then, she wrote the same form of Informal style that mostly used by native youths on Instagram captions, she put an acronym word “*ur*” which stands for “*your*”, “*you’re*”, and “*upright*”.

c. Slang style

Slang words are usually used by particular groups like the young community either on social media or other public settings. Due to the findings of the present study showed that there were 5 data classified as *Slang style*. Those who used Slang style on their captions were 3 native speakers @travgoeswest, @nathjoy, @99goonsquad, and 2 Indonesian youths including @agnz.rh and @yofaniputrimaharani_.

1) Data 4

“The only thing getting lit this weekend are my fall scented candles”

The caption text above represented an expression of a young man’s feeling. The young man enjoyed the panorama as he put a bright smile on his face. There were three different slides in that post, the first slide showed a picture of the young man on the beach. The second slide portrayed the view of the beach only, and the third slide showed autumn trees on the

highway. The pictures were posted on 7 November 2019 by @travgoeswest, a 22 years old native speaker from Chicago, United State. The picture got 162 likes and 3 comments. The fourth caption consisted a grammatical simple sentence including a noun phrase “*The only thing getting lit this weekend*”, a predicate “*are*”, and a noun phrase “*my fall scented candles*” as well as explained in the reference book of English Grammar by Huddleston & Pullum (2005), hereby, the caption data above is labeled as *Standard English*. Drawing on the fact that Young people nowadays often use Slang word to express something extraordinary. @travgoeswest also used a Slang word “*Lit*” on his caption since he wanted to share his happiness and describe something exciting to his followers when he was on the beach.

Moreover, @travgoeswest expressed his good feeling through his smiling face on the first slide. He got 162 likes and 3 comments from his followers. Once, the word “*lit*” used to be a slang word for “drunk” (Merriam Webster Dictionary, 2020). Then, the noun phrase of the caption “*my fall scented candles*” represented the third slide of the caption referring to a view of trees in the autumn season. Therefore, the caption sentence written by @travgoeswest is classified as *Slang style* as it contained slang word (Kirznel & Mendell, 2003). Different from other native youths, @travgoeswest only put one slang word on his caption, yet his caption still belongs to Standard English because it has a correct grammatical structure.

2) Data 7

“Fuckin top weekend with this geeza @cullen1969”

***#skinheads #weekenonthebooze #oi #ska #reggae
##skinheadreggae***

The caption represented a picture of two young men standing with manly pose in front of a house. Both of them looked so serious and confident in the style they wore. The seventh data was written on 15 March 2020 by @nath_joy, a 22 years old native speaker from United Kingdom. The Instagram caption above included a group of words NP (Noun Phrase), PP (Prepositional Phrase), and several hashtags. The Noun Phrase of the caption is considered as grammatical NP which is headed by a noun “weekend” and adjectives as the modifier of noun “Fuckin top”. Then, the noun phrase of the caption “Fuckin top weekend” is followed by PP (prepositional phrase) “with this geeza @cullen1969” which functioned as the complement of NP. Hereby, the caption data is included in *Standard English* as it is considered as a correct grammatical Noun Phrase.

In addition, the caption data belonged to *Slang style*, since it contained some Slang words. Due to Oxford Dictionary, slang is labeled as a highly colloquial type and it is not suitable for formal situations like speech or writing since slang styles often contain non-standard forms, impolite words, and meanings. As an example, @nath_joy, a native speaker from UK, he put two slang words on his caption including “Fuckin” and “geeza”.

The slang word “*Fuckin*” has the same meaning from its root which is “*fuck*”, it generally refers to an expression or reaction of something bad or good context (Urban Dictionary, 2020). In this case, @nath_joy wanted to express his exciting weekend with a man beside him in the picture posted on 15 March 2020. Also, the second slang word on the caption is “*geeza*”, it is a famous slang word for “*friend*” or “*mate*” in United Kingdom, it does not mean a friend only, but “*geeza*” or (geezer) is also a jokey way to call someone. As stated by Ruthampon (2016), the meaning of “*geeza*” can be friendly or insulting based on the context. For this reason, @nath_joy wrote the word “*geeza*” to refer a friend standing beside him. They look so serious and confident in the picture as they were so excited that weekend. The picture has reached 355 likes and 2 comments.

3) Data 10

“Guess jovani became a magician bruh how did he do that? #99goonsquad”

The caption text referred to a short video of two men who acted like a professional magician. The video showed those two men played a game and took some things from a displayed picture on laptop. Both of them looked so happy and confident, thus he gets 3104 likes, 13.746 viewers, 64 praise comments from his followers. The video was taken on 20 February 2020 by @99goonsquad, a 21 years old native speaker from Florida, United State. The Instagram caption above consisted of a past form of a declarative sentence “*Guess jovani became a magician bruh*” and an

interrogative sentence “*how did he do that?*”. The caption has a correct grammatical structure, however, the caption does not belong to Standard English. Due to the first sentence contained an abbreviated word “*bruh*”, hereby, the caption data is included in *Non-standard English*. As stated by Stephen (2015), non-standard English refers to improper a correct grammatical structures, combined letters and numbers, extended and abbreviated languages, and combination of upper and lower letters which form phrases or sentences.

Similar to the previous native youth from UK, @99goonsquad also put a slang word on his caption sentence. The Slang word “*bruh*” is an acronym of “*brother*”. Also, the word “*bruh*” has several meanings, the first function can be an expression of incredulity and the second function refers to a reaction for silly or stupid things. Since @99goonsquad wanted to entertain his followers, he posted a short video of a magic trick played by two men. The video showed those two excited men took some things from a displayed picture in laptop. @99goonsquad greeted his followers just like greeting to a friend with a slang word “*bruh*”, this word has the same meaning as “*bro*”, “*brah*”, and “*a close friend*”, these Slang words are mostly used by young boys (Urban Dictionary, 2020). Therefore, the caption data is referred to as *Slang style*.

4) Data 15

“Be awesome today”

The caption above represented a young girl's emotion. The picture showed a smiling girl sitting on the ground and posed in a relaxed style. The picture was posted on 29 January 2020 by @agnz.rh, a 20 years old Indonesian youth. She got 757 likes, 265 nice comments from her followers. The fifteenth data consisted of a simple verb phrase started with the verb "Be" and followed by a noun phrase "awesome today". The use of "Be" in the caption referred to Imperative clause which is formed by a verb without a subject. Though @agnz.rh did not put any subject, her caption is acceptable and considered as *Standard English* because the rules of Imperatives are not indicating any kind of subject like he, she, they, and others. "Be" is also included in Imperative verb categories since the structural feature of imperative includes a base form of "verb" with no modals or tense-aspect forms. The caption "**Be awesome today**" is included in imperative sentence as a positive *Wish* or *Request*. Another way, @agnz.rh wanted her followers and herself to have an awesome day at that time.

Then, the caption data contained a slang word "awesome" which means inspiring or admiration. As a slang word, "awesome" is defined as an expression of being excellent or outstanding great, this slang word is popular among young people in United State (Cherry, 2011). For this reason, the caption written by @agnz.rh is classified as Kirszner & Mandell (2003)'s *Slang Style*. In this case, native English speakers were the most

slang word users in speaking or informal writing context. On the contrary, Indonesian youths tended to use ordinary vocabulary.

5) Data 19

“yee haw gurl”

*#semaranghits #semarang #anaksmahits #hits #kekinian
#anaksma #girl #love #instalove #instagram #purwodadihits
#insta #aesthetic #hitskekinian #ootdhijab #ootd #holidays*

The caption text represented a picture of a group of girls. Those girls smiled happily in the picture posted on 26 January 2020 by *@yofaniputrimaharani_*, a 17 years old Indonesian youth. The picture has reached 492 likes, 25 nice comments from her followers. The nineteenth data was a quite short phrase formed from an expression “*yee haw*” and a noun “*gurl*”. The word “*gurl*” stands for “female”, “girl”, and “women”, and it has the same spelling as “*girl*”. Whereby, the caption data “*yee haw gurl*” is classified as *Non-standard English* due to the rule of standard English which must contain a correct grammatical structure or the correct way of speaking or writing regarding the standards set by several authorities (Nordquist, 2018). Furthermore, the language style of the data is included in *Slang style* category since *@yofaniputrimaharani_* put an imagery expression “*yee haw*” referring to an expression of being excited, cheerful, delighted and other enthusiastic feelings. On the contrary, formal style does not include contractions, slang, imagery or humor (Kirszner & Mandel, 2003). In particular, Indonesian youths were the same as native youths who

prefer to say common words than an expression or an imagery phrase on Instagram captions.

d. Colloquial style

Colloquial style is considered more conversational than formal style and it usually occurs in informal conversation. Based on the research findings, there were 6 out of 20 captions data identified as *Colloquial style*. Those captions were written by @izzy.griffithsx and @theslinkyaya, and 2 Indonesian youths: @trisnawanagung, and @marcellael_.

1) Data 5

“Tb to summer”.

The caption text above represented an expression of a young girl’s thought. The picture showed a girl who played her hair while taking the mirror photo. The picture was taken in the girl’s bedroom and posted on 15 February 2020 by @izzy.griffithsx, a 16 a years old native speaker from United Kingdom. She got 149 likes and 2 comments from her friends. The fifth caption only consisted of noun phrase started with an abbreviation word “tb” which belonged to *non-standard English*. As Stephen (2015) stated, non-standard English involves inappropriate grammatical structures, combined letters and numbers, extended or abbreviated languages, and a variety of upper and lower case letters to form phrases or sentences. Additionally, the data is included in *Colloquial style*, as it contained a

shortened form “Tb” which stands for *throwback*, @izzy.griffithsx wanted to tell her followers about her past event in a sweet place portrayed in the photo, or her mirror photo might be taken from a long time ago, thus she used “Tb” to express her feeling at that time. The word “Tb” is popular among young people and it becomes a new trend to use this word style on social media like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram nowadays. Different from the previous data which composed a clause or a sentence, a caption written by @izzy.griffithsx who is a native speaker from United Kingdom is quite short. @izzy.griffithsx only wrote a noun phrase containing a shortened word “tb” which is a non-standard vocabulary of “throwback”.

2) Data 9

“THE BIG 17!

Thank you to everyone who made my birthday so special. Really blessed to know that there are so many people around me to share aroha with especially on a day like this.

To all my friends thank you for getting me to where I am now and helping me become this crazy ball of energy that I am.

To my dance family and every person that has helped me in my performance and fitness journey, thank you I have learnt so much from you all

To my brothers Ali and Akram, thank you for constantly being so annoying and just really stupid at times (hahaha jk) you have taught me resilience and to roll with things and love people even when they are annoying.

And finally a massive one to MUM. Mumma you have raised me many years on your own. It makes me happy wherever people say I am just like you. My one thing I treasure the most is that you love me. Thanks for making me who iam @superseebz

***I LOVE YOU MORE THAN ANY WORDS CAN DESCRIBE!
THANK YOU ALL X***

The caption text related to a picture of a young girl holding a pillow on her head. The girl looked so happy as she posed with a bright smile in the picture. The photo was taken on 15 March 2020 by @theslinkyaya, a 17 years old native speaker from New Zealand. The picture got 219 likes and 45 comments of birthday wishes from her friends. The caption above consisted of a long paragraph including several complex sentences and compound-complex sentences. In the first sentence of paragraph one “*Thank you to everyone who made my birthday so special*” is considered as a grammatical complex sentence, since it contained relative pronoun “*who*” modifying the noun “*everyone*” as well as explained in a Grammar book, the relative pronoun “*who*” is used to refer human only (Azar, 2003). While, the second sentence of paragraph one “*Really blessed to know that there are so many people around me to share aroha with especially on a day like this*” is considered as ungrammatical complex sentence since there are no subject “*I*” and auxiliary “*am*” before the verb phrase on the first clause “*Really blessed to know*”.

Then, the second paragraph of the caption data “*To all my friends thank you for getting me to where I am now and helping me become this crazy ball of energy that I am*” is categorized as a grammatical compound-complex sentence which consisted of two sentences joined conjunction “*and*” between them: “*To all my friends thank you for getting*

me to where I am now” and “helping me become this crazy ball of energy that I am” .

Next, the third paragraph of the caption data *“To my dance family and every person that has helped me in my performance and fitness journey, thank you I have learnt so much from you all”* is classified as a complex sentence which has a dependent clause and an independent clause. The first clause was a dependent clause containing two noun phrases *“my dance family”* and *“my performance and fitness journey”*, and a relative clause *“that has helped me in my performance and fitness journey”*. The relative pronoun *“that”* referred to the noun phrase *“person”*. *“That pronoun”* usually relates to people, things, and animals (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Then, the second clause of the third paragraph *“thank you I have learnt so much from you all”* was the main idea or independent clause. Hence, the third paragraph of the caption data is estimated as a correct grammatical structure.

Moreover, the third paragraph of the caption *“To my brothers Ali and Akram, thank you for constantly being so annoying and just really stupid at times (hahaha jk) you have taught me resilience and to roll with things and love people even when they are annoying”* is considered as a correct grammatical compound-complex sentence since there were two independent clauses and it joined coordinating conjunction *“and”*, and followed by a dependent clause. The first independent clause is *“To my brothers Ali and Akram, thank you for constantly being so annoying and*

just really stupid at times (hahaha jk). The second independent clause is “*you have taught me resilience and to roll with things and love people*”. While, the dependent clause is “*even when they are annoying*”. Also, this paragraph contained an abbreviation on the underlined word “*(hahaha jk)*”, this abbreviation belongs to the characteristic of Kirszner & Mandel, (2003)’s *Informal style*.

Then, the last paragraph of the caption is a grammatical compound-complex sentence which consisted of two or more independent clauses joined conjunction and a dependent clause. The first independent clause is “*Mumma you have raised me many years on your own*”. The first sentence of the caption contained some peculiar vocabulary like “*MUM*” and “*Mumma*”. According to Collins Dictionary, “*Mumma*” is a slang word of “*mama*” which has the same meaning as “*mother*”, “*mum*” or “*mom*”. Though, the word “*mom*” is usually found in American English, otherwise, the word “*mum*” is used by British English.

Moreover, the second independent clause of the last paragraph is “*It makes me happy*” followed by a dependent clause “*wherever people say*” and an independent clause “*I am just like you*”. The caption data is also composed of grammatical content clause as illustrated in the following underlined word: “*My one thing I treasure the most is (that) you love me*” This content clause functioned as an internal complement of verb “*is*”. In addition, there was an adjective clause on the underlined sentence of the

caption “Thanks for making me who I am @superseebz”. The relative clause “*who*” is used to describe a human being as a subject or object.

In conclusion, the caption data contained several grammatical sentences and ungrammatical sentences showed on the first clause of the second paragraph. Therefore, the caption written by @theslinkyaya is considered as *Non-standard English*. Then, the caption contained an abbreviation on the underlined word “(hahaha jk)”, “*jk*” is the abbreviation form of “joke”, this abbreviation refers to characteristic of Kirszner & Mandel, (2003)’s *Colloquial style*. Not only abbreviation, but the caption above also contained some non-standard vocabulary like “*MUM*” and “*Mumma*”. Kirszner & Mandell (2003) claimed that the primary characteristics of colloquial style involve constructions and shortened forms of words.

Drawing to the fact that Instagram users rarely wrote a long paragraph on their caption. Most of them wrote a phrase, clause, or a simple sentence. Whereas, @theslinkyaya who is a native youth from New Zealand wrote a long paragraph on her Instagram caption. There were some reasons why @theslinkyaya wrote some long paragraphs. First, the caption was written on her birthday. Second, she was so grateful for having her beloved family and friends on her 17th day. Thus, she expressed and shared her happiness in a long paragraph to her followers. @theslinkyaya wrote the caption and posted it along with the picture when she celebrated her birthday. She looked so happy as she posed with a bright smile in the

picture. Therefore, @theslinkyaya used **Colloquial style** within her Instagram captions to tell her happiness to her friends in casual language. Besides, Colloquial style is used by people who have a close relationship and it is commonly used in everyday conversation.

3) Data 17

“someday you’ll miss a bastard like me that you don’t find to anyone”

The caption above represented the writer’s feeling since the sentence did not relate to the picture that showed a group of martial art. They looked like giving a greeting in the picture. The seventeenth data was posted on 30 January 2020 by @trishawanagung, a 22 years old Indonesian. The picture got 54 likes and there was no comment. The seventeenth caption data is a complex sentence which consisted of one main clause or independent clause *“someday you’ll miss a bastard like me”* and a subordinate or dependent clause *“that you don’t find to anyone”*. The subordinating conjunction *“that”* functions as a complement of the noun *“a bastard”*, thus *“that you don’t find to anyone”* is called as a dependent clause which cannot stand alone as a sentence (Azar, 2003). The caption sentence is categorized as **Standard English** because it follows a correct grammatical structure of complex sentence. According to Huddleston & Pullum (2005), **Standard English** is a terminology of correct English since it deals with

grammatical rules which are considered as more constant than its pronunciation.

Moreover, the sentence “*someday you’ll miss a bastard like me that you don’t find to anyone*” is classified in *Colloquial style*. Due to the theory of language style claimed by Kirszner & Mandell (2003), *Colloquial style* involves construction forms and shortened forms of words. For instance, the modal auxiliary “*will*” is shortened into “*..’ll*” as illustrated in the caption data “*you’ll miss a bastard like me that you don’t find to anyone*”. @trisanawanagung is similar to most native English speakers that tended to shorten a modal auxiliary than a complete form when communicating to others. @trisanawanagung expressed his thought to his followers in *Colloquial style* as this type of language style is more casual than formal style.

4) Data 18

“The day I was born again”

The eighteenth caption above represented a picture of a young girl posed on the beach. The girl seemed to enjoy and looked so cheerful. The caption was written and posted along with the picture on 16 January 2020 by @marsellael_, an 18 years old Indonesian. The picture got 184 likes and 11 friendly comments from her followers. The caption data is a quite short phrase which formed of a noun phrase “*the day*” and a complement “*I was born again*”. The caption contained a relative element “*when*” as illustrated

as follows: “*when I was born again*”. This relativized element is linked to the head noun “*The day*” which the WH relative “*when*” functions as Adjunct of time on the caption above (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Further, the caption is considered as *standard English* which contained a correct grammatical structure of a Noun phrase.

As Nordquist (2018) explained that *grammaticality* points out to a group of words like noun phrase or sentence structure corresponding to the “proper” way of speaking or writing based on the standards set by several authorities. Besides, the data is included in *Colloquial style* as @marsellael_ omitted “*When relatives*” which functioned as an adjunct of time “*the day*” on the caption data. @marsellael_ made omission of relative pronoun “*when*” which often found in native youths' captions. According to McCrimmon (1963), *colloquial style* emphasizes certain criteria such as improper structure like clipped words and omission of relative pronouns (who, when, whose, whom, where, which, and that). This style also exists in everyday conversation, therefore, @marsellael_ used Colloquial style to inform her friends that that day was reminiscent of her birthday. However, the caption written by @marsellael_ belongs to **Standard English** since it is composed of a correct grammatical structure of noun phrase.

e. **Informal & Colloquial style**

The use of two different language styles is rarely found on a caption. Since native and Indonesian youths tended to write a simple phrase or sentence, they

used one type of language style on their captions. There were two accounts that used two different language styles on their captions including @jalt.23 and @nuahsahviria.

1) Data 3

“We told Jake he couldn’t be in the pic”

The caption text represented a picture of a young man and an old man holding pizza. Those men looked so happy and enjoyed the winter vibe as they smiled in the picture. The photo was taken on the snowy park and it was posted on 2 January 2020 by @jalt_23, a 20 years old native speaker from Oregon, United State. The picture got 190 likes and 1 comment from his friend. The third caption data above is considered as *Standard English* which contained a correct grammatical structure of a complex sentence including an independent clause “*We told Jake*” and one dependent clause “*(that) he couldn’t be in the picture*”. Dependent clause or subordinate clause cannot stand alone as a sentence, it usually functions as the content clause of a sentence (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Whereas, the data is included in *Colloquial style* as @jalt_23 omitted “*that relatives*” which positioned as an internal complement of verb “*told*” in the caption data as follows: “*We told Jake (that) he couldn’t be in the picture*”. According to McCrimmon (1963), *colloquial style* emphasizes certain criteria such as improper structure like clipped words and omission of relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, where, which, and that). Additionally, @jalt_23

abbreviated some words such as “*could not*” and “*picture*” into “*couldn't*” and “*pic*”. These abbreviation forms belong to one of the characteristics of **Informal style** proposed by Kirznel and Mandel's (2003) language styles.

In sum, @jalt_23 who is a native speaker from US is different from other native youths who mostly used one type of language style on their captions. @jalt_23 used two types of language styles including **Colloquial** and **Informal style**. @jalt_23 made omission of relative pronoun “that” which is included in Colloquial category. Colloquial style is commonly found in everyday conversation, hereby, @jalt_23 used Colloquial style to inform his friend Jake that he could not join the agenda and took a photo with an old mad on the snowy park as showed in the picture. Then, @jalt_23 also put abbreviation form of “could not” and “pic” which classified as Informal style. However, the caption written by @jalt_23 belongs to **Standard English** since it consisted a correct grammatical structure.

2) Data 16

“Bigfams, my support system.”

The sentence above represented a picture of a big family posed on the mountain area. They looked so cheerful and enjoyed with the natural view of Bromo mount. The picture was posted on 12 February 2020 by @nuachsahviria, a 22 years old Indonesian. The picture reached 74 likes and there was 1 comment only. The sixteenth data contained two noun

phrases: “*Bigfams*” and “*my support system*”. The first phrase “*Bigfams*” is included in *Colloquial Style* depending on Kirszner & Mandell’s theory of language style (2003). *Colloquial style* involves construction forms and shortened forms of words such as the noun phrase in the caption data “*Bigfams*” which stands for “*Big Families*”. The major characteristics of colloquial style are acceptable in some situations like informal event and everyday conversation. @nuahsahviria used *Colloquial style* as she wanted to express her gratitude to her family in casual language.

Moreover, *Colloquial style* can be a shortened form from the old word or a new vocabulary created by certain groups in order to mark their social identities. *Colloquial style* also involves clipped words and deletion of relative pronouns. Although the caption data showed a suffix on the word “*fams*”, the noun phrase “*Bigfams*” is still acceptable since “*Family*” is categorized as countable noun. The caption data not only belongs to *Colloquial Style*, but it is also included in *Informal style* which contains certain abbreviations and deletions on a word or phrase.

Furthermore, the second phrase of the caption “*my support system*” is classified as ungrammatical noun phrase because the word “*support*” should be in a present participle or gerund form “*supporting*” to do the work of an adjective which modifies the noun “*system*”. As the result, the sixteenth data “*Bigfams, my support system.*” written by @nuachsahviria is considered as *Non-standard English* for some reasons. First, @nuachsahviria included two types of language style in her caption which

are rarely found in most native youths' captions. Second, the caption structure is not accordance with grammar rules.

B. Discussions

This section elucidates the discussion on the findings that had been discovered. The types of language styles are based on the theoretical framework proposed by Kirsznner & Mandell (2003) who classified language styles into four levels involving **formal, informal, slang, and colloquial style**. Also, the classification of standard and non-standard English concerning grammatical aspects is based on English Grammar book written by Huddleston & Pullum (2005) and other supporting references. This present research revealed that there were twenty data out of fifty Instagram captions that classified into different parts of language styles and standard and non-standard English. As showed in the findings, both native and Indonesian youths used standard and non-standard English. Also, they used various types of language styles on their captions. The total captions identified as standard English were 11 data including 5 data from native category and 6 data from the Indonesian category. Meanwhile, the total captions identified as non-standard English were 9 data including 5 data from native category and 4 data from the Indonesian category.

Furthermore, *most of them* used informal style on their captions since the finding demonstrates 9 out of 20 research data from native and Indonesian youths category used Informal style on their captions. Due to the characteristic of Informal style is more spontaneous than formal style and it is usually found in

ordinary conversation, hereby, majority research subjects shared their thoughts and emotions using Informal style. In this case, their followers could understand what is being said by the captioners. There were 2 native speakers used Non-standard English and Informal style on their Instagram captions: (1) @_yungasher, a 17 years old from Australia. His caption is considered as an ungrammatical sentence as there are no auxiliary “is” and auxiliary “were” and he uses *Informal style* on his caption. This is in accordance with the theory of language style proposed by Kirznel & Mandel (2003) that Informal style contains of deletion of the subject or the auxiliary. (2) @norajhayden, a 20 years old from Australia. Her caption contained an extended word and a wordplay, then it is also included in *Informal style*. @norajhayden expressed her good feeling in casual ways, hereby she put a word play “goood” and a contraction form of “Life is”. Based on the Kirszner & Mandell’s theory of language styles (2003), the usage of abbreviation and extended word refer to *Informal style category*.

Then, there were 3 Indonesian youths used Non-standard English and Informal style on their Instagram captions: (1) @sanjaya.kikiiii, a 20 years old Indonesian. His caption is considered as ungrammatical passive voice and it is categorized in Informal style since there is an abbreviation or an initial “PBL” and an informal word that most native speakers used such as “exams”. Thereby, the caption written by @sanjaya.kikiiii is categorized as *Informal style* due to the classification of Informal style involves certain contractions, abbreviations and deletions, negation and agreement rules (Kirszner & Mandell, 2003). Just like communicating in ordinary conversation, @sanjaya.kikiiii shared his emotion

after finishing an exam with his followers using *Informal style* as the characteristic of Informal style is more spontaneous than formal style. (2) @nuachsahviria, a 22 years old Indonesian. Her caption is considered *non-standard English* because it is not in accordance with grammar rules. @nuachsahviria put a noun phrase “*Bigfams*” which belongs to *Informal style*. This is in line with Kirszner & Mandell’s Informal style (2003) which involves certain abbreviations and deletions on a word or phrase.

(3) @riendarm, a 23 years old Indonesian. Her caption is composed an ungrammatical clause, a contraction form and there is no subject to make a complete sentence. Also, her caption belongs to *Informal style* based on Kirszner & Mandell’s theory of language styles (2003) because the caption contained of a contraction form of “*let us*” on the first clause “*Let’s hidden ur face meanwhile*”. According to Kirszner & Mandell (2003), *Informal style* involves several criteria such as negation and agreement, contractions, certain abbreviations, and deletions. Also, @riendarm used Informal style on her caption because the language of Informal style is familiar to her followers. Then, she wrote the same form of Informal style that most native youths used on Instagram captions, she put an acronym word “*ur*” which stands for “*your*”, “*you’re*”, and “*upright*”.

While, those who used Standard English and Informal style on Instagram captions were 2 native speakers and 2 Indonesian youths: (1) @jalt_23, 20 years old from Oregon, United State. He used *standard English* of a complex sentence. @jalt_23 used an abbreviation forms of modal “*could not*” to “*couldn’t*” on his caption which refers to the characteristics of Informal style. According to Kirznel

and Mandel's theory of language styles (2003), Informal style includes abbreviation, deletion, contraction, and it occurs in ordinary conversation. (2) @philipminuto, a 24 years old from Australia. His caption is relatively short and it contains a correct grammatical simple sentence referring to *standard English*, however, his caption is classified as *Informal style* category because @phillipminuto used an imagery expression "*a rotisserie chicken*". On the contrary, formal style does not include contractions, slang, imagery or humor (Kirsznner & Mandel, 2003). @phillipminuto conveyed his followers that the condition of that day was extremely hot using an expression "*a rotisserie chicken*".

(3) @andililifiana, a 23 years old Indonesian. Her caption is composed of a correct grammatical positive statement of present progressive, however, it contained *Informal style*. The caption "*Here I am smiling.. Thinking about my future will be..*" showed a deletion of the "subject" on the second clause. The subject removal is included in *informal styles* as well as contraction and abbreviation (Kirsznner & Mandell, 2003). @andililifiana omitted the "subject" on the second clause because the subject of the second clause is the same as the subject in the first clause. According to Azar (2002), a sentence may have different verbs and has the same subject, then, the speaker/writer can leave out the subject but not the verb. Therefore, the caption is considered as *standard English*. In this case, @andililifiana has a similarity with native youths who omitted a subject and relative pronoun.

(4) @fentynikenn_, a 16 years old Indonesian. Her caption “*Have fun with cloudy clouds*” contained an acceptable imperative clause, however, it is included in *Informal style* since there is a wishing word “*Have fun*” which represented a spontaneous and casual style rather than “wish” followed by “to infinitive”. Therefore, the caption above is included in *Informal style* as stated by Kirszner & Mandell (2003), Informal style is usually found in ordinary or everyday conversation than other styles. @fentynikenn_ is one of Indonesian youths who typically wrote a short and simple imperative clause, while native English speakers were more creative, they wrote at least three imperative clauses on their Instagram captions.

Then, the second type found on native and Indonesian youths' captions is Formal style. However, it is the least used language style on youths' captions. This language usage usually follows an accepted format. Hence, it refers to Standard English which deals with grammatical rules. Formal style is rarely found on Instagram caption because it is not casual as other styles which are more suitable for interacting with friends on social media. There were 2 out of 20 research data use Formal style on Instagram captions. Those are shown in @deby.ifevayona's caption and @hannahkoughan's. @deby.ifevayona.9 is a 21 years old Indonesian. Her caption consisted of some grammatical imperative clauses and it is included in *Formal style*. This is in line with Kirznel & Mandell's Formal style (2003) which deals with accepted rules as grammar structure. In addition, Formal style demonstrates a certain mood that @deby.ifevayona.9 wanted to share on her caption. The caption influenced her followers as well as it gave a positive vibe to

the readers' moods. In the following example, @deby.ifevayona.9 wrote "*Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes*" which are noticeably as pleasant words used to spread positive energy. Then, @hannahkoughan, a 24 years old from New Zealand. She uses *standard English* of Imperatives which fulfilled with the structural feature of Imperative types as well as explained in English Grammar Books and her caption belongs to *Formal style*. @hannahkoughan wanted to share her motivations and her caption might influence her followers to have a joyful mood. For instance, "*Continue to be grateful. Be aware of your privilege. Help others. Be present*", this last sentence of her caption is full of beautiful words which used to spread love.

The third type of language style is Slang style. Due to the findings of the present study showed that there were 5 data classified as *Slang style*. Those who used Slang style on their captions were 3 native speakers @travgoeswest, @nathjoy, @99goonsquad, and 2 Indonesian youths including @agnz.rh and @yofaniputrimaharani_. Drawing on the fact that young people especially native English speakers were likely to use Slang words either on social media or daily conversation. They often use Slang word to express something extraordinary as elaborated in the following data, (1) @travgoeswest, a 22 years old native speaker from Chicago, United State. His caption consisted of a grammatical simple sentence and it contained *Slang style*. He used a Slang word "*Lit*" on his caption since he wanted to share his happiness and describe something exciting to his followers when he was on the beach. Once, the word "*lit*" used to be a slang word for "drunk" (Webster Dictionary, 2020). The caption "*The only thing getting lit*

this weekend are my fall scented candles” is in line with Kirznel & Mendell’s Slang style (2003) as this type of language style involves certain words written in Slang Dictionary. Different from other native youths, @travgoeswest only put one slang word on his caption, yet his caption still belongs to *standard English* because it contained a correct grammatical structure.

Then, the second native speaker is @nath_joy, a 22 years old from United Kingdom. His caption consisted of a grammatical noun phrase as *standard English* and it is included in *Slang style* since it contained some Slang words. Due to Oxford Dictionary (2020), slang is labeled as a highly colloquial type and it is not suitable for formal situations like speech or writing since slang styles often contain non-standard forms, impolite words and meanings. Slang styles are popular among young generations (Kirsner & Mandel, 2003). Compared to non-native, native English speakers were likely to use Slang words on social media. As an example, @nath_joy wrote two slang words on his caption including “*Fuckin*” and “*geeza*”. The slang word “*Fuckin*” refers to an expression or reaction of something bad or good. In this case, @nath_joy wanted to express his exciting weekend with a man beside him in the picture. As stated by Ruthampon (2016), the meaning of “*geeza*” can be friendly or insulting based on the context. For this reason, @nath_joy wrote the word “*geeza*” to refer a friend standing beside him as the word “*geeza*” also stands for “*friend*” or “*mate*” in UK.

The third native speaker is @99goonsquad, a 21 years old from United State. The first sentence of his caption contained an abbreviated word, thus it refers to non-standard English. Similar to the previous native youth from UK

@99goonsquad also put a slang word “*bruh*” on his caption sentence because he wanted to express his funny reaction towards the video he posted. Thus, @99goonsquad added “bruh” which refers to an expression of incredulity and it can be a reaction for silly or stupid things. Also, @99goonsquad wanted to greet his followers just like greeting to a friend since this word has the same meaning as “*bro*”, “*brah*”, and “*a close friend*” these Slang words are mostly used by young boys (Urban Dictionary, 2020). As the result, the caption written by @99goonsquad is in line with Kirsiznel & Mandels’ theory of Slang style which includes certain words described in Slang dictionary. According to Kirszner & Mandel (2003), young communities from English speaking countries are the major users of Slang styles, they usually use slang words to communicate with others on social media or public places.

Additionally, there were 2 Indonesian youths used slang style on their captions including @agnz.rh and @yofaniputrimaharani_. @agnez.rh, a 20 years old Indonesian. Her caption data consisted of a well-formed imperative clause and Slang style. @agnz.rh wrote “*be awesome today*” to express her feeling and she wanted her followers and herself to have an awesome day at that time. The word “*awesome*” is included in slang word which means something excellent or outstanding great, this slang word is popular among young people in United State (Cherry, 2011). The caption is in accordance with Kirsiznel & Mandels’ theory of Slang style which includes certain words described in Slang dictionary. While, @yofaniputrimaharani_, a 17 years old Indonesian. Her caption data is formed of expression and a noun only, yet it did not fulfill grammaticality points and the

caption contained Slang style since she put an imagery expression “*yee haw*”. On the contrary, formal style does not include contractions, slang, imagery, or humor (Kirsznner & Mandel, 2003). In particular, Indonesian youths were same as native youths who preferred to say common words than an expression or an imagery phrase on Instagram caption. The phrase “*yee haw*” refers to an expression of being excited, cheerful, delighted. Thus, @yofaniputrimaharani_ used this expression to show her enthusiastic feelings with her best friends to her Instagram followers.

Furthermore, the fourth type of language style is Colloquial style. Colloquial style is considered more conversational than formal style and it usually occurs in informal conversation. Based on the research findings, there were 6 out of 20 captions data identified as *Colloquial style*. Those captions are written by 3 native speakers including @jalt_23, @izzy.griffithsx and @theslinkyaya, and 3 Indonesian youths: @nuachsahviria, @trisanawanagung, and @marcellael_. (1) @jalt_23, 20 years old from Oregon, United State. He used *standard English* of a complex sentence. His caption is included in *Colloquial style* as @jalt_23 omitted “*that relatives*” which positioned as an internal complement of verb “*told*” in the caption data as follows: “*We told Jake (that) he couldn’t be in the picture*”. As stated by McCrimmon (1963), *colloquial style* emphasizes certain criteria such as improper structure like clipped words and omission of relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, where, which, and that). Additionally, Colloquial style is often found in everyday conversation, hence, @jalt_23 used Colloquial style to inform

his friend Jake that he could not join the agenda and took a photo with an old mad on the snowy park as showed in the picture.

(2) @izzy.giffth, a 16 years old from United Kingdom, her caption is not written in a correct grammatical structure since there were no subject and auxiliary verb. @izzy.griffithsx only wrote a noun phrase with a shortened word “tb” which is a non-standard vocabulary of “throwback” at the beginning of the caption. This shortened word is in line with the characteristic of Colloquial style introduced by Kirszner & Mandell (2003). Colloquial style includes constructions, shortened forms of words, clipped words, and omission of relative pronouns (Kirszner & Mandell, 2003). @izzy.griffithsx used Colloquial style in her caption as she wanted to tell her followers about her past event in a sweet place portrayed in the photo, or her photo may be taken from a long time ago, thus she put “Tb” to express her feeling at that time. (3) @theslinkyaya, a 17 years old from New Zealand. Her caption consisted of several grammatical sentences and ungrammatical sentences, yet it is still considered as *Non-standard English* and it includes *Colloquial style*. Her caption contained an abbreviation on the underlined word “(hahaha jk)”, “jk” is the abbreviation form of “joke”, this abbreviation refers to characteristic of Kirszner & Mandel, (2003)’s *Colloquial style*. Not only abbreviation, the caption above also contained some non-standard vocabulary like “MUM” and “Mumma”. Kirszner & Mandell (2003) claimed that the primary characteristics of colloquial style involves constructions and shortened forms of words.

Additionally, @nuachsahviria used Colloquial style on her caption because she wanted to convey her gratitude to her family in casual language. The first phrase “*Bigfams*” is included in *Colloquial Style* depending on Kirszner & Mandell’s theory of language style (2003). *Colloquial style* involves construction forms and shortened forms of words such as the noun phrase in the caption data “*Bigfams*” which stands for “*Big Families*”. The major characteristic of colloquial style is acceptable in some situations like informal events and daily conversation. @nuachsahviria used *Colloquial style* as she wanted to express her gratitude to her family in casual language. This is in line with Kirszner & Mandell’s language style (2003) that *Colloquial style* can be a shortened form from the old word or a new vocabulary created by certain groups in order to mark their social identities

Also, the second Indonesian who used Colloquial style is @trisnawanagung. His caption “*someday you’ll miss a bastard like me that you don’t find to anyone*” is categorized as *Standard English* as it follows a correct grammatical structure of a complex sentence. Moreover, the caption contained a shortened form of modal auxiliary “*will*” as illustrated in the underlined word “*you’ll miss a bastard..*”. For this reason, the caption written by @trisnawanagung is in line with Kirszner & Mandell’s *Colloquial style* (2003). *Colloquial style* involves construction forms and shortened forms of words. @trisnawanagung expressed his thought to his ex-girlfriend in *Colloquial style* as this type of language style is more casual than formal style.

Then, the last Indonesian who included *Colloquial style* in the Instagram caption is @marcellael_. Her caption is composed by a correct grammatical

structure of a Noun phrase and the data is included in *Colloquial style* as @marsellael_ omitted “*When relatives*” which functioned as an adjunct of time “*the day*” on the caption data. @marsellael_ made omission of the relative pronoun “when” which often found in native youths' captions. This is in line with McCrimmon’s language style (1963) that *colloquial style* emphasizes certain criteria such as improper structure like clipped words and omission of relative pronouns (who, when, whose, whom, where, which, and that). @marsellael_ used daily language to inform her friends that that day was reminiscent of her birthday, thus she used Colloquial style on her caption.

Moreover, the present study also investigated the differences and similarities of the style of English utterances produced by Indonesian and native youths who are from United State, United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. The first difference points out the tendency of using standard English on Instagram caption. Native speakers did not have tendency in using Standard English or Non-Standard English on their captions. Due to the research findings, there were 5 out of 10 native speakers in this research used Standard English and the others 5 also used Non-Standard English. Whereas, Indonesian youths tended to write Standard English to express their thoughts on Instagram captions, however, their captions are much simpler than natives’ captions. In such cases, Indonesian youths tended to write simple phrase on their, however, their captions are still categorized as standard English since it follows the grammar rules. As stated by Nordquist (2018), *grammaticality* points out to a word of group like noun phrase or sentence structure corresponding to the correct way of speaking or writing based on the

standards set by several authorities. For example, a caption written by @marsellael_. Her caption is a quite short phrase which formed of noun phrase “*the day*” and a complement “*I was born again*”. The caption contained a relative element “*when*” as illustrated as follows: “*when I was born again*”. This relativized element is linked to the head noun “*The day*” which the WH relative “*when*” functioned as Adjunct of time on the caption above (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Further, the caption is considered as *standard English* which contained a correct grammatical structure of a noun phrase.

The second difference is about the sentence construction of a caption. Indonesian youths typically wrote a short and simple imperative clause, while native speakers were more creative, they wrote at least three imperative clauses on their captions. This is shown in several Indonesian accounts. For instance, @deby.ifevayona.9, she wrote three imperative clauses followed by several suggestions: “*Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes*”. The second account is @fentynikenn_, she wrote a short and simple imperative clause as follows “*Have fun with cloudy clouds*”. Similar to the previous account, @agnz.rh, also wrote a simple imperative clause and it consisted of an ordinary vocabulary: “*Be awesome today*”. The fourth account is @nuachsahviria, her caption contained two noun phrases only: “*Bigfams, my support system*”. Then, @marsellael_ wrote a noun phrase without any compliments “*The day I was born again*”. The last Indonesian account is @yofaniputrimaharani_, she wrote an expression and a slang word on her following caption “*yee haw gurl*”.

Different from Indonesian youths who tended to use ordinary vocabulary on Instagram captions, native English speakers were more creative, their captions were relatively long and it often contained slang words or humor. For example, a caption written by @hannahkoughan. Her caption is quite long and she wrote several imperative clauses and sentences as follows: *“Spend less time thinking and more time doing. Don’t let fear rule your life. Try the thing you have always wanted to try. It’s not too late. Stop caring about the outcome. Love your body. Look after your body...”*. In addition, there were some native youths who put slang words on their captions including: (1) @travgoeswest, he used a Slang word *“Lit”* on his caption since he wanted to share his happiness and describe something exciting to his followers when he was on the beach.

(2) @nath_joy, he put two slang words on his caption including *“Fuckin”* and *“geeza”*. The slang word *“Fuckin”* has the same meaning from its root which is *“fuck”*, it generally refers to an expression or reaction of something bad or good context (Urban Dictionary, 2020). In this case, @nath_joy wanted to express his exciting weekend at that time. Also, the second slang word on the caption is *“geeza”*, it is a famous slang word for *“friend”* or *“mate”* in UK, it does not mean a friend only, but *“geeza”* or (geezer) is also a jokey way to call someone. As stated by Ruthampon (2016), the meaning of *“geeza”* can be friendly or insulting based on the context. For this reason, @nath_joy wrote the word *“geeza”* to refer a friend standing beside him. (3) @99goonsquad, he used a slang word *“bruh”* in his caption which means as an expression of incredulity and it refers to a reaction for silly or stupid things. Furthermore, @99goonsquad greeted

his followers just like greeting to a friend with a slang word “*bruh*”, this word has the same meaning as “*bro*”, “*brah*”, and “*a close friend*”, these Slang words are mostly used by young boys (Urban Dictionary, 2020).

Not only slang words, native speakers are categorized as the creative one. They made some unique expressions on their captions. For example, @phillipminuto, he conveyed his followers about an extremely hot condition using an imagery expression “*a rotisserie chicken*”. Also, the noun phrase “*a rotisserie chicken*” refers to an activity of dry heat cooking which took place in an oven. Another word, @phillipminuto felt so sultry in his car, he represented himself as a roasted chicken in an oven. Then, @travgoeswest also used a unique noun phrase “*my fall scented candles*” to represent a view of trees in the autumn season in the third slide of the picture.

Besides, there were several similarities in the style of English utterances produced by Indonesian and native youths. The first similarity is the use of Imperative form. Both native and Indonesian youths wrote standard Imperative clauses and they used common vocabulary to form the captions. Their captions started with the base form of “*verb*” followed by commands and there were no subjects on the sentences. For instance, the first caption was written by @hannahkoughan, “*Spend less time thinking and more time doing. Try the thing you have always wanted to try. It’s not too late. Stop caring about the outcome. Love your body,...*”. The second caption was written by @fentynikenn_ “*Have fun with cloudy clouds*”, it is considered as a *Standard imperative* clause as it began with a base verb “*Have fun*” completed by a NP “*cloudy clouds*”. The third account

which included standard imperative on the caption is @deby.ifevayona.9, she used common vocabulary to form Imperative clauses and she wrote “verb” in the first word of each clauses: “Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes”. These underlined verbs belong to the base form of “watch, hope, and accept”, a finite verb always comes first in the imperative (Pebbles, 2015).

As the result, their captions are considered as *Standard Imperative*, because those Imperatives fulfill the structural feature of Imperative types as well as stated by Downing (2015) which Imperatives clause is not indicating any kind of subject like we, she, they or etc. It simply means there is no obvious subject, the subject is implied and it is always to be talking about “you”. The subject is pragmatically understood to be the addressee, on other word a reflexive pronoun in Imperative includes yourself and yourselves (Downing, 2015) .

Then, the second similarity is the use of Colloquial style. Due to the findings, there were some native and Indonesian youths used the same Colloquial style forms on their captions as this language style type tends to be more conversational than formal style. For instance, @marsellael_ and @jalt_23 , they made omission of relative pronoun on the following captions: “*The day (when) I was born again*” and “*We told Jake (that) he couldn’t be in the pic*”. Then, native and Indonesian youths tended to shorten a modal auxiliary than a complete form when communicating with others. For example, @jalt_23 abbreviated some words such as “*could not*” to “*couldn’t*” and @trisanawanagung used an abbreviation forms of “*will*” to “*..’ll*”.

The third similarity is the use of Informal style. The findings showed that there was an Indonesian who wrote the same form of Informal style used by native youths on Instagram captions. @riendarm wrote an acronym word as @izzygrifft, @yungasher, and @norajhayden did on their captions. The caption “*Let’s hidden ur face meanwhile. Can’t move from this beautiful beach*” is included in *Informal style* based on Kirszner & Mandell’s theory of language styles (2003) because the caption contained a contraction form of “*let us*” on the first clause. According to Kirszner & Mandell (2003), *Informal style* involves several criteria such as negation and agreement, contractions, certain abbreviations and deletions. Also, @riendarm used Informal style on her caption because the languages are familiar to her followers. Then, she wrote the same form of Informal style that mostly used by native youths on Instagram captions, she put an acronym word “*ur*” which stands for “*your*”, “*you’re*”, and “*upright*”. Moreover, @izzygrifft also used a shortened form “*Tb*” which stands for *throwback* on her following caption “*Tb to summer*”. Then, @yungasher wrote a contraction form of “*Here is*” to “*Here’s*” and he also used an acronym form of “*little*” to “*lil*”. Also, @norajhayden used a contraction form of “*Life is*” to “*life’s*” on her caption.

The fourth similarity is the use of Formal style. Formal style was the least used language style on Instagram caption, there were two captions only from native and Indonesian data which belong to Formal style. This formal style is shown in @hannahkoughan’s caption and @deby.ifevayona’s caption. @hannahkoughan wrote several imperative clauses and her caption is included in

Formal style category as it is clearly explained before that the caption consisted imperative rules and labeled as standard imperatives. This is in line with Kirszner & Mandel's theory of Formal style (2003) that involves accepted rules as grammar structure. Besides, this language use measures a common format as always.

Moreover, the last similarity draws on the use of two different language styles. Based on the research findings, the use of two different language styles was the least used on a caption. Since native and Indonesian youths tended to write a simple phrase or sentence, they used one type of language style on their captions. There were two accounts which included two different language styles on their captions. The first account is @jalt.23 who is from United State, his caption contained Colloquial and Informal style. While the second account is from Indonesian, @nuahsahviria also used Colloquial and Informal style on her caption post.

From discussion above, this present research has similar elaborations with the previous studies on how Instagram users use language style on their captions. Sood (2018) revealed that he found four types of language style proposed by Chaika (1982) in 6 women accounts who are native speakers. The findings showed two out of 6 women accounts used Formal style on their Instagram captions, one account used Colloquial style, one account used Intimate style, and the other accounts used Informal style. According to Sood (2018) there were no Frozen and Consultative style in those selected woman accounts since these types of language styles occur in daily conversation.

Additionally, the result of this research seemed to support the theory of language style proposed by Chaika (1982) and the result of this study showed some similarities to the previous studies conducted by Sood (2018). For example, a caption written by Ariana Grande who is a native youth in the following sentence “*woah hi.ain’t every day u get to see sum*”. This caption is considered as Informal style since the sentences are relatively short and the form is not conservative as it has some of slang words. Grande wrote a similar Informal form since her caption contained several abbreviations or contractions and ordinary vocabulary as other native youths’ captions in the present research. Although the previous study showed some similarities to the present study, the previous study only focused on the language style of native women on Instagram captions unless the present study compared the language style of native and Indonesian youths’ captions. Not only language styles, but the present study also considered the grammaticality of the caption data to examine whether the caption data is standard or non-standard English based on Grammar books. As the result, this study can expand and complete the elaborations and expansions of language styles from the previous studies.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter comprehends the research results depending on the findings and discussion explained in the previous chapter. Moreover, the conclusion is presented due to the formulated research questions. Also, the suggestion is presented at the end of this chapter in order to give insight for other researchers who take the same topic.

4.1 Conclusion

Due to the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that English is developing in English speaking countries as native speakers create and use a myriad peculiar vocabulary on their social media which are not written yet in a conventional dictionary. Native youths regenerate some words and they tend to diminish the old version of those words. This research showed that native youths preferred to put slang words that have wider meanings than common words to express their thoughts on social media. Thus, the present research proved that language is not static and English is constantly changing as long as every people including youths may create a new language or diminish it. Different from native speakers, Indonesian youths have not improved their English and followed-up English development in English speaking countries as they tended to use ordinary vocabulary than an expression or slang words which are mostly used by native

speakers. Indonesian youths typically wrote a short and simple imperative clause, while native speakers were more creative, they wrote at least three imperative clauses on their captions.

Then, the language on social media seemed to ignore grammar. Also, the youth languages on Instagram were diverse and most of them did not follow language rules as standard languages. Standard English was not important for Instagram users, they did not pay attention to choose the standard words while writing a caption. This present research revealed that Indonesian youths tended to write simple captions in standard English. Whereas, native youths' captions were relative longer than Indonesians'. The native youths in this research did not have any tendencies as they used both standard and non-standard English forms on their captions. Then, most of natives and Indonesian youths used Informal style on their captions. Some of them wrote the same form of Informal style including the use of contraction and acronym. Whereas, Formal style is the least used language style on Instagram caption, there were two captions that consisted of standard imperatives from native and Indonesian data belong to Formal style. Then, native and Indonesian youths tended to shorten a modal auxiliary than a complete form which refers to Colloquial style. Also, the usage of Slang style is mostly found in natives' captions. They expressed their ideas through various slang words.

The findings showed that there were several differences and similarities of the style of English utterances produced by Indonesian and native youths. The differences are elaborated as follows: (1) Native speakers did not have a tendency in using SE and NS-English on their captions. There were 5 out of 10 native

speakers in this research used SE and the others 5 also used NS. (2) Indonesian youths typically wrote a short and simple imperative clause, while native speakers were more creative, they wrote at least three imperative clauses on their captions. (3) Native English speakers were the most slang word users. (4) Otherwise, Indonesian youths tended to use ordinary vocabulary. (5) Indonesian youths tended to use SE than NS-English. There were 6 data out of 10 Indonesian youths used Standard English.

Meanwhile, the similarities are presented as follows: (1) Both native and Indonesian youths wrote standard Imperative clauses and used common vocabulary to form the caption. (2) Most of them use Informal style on their Instagram captions. There were 5 out of 10 research data from native and Indonesian youths used Informal style on their captions. (3) Native and Indonesian youths tended to shorten a modal auxiliary than a complete form when communicating to others. (4) Some Indonesian wrote the same form of Informal style used by native youths on Instagram captions. (5) Indonesian youths were same as native youths who prefer to say ordinary words than an expression or an imagery phrase on Instagram captions. (6) There was one caption data from native and Indonesian data belongs to Formal style.

Moreover, a caption contains one or two types of language style. However, the use of two different language styles is the least used in a caption. Since native and Indonesian youths tended to write a simple phrase or sentence, they used one type of language style on their captions. Moreover, Informal style is the most used by young people either from Indonesia or English-speaking countries like United

State, United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. On the contrary, Formal style is the least used by young people on their captions. Also, a caption that belongs to Standard English not only consisted of Formal style, Standard English can include Informal, Slang, and Colloquial style as long as it has a correct grammatical structure.

4.2 Suggestion

Since this research puts the focus on the style of English utterances and standard and non-standard English on Native and Indonesian youths' captions, I suggest that for English learners and other researchers who are interested in the same field to concern more on language styles used by non-native youths from Asian countries or other non-English speaking countries in order to acknowledge their English development. Indeed, English language styles have been developing in this globalized era. Also, I suggest for the next researchers to obtain more insight regarding Standard and Non-standard categories and the types of language styles from different experts' perspectives. Therefore, the researcher can fill the gaps and the result of the research later on will be comparable.

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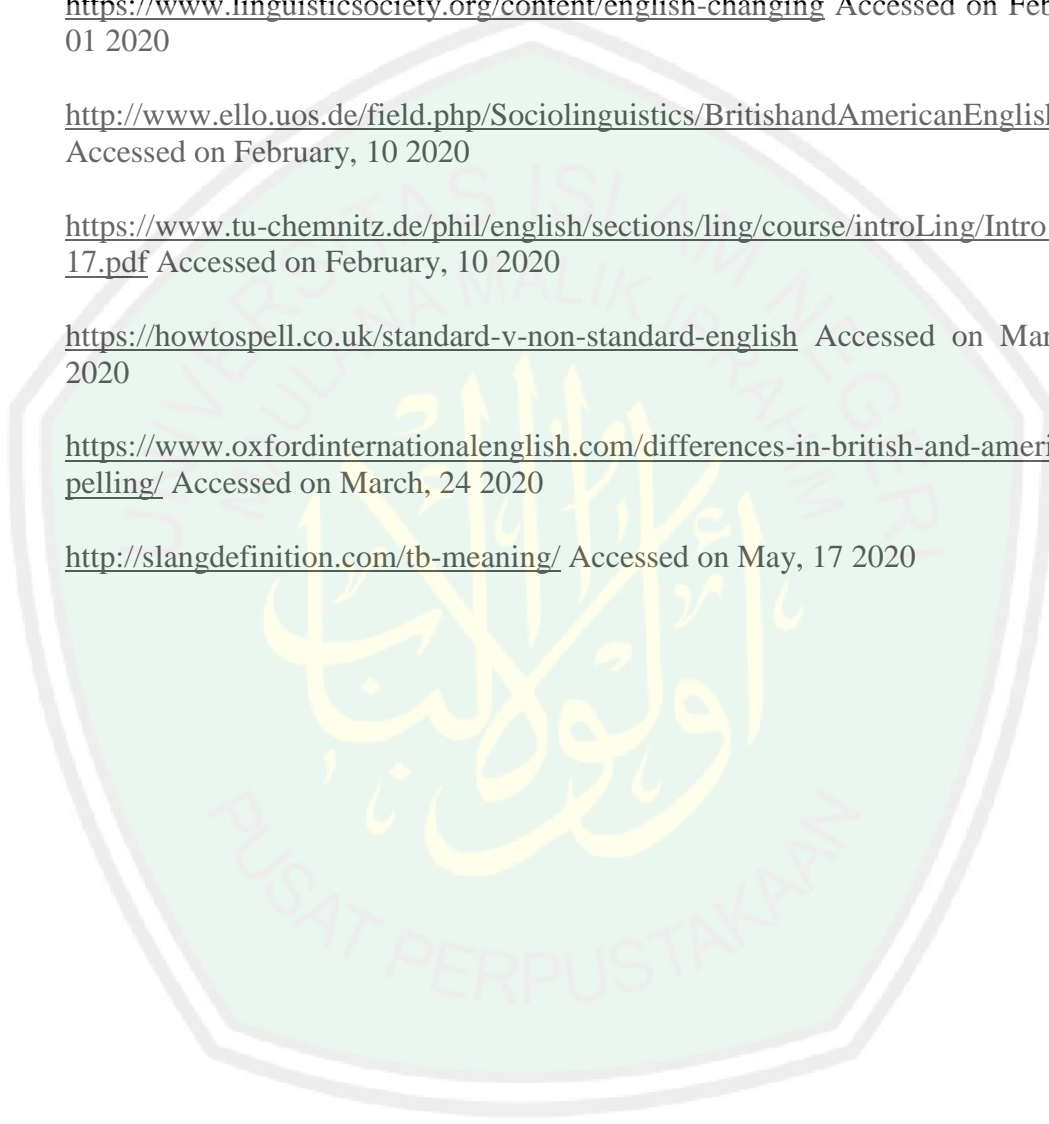
<http://www.ello.uos.de/field.php/Sociolinguistics/BritishandAmericanEnglish>
Accessed on February, 10 2020

<https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/english/sections/ling/course/introLing/Intro171017.pdf> Accessed on February, 10 2020

<https://howtospell.co.uk/standard-v-non-standard-english> Accessed on March, 1 2020

<https://www.oxfordinternationalenglish.com/differences-in-british-and-american-spelling/> Accessed on March, 24 2020



<http://slangdefinition.com/tb-meaning/> Accessed on May, 17 2020









APPENDIX

**APPENDIX 1. SCREENSHOTS OF NATIVE AND INDONESIAN
YOUTHS' INSTAGRAM CAPTIONS**

Datum	Instagram picture & caption	Link	Country
1	 <p>1.306 tayangan _yungasher New stuff coming very soon!! Here's a lil something for you while you wait 🤍👉 Lihat semua 58 komentar nic1907ma 🤗🤗🤗 _yungasher @nic1907ma 🚀👉 17 Februari • Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B8qV-2rhbS/</p>	Australia
2	 <p>463 suka norajhayden Life's goood 28 November 2019 • Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B5aKdirnmum/</p>	Australia


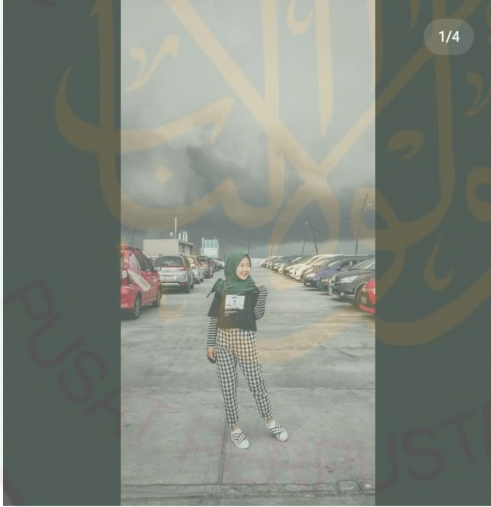
<p>3</p>	 <p>190 suka jalt_23 We told Jake he couldn't be in the pic Lihat 1 komentar</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B6y9tGYh0Pt/</p>	<p>U.S</p>
<p>4</p>	 <p>162 suka travgoeswest The only thing getting lit this weekend are my fall scented candles. Lihat semua 3 komentar 7 November 2019 · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B4kdBZzBK_B7-PbRQxmPtUt2IeHGZ-roZ4RC_4_0/</p>	<p>U.S</p>

<p>5</p>	 <p>149 suka izzy.griffithsx Tb to summer ✨ Lihat semua 2 komentar 15 Februari • Lihat Terjemahan</p>		<p>U.K</p>
<p>6</p>	 <p>469 suka hannahkoughan Spend less time thinking and more time doing. Don't let fear rule your life. Try the things you have always wanted to try. It's not too late. Stop caring about the outcome. Love your body. Look after your body. Prioritize self-care. Maintain your relationships near and far. Call home more. Be compassionate towards others and kind to yourself. Be good to the earth. Keep meditating. Read often. Never stop learning. Stay weird. Explore often. Continue to be grateful. Be aware of your privilege. Help others. Be present. A reminder to myself going into 2020. 📌 @camm_eng Lihat semua 23 komentar jams9918 You are awesome, I needed to read that. Peace and love to you and Phillip, ❤️🌴🌈🌈🌈 hannahkoughan @jams9918 Happy New Year!! 2 Januari • Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B6yfcR6pBqY/</p>	<p>New Zealand</p>


<p>7</p>	 <p>355 suka nath_joy Fuckin top weekend with this geeza @cullen_1969 #skinheads #weekendonthedooze #oi #ska #reggae #skinheadreggae Lihat semua 2 komentar 15 Maret · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B9wH7wQDM-E/</p>	<p>U.K</p>
<p>8</p>	 <p>134 suka phillipminuto So hot I feel like a rotisserie chicken 🍗🌟 Lihat semua 3 komentar 20 Desember 2019 · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B6Si8YUHq2j/</p>	<p>Australia</p>

<p>9</p>	 <p>205 suka theslinkyaya THE BIG 17 ! ❤️</p> <p>Thank you to everyone who made my birthday so special. Really blessed to know that there are so many people around me to share aroha with especially on a day like this 🌟</p> <p>To all my friends thank you for getting me to where I am now and helping me become this crazy ball of energy that I am 🌟</p> <p>To my dance family and every person that has helped me in my performance and fitness journey, thank you I have learnt so much from you all 🌟</p> <p>To my brothers Ali and Akram, thank you for constantly being so annoying and just really stupid at times (hahaha jk) you have taught me resilience and to roll with things and love people even when they are annoying 🌟</p> <p>And finally a massive one to my MUM. Mamma you have raised me many years on your own. It makes me happy whenever people say I am just like you. My one thing I treasure the most is that you love me. Thanks for making me who I am 🌟 @superseebz</p> <p>I LOVE YOU MORE THAN ANY WORDS CAN DESCRIBE ! ❤️</p> <p>THANK YOU ALL X</p> <p>Preset @presetsbytahls Lihat semua 45 komentar 11 Maret · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B9ldm8jBJE-/</p>	<p>New Zealand</p>
<p>10</p>	 <p>13.714 tayangan</p> <p>99goonsquad Guess jovani became a magician bruh how did he do that? #99goonsquad</p> <p>Lihat semua 64 komentar</p> <p>luara 🍀🍀🍀🍀🇺🇸</p> <p>20 Februari · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B8xARsFJTnf/</p>	<p>U.S</p>

<p>11</p>			<p>Indonesia</p>
<p>12</p>			<p>Indonesia</p>

<p>14</p>	 <p>513 suka andlilisofiana Here I am smiling 🌸 Thinking about my future will be.. 😊</p> <p>#exploremamuju #exploremamujutengah #pantaisarudu . #malang #shoxsquad #photography #photographer #malangphotography #exploremalang #lfi #traveler #ootdhijabnusantara #ikeforlikes #inspirasiootdberhijab #likeforlike #influncermalang #influncer #instamalang #lingkarmalang #hijaber #anaksulawesi #makeup #endorsementmakassar #sulawesi #polman #sulbar</p> <p>Lihat semua 164 komentar 6 Februari</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B8N55iQhU2D/</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>
<p>15</p>	 <p>210 suka fentynikenn_ have fun with cloudy clouds ☁️</p> <p>26 Januari · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B7yJV3PhwgD/</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>

<p>15</p>	 <p>757 suka agnz.rh Be awesome today 🌱 ... lainnya Lihat semua 265 komentar calvionitaaa Cantik 🥰🥰 agnz.rh @calvionitaaa maksih kaka 🥰 29 Januari · Lihat Terjemahan</p>		<p>Indonesia</p>
<p>16</p>	 <p>nuachsahviria Bromo Tengger Semeru</p> <p>Disukai oleh rosyadanf dan 73 lainnya nuachsahviria Bigfams, my support system 🌱🍀🌿🌻🌺🌷 Lihat 1 komentar 12 Februari · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B8dOn4LJVi7RYBf-rorSx1SFIcOHkRiuUzI9mc0/</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>

<p>17</p>	 <p>trisnawanagung Pasar Wisata Juanda Surabaya</p> <p>Disukai oleh nisafella.anf dan 53 lainnya</p> <p>trisnawanagung someday you'll miss a bastard like me that you don't find to anyone 🍷</p> <p>30 Januari · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	<p>https://www.instagram.com/p/B76dg77Jrp-ch2cjs</p> <p>Q-BKYLay_w</p> <p>QIKJwldWLFo0</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>
<p>18</p>	 <p>marsellael_ Pantai Indrayanti Jogja</p> <p>184 suka</p> <p>marsellael_ the day I was born again 🙏</p> <p>... lainnya</p> <p>Lihat semua 11 komentar</p> <p>16 Januari · Lihat Terjemahan</p>		<p>Indonesia</p>

19	 <p>492 suka yofaniputrimaharani_ Yee haw gurl 😊</p> <p>#semaranghits #semarang #anaksmahits #hits #kekinian #anaksmas #girl #love #instalove #instagram #purwodadihits #insta #aesthetic #hitskekinian #ootdhijab #ootd #holidays Lihat semua 25 komentar 26 Januari</p>	https://www.instagram.com/p/B7xhbIDFimp/	Indonesia
20	 <p>131 suka riendarm Let's hidden ur face meanwhile 😊 Can't move from this beautiful beach ♡</p> <p>#fujifilm #lagunabeach #beautiful #bengkulu #indonesia #traveler #travelphotography #travel #traveling Lihat semua 8 komentar amoyromeyo Ap cerito dx???? riendarm @romeyokieyha baik bang alhamdulillah. Abang apo cerito? Dmno kini? 5 November 2019 · Lihat Terjemahan</p>	https://www.instagram.com/p/B4fDgv1gGT3C_uhCA2b3qQbBmCyX6Int0rTS0o/	Indonesia

NOTE: There are several pictures without links since those picture had been deleted by the users.

APPENDIX 2. THE TYPES OF LANGUAGE STYLES AND STANDARD & NON-STANDARD ENGLISH OF NATIVE AND INDONESIAN YOUTHS' INSTAGRAM CAPTIONS

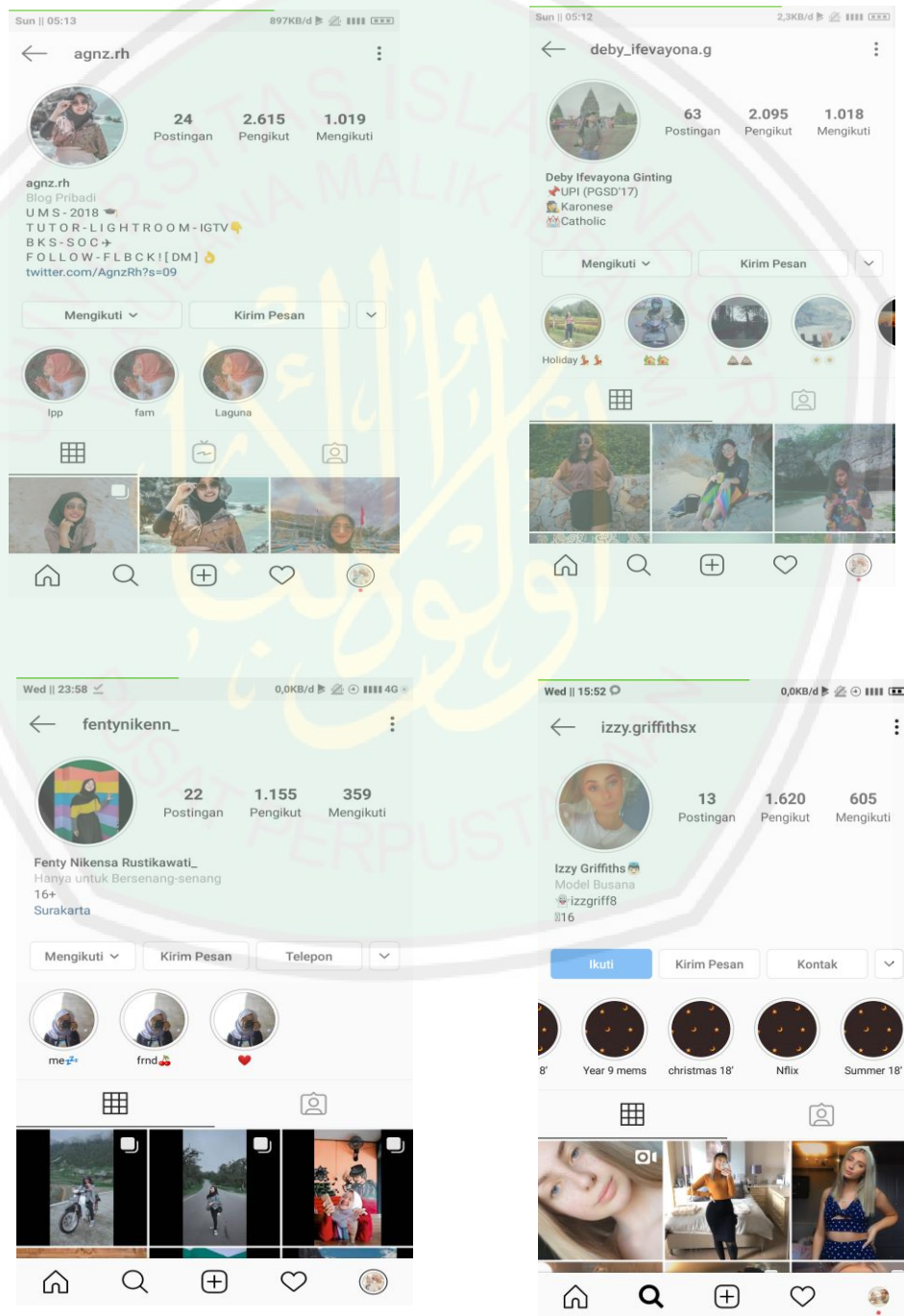
Data	Caption	Category		Language Remark	Language Styles			
		Standard	N.S		Formal	Informal	Slang	Colloquial
1.	<i>New stuff coming very soon!!! Here's a lil something for you while you wait"</i>		√	<i>New stuff (..)coming very soon!!!</i>		√		
				<i>Here's a lil something for you while you wait"</i>		√		
2.	<i>Life's goood</i>		√	<i>Life's goood</i>		√		
3.	<i>We told Jake he couldn't be in the pic</i>	√		<i>We told Jake (that) he couldn't be in the pic</i>				√
				<i>he couldn't be in the pic</i>		√		
4.	<i>The only thing getting lit this weekend are my fall scented candles</i>	√		<i>The only thing getting lit this weekend are my fall scented candles</i>			√	
5.	<i>Tb to summer</i>		√	<i>Tb to summer</i>				√
6.	<i>Spend less time thinking and more time doing. Don't let fear rule your life. Try the thing you have always wanted to try. It's not too late. Stop caring about the outcome. Love your</i>	√		<i>Spend less time thinking and more time doing. Don't let fear rule your life. Try the thing you have always wanted to try. It's not too late. Stop caring about the outcome.</i>	√			

	<p>body. Look after your body. Prioritize self-care. Maintain your relationships near and far. Call home more. Be compassionate towards others and kind to your self. Be good to the earth. Keep meditating. Read often. Never stop learning. Stay weird. Explore often. Continue to be grateful. Be aware of your privilage. Help others. Be present. A reminder to myself going into 2020</p>			<p>Love your body. Look after your body. Prioritize self-care. Maintain your relationships near and far. Call home more. Be compassionate towards others and kind to your self. Be good to the earth. Keep meditating. Read often. Never stop learning. Stay weird. Explore often. Continue to be grateful. Be aware of your privilage. Help others. Be present. A reminder to myself going into 2020</p>				
7.	<p>Fuckin top weekend with this geeza @cullen1969</p>	√		<p>Fuckin top weekend with this geeza @cullen1969</p>			√	
8.	<p>So hot , I feel like a rotisserie chicken</p>	√		<p>I feel like a rotisserie chicken</p>		√		
9.	<p>THE BIG 17! Thank you to everyone who made my birthday so special. Really blessed to know that there are so many people around me to share aroha with especially on a day like this. . To all my friends thank you for getting me to where I am now and helping me become this crazy ball of energy that I am. . To my dance family and every person that has helped me in my performace and fitness journey, thank you I have learnt so much</p>		√	<p>thank you for constantly being so annoying and just really stupid at times (hahaha jk) you have taught me resilience and to roll with things and love people even when they are annoying.</p>				√
				<p>And finally a massive one to MUM. Mumma you have raised me many years on your own. It makes me happy wherever people say I am just</p>				√

	<p><i>from you all</i></p> <p>.</p> <p><i>To my brothers Ali and Akram, thank you for constantly being so annoying and just really stupid at times (hahaha jk) you have taught me resilience and to roll with things and love people even when they are annoying.</i></p> <p>.</p> <p><i>And finally a massive one to MUM. Mumma you have raised me many years on your own. It makes me happy wherever people say I am just like you. My one thing I treasure the most is that you love me. Thanks for making me who iam @superseebz</i></p> <p>.</p> <p>I LOVE YOU MORE THAN ANY WORDS CAN DESCRIBE! THANK YOU ALL X</p>			<i>like you.</i>				
10.	<i>Guess jovani became a magician bruh how did he do that?</i>		√	<i>Guess jovani became a magician bruh how did he do that?</i>			√	
11.	<i>Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes</i>	√		Watch for the worst, hope for the best, accept whatever comes	√			


12.	<i>mission accomplished, focus on PBL exams and happy holidays. good work team, all of you are amazing. thank you”</i> <i>and thank you very much for @rumantya s providing extraordinary experience and knowledge.</i>		√	<i>mission accomplished, focus on PBL exams and happy holidays. good work team, all of you are amazing. thank you”</i> <i>.</i>		√		
13.	<i>Here I am smiling</i> <i>Thinking about my future will be.</i>	√		<i>Here I am smiling</i> <i>(..)Thinking about my future will be.</i>		√		
14.	<i>Have fun with cloudy clouds</i>	√		<i>Have fun with cloudy clouds</i>		√		
15.	<i>Be awesome today</i>	√		<i>Be awesome today</i>			√	
16.	<i>Bigfams, my support system</i>		√	<i>Bigfams, my support system</i>		√		
				<i>Bigfams, my support system</i>				√
17.	<i>someday you’ll miss a bastard like me that you don’t find to anyone</i>	√		<i>someday you’ll miss a bastard like me that you don’t find to anyone</i>				√
18.	<i>The day I was born again</i>	√		<i>The day (when) I was born again</i>				√
19.	<i>yee haw gurl</i>		√	<i>yee haw gurl</i>			√	
20.	<i>Let’s hidden ur face meanwhile</i> <i>Can’t move from this beautiful beach</i>		√	<i>Let’s hidden ur face meanwhile</i> <i>Can’t move from this beautiful beach</i>		√		
Total		11	9	20	2	9	5	6

APPENDIX 3. THE INSTAGRAM PROFILE & BIOGRAPHY OF THE RESEARCH SUBJECTS




Tue || 19:42 71,6KB/d 4G




← **_yungasher** ⋮

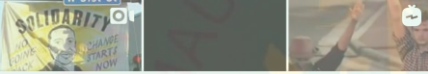
 **22** Postingan **2.824** Pengikut **661** Mengikuti

ASHER.
Seniman
- 18 ⚡
- Byron Bay 🇺🇸🇦🇺
- Mgmt: champo@davidjameschampion.com
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www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ghngZImOdA&t=74s

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Tue || 19:43 87,7KB/d 4G


← **norajhayden** ⋮

 **203** Postingan **1.314** Pengikut **768** Mengikuti

Nora Johansen Hayden
21 // Bærum
sc - norahayden
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Tue || 19:45 1,0KB/d 4G

← **izzygrove** ⋮

 **91** Postingan **1.187** Pengikut **1.029** Mengikuti

Izzy Grove
20 🇬🇧 Swansea/Exeter
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Ikuti




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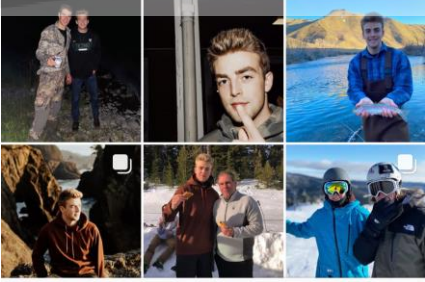
Tue || 19:43 94,9KB/d 4G

← **jalt_23** ⋮

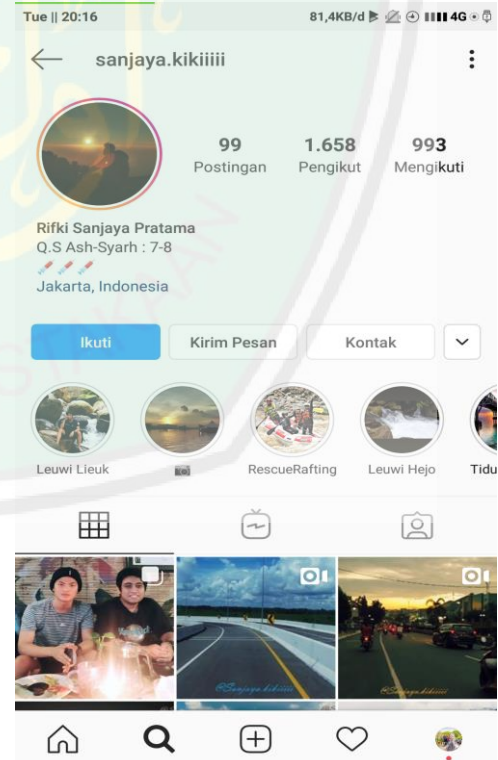
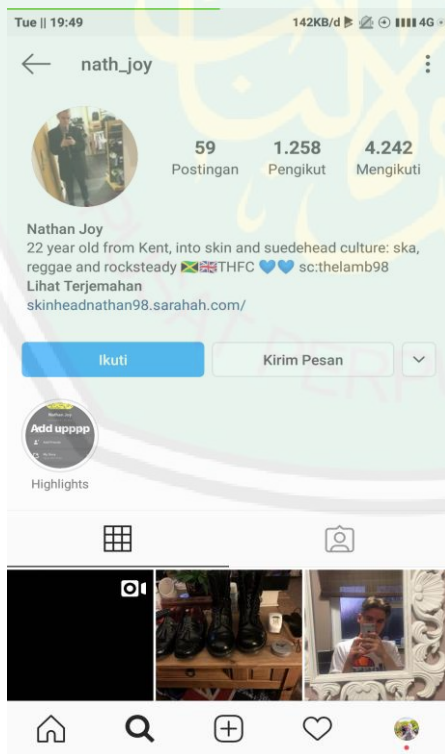
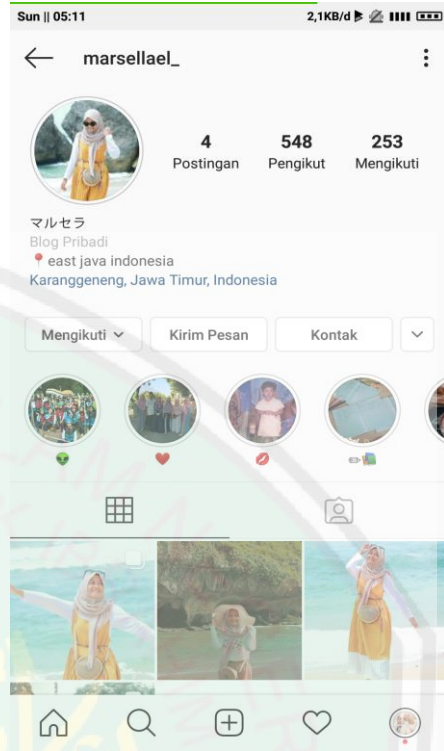
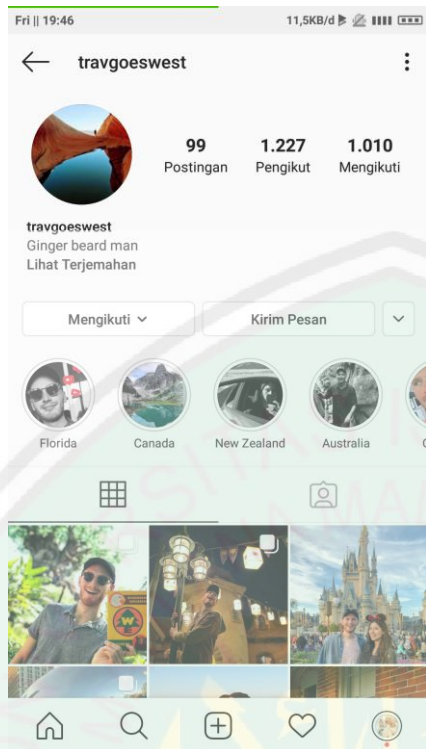
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Justin Altenhofen
Freedom || Adventure || Prosperity
of O '21
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Tue || 19:51 95,8KB/d 4G

← 99goonsquad

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DJ
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Bookings biz@99goonsquad.com
Florida
New video!
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linktr.ee/99goonsquad

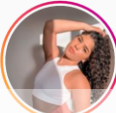
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Djing Upcoming sho... MUSIC MERCH

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Tue || 19:50 0,1KB/d 4G

← theslinkyaya

 **89** Postingan **5.581** Pengikut **1.173** Mengikuti

AYA AL-CHALABI
Tokoh Publik
17 || NZ
Curly girl
Tik tok : 50K +
Stay true to you
Dancing through life
theslinkyaya@gmail.com
@momentumproductionsnz
NEVER HAVE I EVER
Lihat Terjemahan
youtu.be/Otol3yCBTuM


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6 WC TEACH 2020 GYM BR

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Tue || 19:50 71,1KB/d 4G

← philipminuto

 **1.226** Postingan **4.230** Pengikut **839** Mengikuti

PHILLIP MINUTO
Tokoh Publik
25
Melbourne
Kingversace95
Battle For Your Life
Lihat Terjemahan
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

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MEL 2 MARDI GRAS SYDNEY 25th BDAY BR

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← marsellael_

 **2** Postingan **600** Pengikut **266** Mengikuti


Marsella elvinda harsoyo
Hanya untuk Bersenang-senang
East Java Indonesia
Karanggeneng, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Mengikuti Kirim Pesan Kontak

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Tue || 20:19 0,0KB/d 4G

← lilisofianaa



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 "وما عند الله خير"
 Mamuju
 Endorsement: 085343897156
 Founder of @ohiya_co
 Part of drmanagement
 my youtube
 Lihat Terjemahan
 youtu.be/PiByqMdWuXs

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Me Family make up LEMONILO 2

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← riendarm





200 Postingan **644** Pengikut **1.154** Mengikuti

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 Beauty Entrepreneur
 Never give up on ur dream
 Founder of @kulinermurahbengkulu
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 Diikuti oleh nikinikma

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← Postingan



yofaniputrimaharani_
 Wirosari, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia



657 suka
 yofaniputrimaharani_ 26feb.Next level (age)

Yuhuuuu punya ktp
 #nature #kekinian #hits #anakhitskekinian #anakhits
 #anaksmahits #anakmasa #birthdaygirl #party
 #sweetseventeen #hitskekinian #girl #ootdfashion
 #ootdhijab #ootd

Lihat semua 12 komentar
 28 Februari

Tue || 20:21 41,8KB/d 4G

← nuachsahviria



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Nuach Sahviria Pratiwi
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 //
 Rizky.Ard
 1927
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 Lihat Terjemahan
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