### THE INTERNET LANGUAGE FEATURES AND DICTIONS OF THE TWEETS OF ANNE MARIE AND CHARLIE PUTH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON LANGUAGE AND GENDER

#### **THESIS**

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University



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Surabaya, January 23<sup>th</sup> 2019

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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Key words : Internet Language Features, Diction, Language, Male, Female

This research examined Internet language features and Dictions of the tweets of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. The aims of this study is to figure out the typical Internet language features and dictions between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth as famous singers related to their gender. The writer chose Twitter because there is various hybrid language in written form that produced by the user.

In analyzing the data, the writer used mixed method approach. The writer collected 65 tweets of Anne Marie and 65 tweets of Charlie Puth in 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018 until 31<sup>th</sup> December 2018 as the corpus data by purposive sampling. The data analyzed used the theory by Danet (2001) of eleven common features of digital writing, those are Abbreviation, All lower case, Asterisks for emphasis, Capital letters, Description of actions, Eccentric spelling, Emoticons, Multiple punctuations, Music/noise, Rebus writing and Written out laughter.

As the result, the total frequency found of internet language features used by Anne Marie's tweets is 148, meanwhile in Charlie Puth's tweets is 96. The differences found in the most dominant features used by Anne Marie is Emoticons, while Charlie Puth is Multiple punctuation. The similarities found in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth tweets are, both of them did not used two features toward their tweets, those are asterisks for emphasis and description of actions. In the use of dictions, Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have difference output. The total number of word types used by Anne Marie is 583, while the total number of word types used by Charlie Puth is 415. The differences found in the used of verb, Anne Marie has general choice of words, and high frequency use, for example coming, see, called and so on. Meanwhile, Charlie Puth has specific choice of word, low frequency use, and contain some of taboo words, for example achievement, damn, Shit, Fucking, and so on. The similarities found in the use of noun related in album category such as song, favourite, album and single. Last, Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have similar choice of adverb in form of adverb of time and place such as now, back, soon and just. All of the findings indicated that Anne Marie are more expressive and playfulness in fulfill the absence of the features and giving a various of dictions. She talks with polite form, good manners, and intimate with all of her followers. While Charlie is less expressive, he tends to write in common or standard form and rarely use digital features.

#### **INTISARI**

Rokhmah, Latifatur. 2019. *Internet Language Features and Dictions of the Tweets of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth : A Comparative Study on Language and Gender*. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci : Fitur Bahasa Internet, Diksi, Bahasa, Laki-laki, Perempuan

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang fitur bahasa internet dan diksi yang digunakan oleh Anne Marie dan Charlie Puth dalam kicauan (tweets) mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipe bahasa internet dan diksi apa saja yang digunakan oleh dua penyanyi terkenal yaitu Anne Marie dan Charlie Puth dan apa hubungannya dengan jenis kelamin mereka. Penulis memilih Twitter karena didalam Twitter terdapat berbagai macam bahasa yang bervarisai dalam bentuk tulisan yang di tulis oleh para pengguna Twitter itu sendiri.

Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode campuran. Penulis mengumpulkan 65 kicauan (tweets) dari Anne Marie dan 65 kicauan (tweets) dari Charlie Puth antara tanggal 1 November 2018 sampai 31 Desember 2018 dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling* sebagai data korpus. Fitur bahasa internet tersebut dianalisis berdasarkan teori dari Danet (2001) dalam sebelas fitur umum penulisan digital yaitu, singkatan, semua berbentuk kecil, tanda bintang untuk penekanan, huruf capital, deskripsi tindakan, ejaan eksentrik, emoticon, tanda baca, music/suara, tulisan *rebus* dan bentuk tulis tertawa.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, jumlah seluruh fitur bahasa internet yang ditemukan dalam kicauan (tweets) Anne Marie berjumah 148, sedangkan Chalie Puth berjumlah 96. Perbedaan dalam penggunaan fitur bahasa internet yang paling sering digunakan oleh Anne Marie adalah emoticon, sedangkan Charlie Puth menggunakan tanda baca. Kesamaan dari keduanya tidak menggunakan fitur bahasa internet bintang untuk penekanan huruf dan deskripsi tindakan. Dalam penggunaan diksi, jumlah seluruh diksi yang digunakan oleh Anne Marie sebesar 583, Charlie Puth sebesar 415. Perbedaan dalam penggunaan kata kerja, Anne Marie menggunakan kata yang umum, dan sering digunakan, contohnya seperti coming, called dan see. Sedangkan, Charlie Puth, menggunakan kata yang spesifik, jarang digunakan, dan mengandung unsur kata yang tabu, contohnya achievement dan fucking. Persamaan juga terdapat dalam penggunaan kata benda dan kata keterangan. Temuan yang di dapat menunjukkan bahwa Anne Marie lebih ekspresif. Sedangkan Charlie Puth kurang ekspresif, dia lebih memilih menulis dengan cara biasa atau menggunakan bentuk standar, selain itu dia juga jarang menggunakan fitur bahasa internet dalam kicauannya (tweets).

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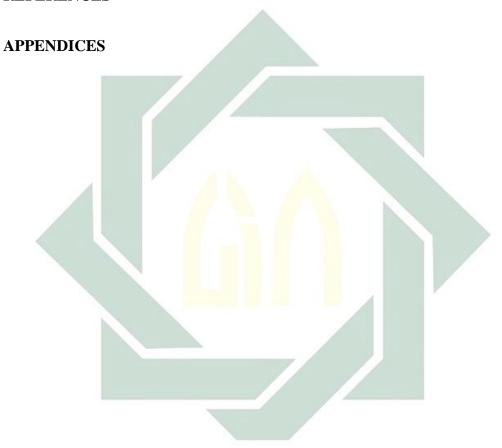
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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This first chapter presents the background of the study, research problems, research objectives, significance of the research, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms. In order to gives the important explanations for conducting this research.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Internet is a network of computers that used by people in all around the world to communicated with each other. According to Crystal (2006) the alliance of network in computers that able to send some of message from one computer to other is called as internet.

Nowadays, most people take the advantages of internet to communicate with family or maybe with old friends. They used social media to communicated with each other. According by Michael Dewing (2010) social media is the biggest association of electronic service that can be found in mobile phone or other to permit the user participate in used online communication with internet network

There are various applications used in social media. We often hear or might be one of the users of several social media such as *Twitter*, *Instagram*, *Facebook*, or even *YouTube*. Social media is able to made users to produced their own opinion, idea, either argumentation through online communication. This can lead further to personal characteristics that every people have difference characterization.

Twitter is one of the famous social media, many people used Twitter for communicated with other via online communication. Twitter has a sequence messages of the user's update called as tweet. The researcher chose Twitter as the main source to collect the data of this study because every user of Twitter can express their own style of tweets and all of their tweets will be appeared in their platform as the sequence of tweets. In the other hand, the writer will easier to know someone's characteristics through their style of writing.

Mostly, Twitter account of public figure or celebrities are verified, in order to prevent another fake account. So that, to establish the original identity, most of public figure verified their Twitter account. Usually, the twitter account that have been verified are indicated by the sign of  $\sqrt{}$  in their last of name accounts. In Twitter, there are a lot of trending topic that appeared every day. But the most dominant one of trending topic is about entertainment (Hargittai & Lit 2010).

Most of people in this world disposed that entertainment is interesting topic to be discussed. Every people certainly followed some of public figure or usually can be called as celebrity in their account. In order to know what are the activities of their idol through his or her tweets. It means that all of the tweets by every public figure especially celebrities will become the trendsetter for their follower.

Celebrities usually have a lot of followers in their social media. As stated by Holmes (2013, p.227) a new trend that followed by most of people in this life are carry out by some celebrities in their speech or even their behavior. The writer

interested to analyze the tweets of celebrities because their tweets are showing or representing their characteristic and whatever they did or write in Twitter will be followed with their fans. In this case, the features of their language form are represented of their characteristic. Even in different genders or different ages.

The language that used in online communication are indicated the personality of the users. As mentioned by Holmes (2013, 21) linguistic choice which used by the user would formed naturally based on their characters. Therefore, in this thesis, the researcher would like to analyze and compare tweets produced by Anne Marrie and Charlie Puth. The tweets collected from the Twitter account of both singers that have been verified. These two singers are taken because they are most popular singer since 2009 until now. The song from Anne Marie and Charlie Puth always become a trending topic in the Twitter. Therefore, both of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth are active in their social media. They used social media in order to share their daily life, share their feeling towards their fans, promoting their album, promoting their concert, and either to selling their ticket of their concert.

Anne Marie Rose Nicholson (Anne Marie) is an English Singer and songwriter born on April 7, 1991 now 27 years old. Anne Marie's account are followed for about 492 thousand followers. Meanwhile, Charlie Otto Puth Jr (Charlie Puth) is an American singer, songwriter and record producer, born on December 2, 1991 now 27 years old. Charlie Puth's account is followed for about 2.7 million. Because of that indicators, the writer quiet sure that their tweets will shows a lot of language features and various dictions. The writer chose Anne

Marie and Charlie Puth because both of them have some factors which is possible to be compared those are; their age, music genre, and ethnicity.

First, both of them have same ages that is twenty seven years old. Second, they are Pop and RnB singers. Last but not least, both of them are White-American. However, by looking at Anne Marie and Charlie Puth's gender, we all clearly understand that Anne Marie is Female and Charlie Puth is Male. They have different gender. It is impossible that Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have same style in languages and dictions. As states by Holmes (2001, p. 150) man and woman naturally have different form when used language features, female tend to be more respectful than male. Because of that reasons, the writer wants to examined this research of internet language features and dictions further.

There are several studies that discussed about internet language features. First is by Badriah (2015) entitled "Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Online Shopper on Instagram" from State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She analyzed about the differences when male and female giving comment on online shop in Instagram. The result found a great number of features used both male and female that is abbreviations. Besides, in giving comment on online shop in Instagram, female's feature is higher than male. That is 207 features by female and 53 features by male.

Second is conducted by Harsono (2013) entitled 'An Analysis of Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Kaskukers in www.kaskus.co.id' from Airlangga University. The result show that the dominant features used by

male is asterisks for emphasis. Meanwhile, the dominant features used by female is abbreviation.

There was a study which analyzes the internet language features and dictions. Avrilla (2014) investigated *The Internet Language Features and Dictions of Male and Female Commenters on Music Videos* from Airlangga University. Avrilla, investigated the typical Internet language features and dictions used by difference YouTube users with two videos that contain body's explorations. How do male and female giving comment through that videos.

The results indicated that males and females have different Internet language features. In that's research males in both videos used Multiple Punctuation to express pauses, while females in both videos mostly used Emoticons to express their feeling. Males are used taboo term when giving comments. It can be concluded that female is more expressive when giving comment than male.

Therefore, in this present analysis the researcher tries to analyze the internet language features and dictions between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Twitter. Because the writer wants a specific object of this research like focused in a similar age and life background. In Anne Marie and Charlie Puth's Twitter account, there are many tweets with different topics, that contains lot of internet language features and dictions. Male and female have different ways to communicate. Female are less responses than male when they are in a similar group discussion (Herring.1993, 1996). Meanwhile, when female communicate in

online media, female is more active to response than male (Bruckman, 1993; Rodino, 1997)

In this study the writer analyzes the Internet features and dictions of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth tweets. This thesis aims at finding the characters of two different gender which are male and female related on their languages features and dictions in Twitter. In analyzing the internet language features, the writer used Danet's theory (2001) of ten common digital writing features. Those are *multiple* puctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, written out laughter, music/noise, descriptions of actions, emoticons, abbreviations, and rebus writting. The researcher also compares the words of both singers to find out the various dictions that used by both of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth.

#### 1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, there are three formulated questions as follow:

- 1. What are the similarities and differences of internet language features used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Twitter ?
- 2. What are the similarities and differences of dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Twitter?

3. How do the similarities and differences of the internet language features and dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth characterize their gender?

#### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

According on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study are aimed:

- To describe the similarities and differences of internet language features used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Twitter.
- To describe the similarities and differences of dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Twitter.
- 3. To describe the similarities and differences of the internet language features and dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth characterize their gender.

#### 1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is to enrich the knowledge of linguistics especially about internet language features and dictions concerning about language and gender. This research intends to show its scientific side of internet language features through male and female in Twitter. The writer hopes this research will give enlightment for the readers, and also this research will give a lot of benefits to other researcher about internet language features.

#### 1.5 Scope and Limitations

#### 1.5.1 Scope

The scope of the research is sociolinguistic study focusing with the language and gender.

#### 1.5.2 Limitation

This research focuses on the internet language features and dictions of tweets by Anne Marie as female and Charlie Puth as male in Twitter. Moreover, this research also focuses on the similarities and differences internet language features and dictions characterized their gender.

#### 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In this section, the writer give definition related to support the title, to avoid misunderstanding and to provide the best way for the reader and other researcher knowing this study.

Internet Language Features: The eleven features of writing in online communication that include of abbreviation, all lower case, asterisk for emphasis, capital letter, description of action, eccentric spelling, emoticons, music/noise, multiple punctuation, rebus writing and written out laughter (Danet, 2001).

Gender

: Gender is indicated from human behavior, speech on their society (Eckert and McConnel-Ginet, 2003). Dictions

: The choice of words that used towards speech or writing in online communication (Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary, 2010,  $8^{th}$  ed).

Twett

: Messages that posted by the user in Twitter which is limited only in 140 characters (retrived from Twitter.com on 23 November 2018).



#### **CHAPTER II**

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The second chapter presents several theories that related to the topic of this study. The writer explores the approach of this study such as language and gender, Internet Language, Orthography in the Internet Language, Internet language features, and Dictions.

#### 2.1 Language and Gender

Generally, when people talk about male and female, they also think about sex and gender. Sex and gender have different meanings. Sex is determined to the characteristic of biological concept, for example is like the genitals in male and female. Meanwhile, gender is about the society that can reflected the personality of people through different gender as stated by Wardhaugh (2005, p. 315).

There are many things of gender differences, one of them is language use. Male and female talk in very different ways. Most of people have stereotype thoughts that male and female have different manner to declare his or her speech. Commonly, language that used by female are more polite than language that used by male. As stated by Holmes (2001, p. 150) the form of language used by man and women is differ, women have polite language than man when they were speech in the similar place.

In every day life, male and female have different ways to communicate with others. People believe that male usually used direct ways to say something to others. But female have opposite manners, female tend to be more gentler,

intimate, and polite. According to Coates (2004) the language that used by female are represent relations and intimacy, meanwhile the language that used by male are represent of status and independency. Women's thought that talking with other people is the way to increase a good relationship, because of that most of women represent a good manner and intimacy in their speech. Meanwhile, man's thought that talking with other people is the way to get acknowledgement and domination than the others, because of that most of man represent of status and independence.

It is very interesting to talk about language and gender relationship. Many researcher interested to did some research about language and gender. The pioneer of this field is the linguist Robin Tolmach Lakoff. She explained that when women talk especially in writing communication, they tend to use more than one internet features or usually we called as women's linguistic features. When women say or declare about something. Their sounds are like they were asked about something. The reason is because women's intonations in the last sentences was ended with raising intonation.

Lakoff published her book entitled *language and Woman's Place* in 1975. She claims that women have several unique language features such as; women often use more hedges when they declare something, for example like *sort of, it seems like* and so on. Furthermore, women also used emphatic modifier, those are *very, so* and ect. That kind of modifier is used to give an emphasize in sentences. Besides that, Lakoff state that women used hypercorrect grammar, pronounciation and sometimes made hyperpolite request like "would you please turn on the radio, if you do not mind?" Lakoff (1975, p. 45-79).

One of the study that related to language and gender have proved, when male and female say something. Coates (2004) Male tends to give a pause in his sentences before he continued by said *yeeeaah* or *hmmm*. Talking about power, some perspectives from several linguists shown that female language is less than language of male. Based on Haas (1978, cited in Coates 1986) believe that males are more talk active than female. The women who have a high status or high education, usually they speak in powerless language. Cameron and Coates (1985) explains that the frequency of our speech is influenced by several case such as out position, job, and daily habits.

For example, women who work as doctors, sometimes she is interrupted by their male patients. In that case, we know that women's language is powerless than man. According to Lakoff (1975) stated that women's language as the 'language of powerlessness," a reflection of their subordinate place in relation to men. Its means that man's language has the power to attract the attention of public.

#### 2.2 Internet Language

According by Naughton (1999, in Crystal 2006, p. 9) internet is extraordinary things that made by human. The circumtance of old media is removed with the existence of the internet. People were change they old media for communication like radio, television, press or others with the internet. It can be happen because internet provides many advantages of people. Internet becomes popular because most of people used internet to communicated with others. In

addition, Internet makes the communication faster than before. Internet is a linguistic revolution as stated by Crystal (2006, p, 10). It is because in the internet we can found any types of language uses, especially in written language.

Crystal (2006, p.8) classified the types of written language in the internet into five types, the expanation will shows bellow:

- 1. Graphic features: is the general types of written language. Illustrated with several factors like special typography, page layout, spacing, illustrations and colour.
- 2. Orthographic (or graphological) features: the style of writing communication used by people. It is provided in several form those are; the alphabet, spelling, punctuation, capital letters, and the types of showing emphasis such as italics, boldface, and so on.
- 3. Grammatical features: the form of sentences like syntax and morphology. It is provides in several factors such as the special structure of sentence, word order, and also word alteration.
- 4. Lexical features : is the choice of vocabulary. Provides in the form of the collection of word and idioms.
- 5. Discourse features: is the structural or the organization of the text. The are some factors that incluenced, such as coherence, pharagrap structure, relevance, and last logical progression of ideas. On the other hand, it can be describe as good chronological of the text.

In this research, the writer only focused with Orthographic ( or graphological features because its related with the aims of this study. It has the

similar topic with this research that is talk about digital writing in internet language.

#### 2.3 Orthography in the Internet Language

Linguistic features which have dominant similarities in influenced forms of internet language in written communication is called as orthography. In social media or online communication we often discover some of message or sentence that is written without standard form as states by Crystal (2006, p.37). Commonly its used the form of capital letters, italics, boldface and repeated letters.

Baron (2008, p.155) declare that the characteristic of sentence followed by punctuation is provides by several marks, those are commas, colons, semicolons, dashes, question marks, exclamation marks and ellipses. Commonly, punctuation is used in the last of sentences. Crystal (2006, p, 95) the function of punctuations features is based on the the personal respective. There are some people used to avoid ambiguity, in contras there are some people do not use it at all. In addition, symbol # is not part of traditional symbol punctuation. Furthermore, there are some symbol that have a meaning like (...) ellipsis dots, (,,,) commas, and (- - -) multiple hyphens are used to expressing pause.

In online communication, there are some types of spelling, those are replacement of plural "s" by "z", for examples *gamez, mizz, yezz* and so on. There are non standard spelling like *yapss* as stands for yes. Another form of orthographic features is capital letters. Syllabic values can be given when we writte capital letters in the sentences. For examples; thN as *then* and nEd as *need*.

Generally, the function of capital letters is to attract readers attentions. For example "DON'T FORGET to bring science book".

#### **2.4 Internet Language Features**

In expressing our thought in the online communication, usually we used internet language features. Online media users have a great number with various people in all around the world. Therefore, time by time internet language features often changed because the user of internet language features is more varied than before.

The various common internet language features have already written by Dannet. According to Danet (2001, p.17) there are eleven common features in digital writing such as, Abbreviation, All lower case, Asterisks for emphasis, Capital letters, Description of action, Eccentric spelling, Emoticons, Multiple puctuation, Music/noise, Rebus writting, and Written out laughter. In this research, the writer used eleven types internet language features proposed by Dannet (2001) as the main theory in analyze written tweets of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Twitter. The explanation of each features is discussed further as follows:

No	Types of features	Example
1.	Abbreviation	ASAP [as soon as possible]
2.	All lower case	hi, how are you?
3	Asterisks for emphasis	I really *love* you

4	Capital letters	NEVER GIVE UP
5	Description of action	*smile*, <smile></smile>
6	Eccentric spelling	Thank youuuuuuu
7	Emoticons	:- ) (smile) <3 (love) ;-) (wink)
8	Multiple puctuation	Hurry up !!!!!!!!!!!
9	Music/noise	Hmmmmm, sssttttt
10	Rebus writting	2nite for "tonight"
11	Written out laughter	Hehehehehe

First is abbreviation, it is used in online communication when users want to save their time and need to write quickly in shortened word or phrase. For example are "otw" stands for on the way, "gws" stands for good well soon, "fyi" stands for your information, "brb" stands for be right back, and so on. According by Hale in Dannet (2001, 60) state that abbreviation can caused some problems because every people have different interpretation in understanding the word of abbreviation.

Second, is all lower case. When we write something like name of people, country, province, etc, usually we use capitalize. But in all lower case have opposite writing rules. All lower case propose efficiency when we write something by save effort to capitalized some word. When people write use all lower case it can indicate the laziness and disrespect of that people as state by

Mandel & Van der Leun (1996, 61 in Dannet 2001). For example are "its already sunday", "i will go to london next summer", "let's go for it", and so on.

Third, is asterisks for emphasis. According by (Danet 2001, 81) the function of asterisk is to emphasize the speech like quality of the message by using asterisk symbols between the message. Another example of asterisk for emphasis are "i'm really \*angry\* at you", "\*escape\* to Mars", and so on

The next feature is capital letters. Capital letter in online setting is a features which to signify loud speech or shouting. Brenda & Herring (2007, 170) stated that capital letter is to give stresses to the word which possible to take the reader attention visually. For example are "I LOVE YOU", "FIGHT UNTIL THE END", "NEVER GIVE UP", and so on.

Fifth is emoticons. Emoticons itself is drawing of action in online communication. Emoticons are used to express, to describe the feeling or mood of the writers as state by ( Kadir, maros & Hamid, 2012). The characters of emoticons are consist of colon, parentheses, comma, and anothers. According by Faiz and Ogura (2001 in Dannet & Herring, 2007, p.30) discover some emoticons in asian style that usually named by kaomoji (face mark). These emoticons are like [-\_-] represent not in mood, [>o<] represent angry, and so on. However, in western style that usually called smiley the emoticons such as [: )] represent happy or smilling, [: (] represent sad. The difference between both of things are the asian style is read from right side. Meanwhile the westren style is read from

sideways or horizontal (Yamakazi, 2002 in Dannet & Herring, 2007, p.13). In general emoticons just consist of two types that are happy and sad (Crystal, 2006).

Sixth is multiple puctuation. Multiple puctuation is a word that consist with many puctuation. According to Crystal (2006, p.95) unusual combination of puctuation such as (...) ellipsis dots in any number to express pause. Multiple puctuation also indicate to emphasis. The example of multiple puctuations are "are you okay???????", "faster!!!!!!!", "are you kidding me??????!!!!!"

Next is music/ noise feature. This feature is used to create the sound effect to the word in online 'communication. The example of music / noise such as "Mmmmmmmmmm", "Arghhhhhhhhhhh", "Grrrrrrrrrr"

Eighth, is rebus writing. Rebus writing is almost same with abbreviation. The different is rebus writing used number and alphabet to represent phonetic sequence that constitute to create of spoken writing (Anis, 2003 in Dannet & Herring, 2007, p.102). In the other word, rebus writing is a used of a symbol to represent a word with the similar sound as state by Nishimura (2003). For the example are "2nite" for tonight, "2moro" for tomorrow, "be4" for before, and so on.

Next features of digital writing by Dannet (2001) is witten out laughter. This features is almost similar with music/ noise to represent the emotion of someone. In written out laughter focused in emotion of laugh. According by Dannet (2007, 179) state that written out laughter can indicate someone's

intention dan also it means that someone want to stop the conversation with the laughter.

Furthermore, is description of action. According by Dannet and Herring, 2007, p.171) explain that description of action is when we give asterisks enclosing the verb, the verb spelled out between angel bracket, and the initial letter alone of the verb in angel branckets. For example is \*grins\* <gri> <g>.

Then, the last features of digital writing by Dannet (2001) is eccentric spelling. Eccentric spelling represent emphasizing some word with multiple alphabets for example "thank yooouuuuu", "come backkkkkk", "pleasseeeee". According by Dannet (2007, 170) eccentric spelling indicate close relationship, cheerfulness, and anthusiastic of the user in online communication.

#### 2.5 Dictions

We can find a lot of information about every people by looked of the word they used as stated by (Pennebaker, Mehl & Neiderhoffer, 2002). The researcher looked on the part of speech that used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth to identify the used of their dictions. In general, part of speech contains as content or lexical word. According by (Bieber, Conrad & Leech, 2002, p.9) the major classes of content words or lexical words are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The deeper explanation of each part of speech is discussed as follows:

#### 2.5.1 Noun

The function of noun are to indicate which one is the subject or object of the sentence. According by Yule (2010, p.82) noun is word used to refers to people, object, creatures, place, qualities, phenomena, abstrac ideas, etc. another example of noun are girl, bag, elephant, hospital, gentleness, flood, hate, and so on.

#### 2.5.2 Verb

The predicate of sentence or usually called as verb. according to Yule (2010, p.82) verb is words used to refers a various kinds of actions enclose people or things in some events. Generally, there are four types of vocabulary in the text such as high frequency words, academic words, technical word, and low frequency word (Nation, 2001, pp. 11-12). The example of verv are go, talk, grow, work, study, and so on.

#### 2.5.3 Adjective

Adjective used to explain information that usually referred to the feeling of people, the appearance of things or strange experience (Yule, 2010, p. 82). Every people used different adjective to express something. The different also can be seen when the user have different gender. The example of adjective such as beautiful, awesome, didgusting, smart, and so on.

#### **2.5.4** Adverb

The last part of speech is adverb. Same with adjective, adverb is used to know when and where the time or place of the context of people. In English, there are seven main types of adverb that commonly we used, such as adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of manner, adverb of degree, adverb of additive/restrictive, adverb of stance, and adverb of linking as stated by (Bieber, Conrad, &



#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHOD

The third chapter presents the procedures applied by the writer in conducting this research. It is divided into several items, such as research design, data and data sources, research instruments, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer tried to discover the internet language features and dictions of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Twitter. Therefore, the researcher used mixed method approach in this study. According to Domyei (2009) mixed method approach consists of a combination of qualitative and quantitative method approach that is used in a single study.

The combination of two methods was compatible with this study because the writer analyzed tweets produced by two different singers, Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. The quantitative method provided a number of data by counting the number of features and dictions between two singers. Qualitative method as non numerical presents the contextualized explanation of the previous result in quantitative method. Then, the researcher tried to find out the reason of the different features and dictions between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth that related on language and their gender.

#### 3.2 Data and Data Sources

Dealing with this topic of research, the data are in symbols, emoticons, and words. The words are called as "tweet", posted by Anne Marie in her account @AnneMarie and Charlie Puth in his account @charlieputh. Then, the data sources of this research was taken from Twitter account between Anne Marie @AnneMarie and Charlie Puth @charlieputh. Twitter was chosen because in Twitter there are many hybrid word produced from people in all around the world. Twitter account can be verified which indicated an official account of person. Celebrity is one of the public figures who joined Twitter with verified account. Verification can be ensure the authenticity of their account.

The writer collected the corpus as the data in this research used social media. Twitter is used as the source of the data. The writer collected the tweets of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018 until 31<sup>th</sup> December 2018 as the corpus of data. The writer chose these months because the recent data still exist and support the examination when this thesis started. The frequency that are found by the writer in Anne Marie's tweets is 219 while in Charlie Puth's tweets is 70. The writer analyzed the samples are 65 of Anne Marie, and 65 of Charlie Puth.

#### 3.3 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research was the writer herself. In this case, the writer counted the frequency of types of internet language features and dictions by herself. Besides that, the other tools is computer. A computer used to open the Twitter applications and also to count the corpus used Antconc software.

#### 3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The writer used computer to collect the data of this study. To collect the data, the writer used five steps:

- First, the writer opened Twitter application use personal account of Twitter. Next, logging in to find Anne Marie and Charlie Puth account that are verified.
- Second, typed the account of Anne Marie @AnneMarie and Charlie Puth@charlieputh in the searching box, in order to get chronological tweets.



Figure 3.4 Twitter Account of Anne Marie



Figure 3.1 Twitter Account of Charlie Puth

- 3. Forth, copied the tweets of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018 until 31<sup>th</sup> December 2018 using purposive sampling. In this case the writer was collected 65 samples of Anne Marie, and 65 samples of Charlie Puth, in order to get equal data.
- 4. Third, opened two difference Microsoft office word document to save

  Anne Marie and Charlie Puth's tweets. Then, saved the tweets of each
  singer into different Microsoft word.
- 5. Fifth, opened Notepad application in computer in order to converting the document that contains the tweets of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth to txt format. So that it could be analyzed using Antconc software which the result used to differentiate the diction by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth.

Figure 3.2 Notepad Application.

#### 3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

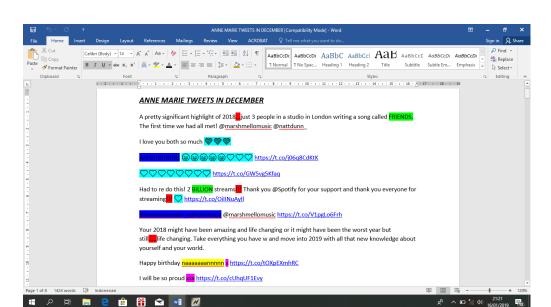
After the data had been collected, the writer conducted several steps to analyze the data:

1. Identifying the features

The first step of data analysis was the identification of internet language features. The researcher identified the data into the types of the internet language features based on the theory of common features of digital writing (Danet, 2001) those are abbreviation, all lower case, asterisks of emphasis, capital letters, description of action, emoticons, eccentric spelling, multiple punctuations, music/noise, rebus writing, and written out laughter. The eleven different types were highlighted by using different colors to make the process of coding became easier. The different colors that represented each typed of features were presented in the table 3.3 below:

No	Types of Internet Language Features	Colors
1.	Abbreviation	
2.	Asterisk for emphasis	
3.	All lower case	
4.	Capital letters	
5.	Description of action	
6.	Eccentric spelling	
7.	Emoticons	
8.	Music/noise	
9	Multiple punctuation	
10.	Rebus writing	
11.	Written out laughter	

**Table 3.3 Colors for Identifying Each Type of Internet Features** 



Whereas, the example of identification of the features was showed below:

**Figure 3.4** Example of Identifying the Features Containing Each Type of Internet language Features

# 2. Identifying the Dictions

In identified the dictions, the writer used Antconc software. Antconc software is a freeware concordance program for windows (Anthony, 2011). For the first step of identified the dictions, the writer opened Antconc software. And then the writer chose tool preference options and click word list option. The writer added the document with Txt format that was saved before in data collection of each Anne Marie and click the word apply. After all these steps were done, the diction between Anne Marie are shown in word list tools. The writer repeated these following steps in order to identified the diction of Charlie Puth. The Antconc software is shown in this picture bellow:

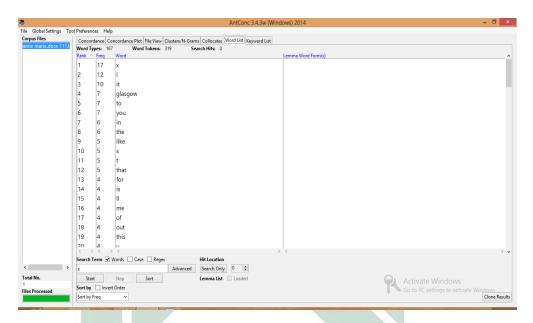


Figure 3.5 Antconc software

# 3. Classifying the Features

The writer classified each types of internet language features in the two different tables. The first one for Anne Marie and the second one for Charlie Puth. The writer classified each types based on the theory of common features of digital writing by Danet (2001). The table of classification was shown below:

No	Internet Language Features	Data	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Multiple Puctuation			
2.	Eccentric Spelling			
3.	Capital Letters			
4.	Asteriks for Emphasis			
5.	Written Out Laugter			

6.	Music/ Noise		
7.	Description of Action		
8.	Abbreviation		
9.	Emoticons		
10.	Rebus Writing		
		Total	

**Table 5.6** The Classification of internet Language Features

After classifying the features, the writer additionally gives the percentage from the result. Here, the writer shown the formula that was used to count the percentage:

Percentage of each type =  $(X/Y) \times 100\%$ 

X= number found in each types of features in each singer.

Y= total number of each types of features in two singers.

# 4. Classifying the Dictions

The writer classified the dictions of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in four different tables. The writer classified the dictions into four part of speech, such as the choice of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The table of classification is shown below:

No	Anne Marie's Choice of verb	Charlie Puth's Choice of verb	Both
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Table 3.7 the classification of Dictions of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth

# 5. Describing the data.

After identifying and classifying the entire data. The writer analyzed the Internet language features and dictions extremely and explained the data one by one to figure out the answer of research questions.

- To answer question number one, the writer analyzed internet language features by comparing the features of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth, in order to know the similarities and differences of these two singers. Then, the writer gave an explanation about the result of each features between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth.
- To answer question number two, the writer analyzed the dictions by comparing the words choice of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth, in order to know the similarities and differences of these two singers. Then, the writer also gave an explanation about the result of each choice of word between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth

To answer question number three which dealed with how do the features and dictions characterized their gender. The writer did interpretation that was relating to the theory of language and gender. The writer interpreted the result, compared the similarities and differences both of the internet language features and dictions of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth.

# 6. Making Conclusion

The last step of analyzing the data, the writer was give the conclusion. the writer made the conclusion from the result of analysis.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

# FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In chapter four the writer presents two points that are findings and discussion. The findings and discussion are presented to answer the research question of this study. In additions, the whole results of data are shown more detail.

# 4.1 Findings

In this case, the researcher presents the findings of the data as the result of data analysis. The researcher found four topics that is based on the data analysis. The first is internet language features of Anne Marie's tweets. The second is internet language features of Charlie Puth's tweets. The features are based on the theory from Danet (2001) eleven common features of digital writing, such as abbreviation, all lower case, asterisk for emphasis, capital letters, description of actions, eccentric spelling, emoticons, multiple punctuation, music/noise, rebus writing, and written out laughter. The third is the dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. And the last are the similarities and differences of features and dictions between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth.

# 4.1.1 Internet Language Features of Anne Marie's Tweets

In Anne Marie's tweets there are several type of features. There are 8 out of 11 features used by Anne Marie's tweets. It indicated that she almost used all of the whole features. For more details of the features used by Anne Marie's tweets are shown in table below:

**Table 4.1** Type of internet language features of Anne Marie's tweets

No	Internet	Data	Total	Percentage
	Language		Number	
	Features		Found	
1	Multiple	!!!!!	25	17%
	Puctuation	????!		
2	Eccentric	yessssssss	10	7%
	Spelling	whaaaaaaaaatttttttttt		
		omggggggggggggggg		
3	Capital	TOUR DIARY COMING	42	28%
3	Capital Letters	TOMORROW	42	20%
	Letters	GOLD in USA		
		LOVE IT SO MUCH		
		OMG I LOVE		
	A	if YOU think you're		
		GREATthenwho win		
		OMG EVERYONE. @JazzSherman		
4	Asterisk for	n/a	0	0%
	Emphasis			
5	Written Out	hahaha	1	0.7%
	Laughter		· ·	
6	Music/Noise	Wowww	5	3%
		Yaaaasssss		
		AhhhH	<b>9</b>	
7	Description	n/a	0	0%
	of Action			
8	Abbreviation	OMG	16	11%
		U.K		
		LA		
		Asap		
	Emoticana	Lotta	47	220/
9	Emoticons		47	32%
		<b>***</b>		
		999		
10	Rebus	2nd	2	1,3%
	Writing			
11	All Lower	n/a	0	0%
	Case			
	Total		148	100%

Based on the data in table 4.1 Anne Marie's tweets used 8 features that are abbreviations, capital letters, eccentric spelling, emotion, multiple punctuation, music/noise, rebus writing and written out laughter. There are some features that did not exist, like asterisk for emphasis, description of action and all lower case.

The most frequent feature of Anne Marie's tweets is emoticons. She is extremely show her feeling when she happy, sad or anything with various symbols and facial expression toward her tweets. She used emoticons in her tweets approximately random. Sometimes, she only used single emoticons without write any of text. Anne Marie's tweets apparently expressive since she used a lot of emoticons in her tweets. She does not seem like to use description of action as it substitutes by emoticons to show her expressions. The further discussion for each types of internet language features of Anne Marie are provided in the following paragraph bellow.

#### 4.1.1.1 Emoticons

The highest features used by Anne Marie in her tweets is emoticons. It appeared 47 times or 32%. Emoticons that found by the writer in Anne Marie's tweets are various, either in the types of facial expression or random symbols. She usually shown her facial expression using eight six, such as which refers that she was happy with something, which refers loving feeling to her followers or something, which refers that she was crying, which refers that she was shocked, which refers to sadness, and which refers to kissing

Beside facial expression, she also used for about four random symbols. Based on Fais & Ogura (2001 in Danet & Herring, 2007, 282) state that symbol is a part of visual language with emotional ambiance to the view or conditions. The symbols used by Anne Marie such as \( \psi \) which refers to warmth love, \( \beta \) which refers to point something, \( \beta \) which refers to waving which means to say good bye or see you and the last is \( xxxxx \) which is means kissed. The people in Europe and America Latin used of \( xxx \) at the end of sentences is to indicate kiss. \( Xxxx \) begin display out online in the 1980, and spread with the come up of social media in 2000 (Retrived January 8, 2019 from https://www.dictionary.com). The people used symbol of \( xxxx \) in electronic communications to indicates kisses, affectionate, loving and goodbye. For examples \( 'I \) love you all so much \( xxxxx \) from that tweet, Anne Marie want to show her feeling of love to her fans with say \( 'I \) love you all so much \( 't \) then added symbol of \( xxxxx \) to indicates kissed.

Moreover, based on Crystal (2006), there are two types of emoticons, first is positive attitude and second is negative attitude. Positive attitude like smile © while negative attitude like sad ③. Based on the data, the dominant emoticon is positive attitude. Positive attitude appeared 41 times that is showing goodness. Whereas, negative attitude appeared 6 times that is showing sadness.

# 4.1.2.1 Capital Letters

The second most features used by Anne Marie in her tweets is capital letters. To attract more attention in digital writing usually people used capital letters. Based on the table 4.1 the frequency that found in Anne Marie's tweets is 42 times or 28%. There are some types of capital letters. First type is appeared in the middle of a sentence. Second type is capital letter that used for abbreviation. Third type is appeared in the full sentence. Based on the data, the dominant

appearances are in the middle and in the full sentence. Here are the following examples:

1. Landed in LA and just found out 2002 had gone GOLD in USA

#### 2. U.K. TOUR DIARY COMING TOMORROW!

In the first example, the capital letters used is in the middle of the sentences. The capital letters used are words "LA, GOLD and USA". The word *La*, *Gold* and *Usa* are the main important point to be known by the readers because it contains the message that Anne Marie want to tell her fans that she just landed in LA (Lost Angles) and known that her album under the title 2002 was succeeded got GOLD certified in USA. Therefore, to attract the reader attention and to emphasis the meaning, these three words are typed in capital letters.

In the second example, the capital letter used is in the full sentences. The capital letters used to stress all of the words in that sentences because Anne Marie want to tell her followers especially her fans that tomorrow is her tour diary in UK. In order to give emphasis and attract the reader attentions, so all of the words used capital letters.

#### 4.1.3.1 Abbreviation

Based on the table 4.1 the frequency that found in Anne Marie's tweets is 16 times or 11%. There are several types of abbreviation. First type is in the form of acronym. Acronym is the way or process to compose a new word by uniting the initial characters of a phrase (Hong Mei, 2010, p. 99). Second type is abbreviation in slang form. Based on the data, the writer found that the most dominant is

acronym form with total number 15 times, while the second type with slang form only appeared 1 times. Here are some examples:

- 1. All merch will be re stocked online ASAP
- 2. <u>Lotta</u> people might not know that this is @marshmellomusic remix of ALARM

The first example, is the first types of acronym. ASAP stands for *As Soon As Possible*. This abbreviation used to declare that the merchandise of Anne Marie will restock again as soon as possible. To make the reader easier to read and comprehend the goal of that sentence, Anne Marie abridge the word's *asap*. It is also can save Anne Marie's time.

The second example indicate that the abbreviations used as a form of slang word. Slang itself is a very informal language that commonly used by the particular people. The word Lotta stands for "a lot of". In this case, Anne Marie abridge some phrase Lot of became "lotta", in order to minimize the character of words.

# 4.1.4.1 Eccentric Spelling

Generally, eccentric spelling is represented with repetition between word or consonant. Try to repeat some word in typed some messages are the prominent cause of eccentric spelling as stated by Nishimura (2003 in Danet & Herring, 2007, p.169). Based on the data in table 4.1 the frequency that found in Anne Marie's tweets is 10 times or 7%. There are vowel and consonants repeated became eccentric spelling. Here are some examples:

# 1. I love youuuuu

# 2. Omggggggg this is so good

The first example indicated the presence of vowel. The vowels consist as long the vowel sound. For example, the word "you" which is written in the repetition of vowel "u" and pronounced with a long vowel [u:]. While, in second example indicated the presence of consonant. The word "omg" which is written in the repetition of consonant [g]. Based on the calculation of the data, the repetition of consonant is dominant than the repetitions of vowels.

# **4.1.5.1 Multiple Punctuation**

Multiple punctuation shows the features of internet language required keyword symbols like exclamation mark, question mark, ellipsis dot and etc. According to (Danet & Herring, 2007, p. 168) stated that usually the punctuation comes at the end of sentence. Based on the data in table 4.1 the frequency that found in Anne Marie's tweets is 25 times or 17%. The most dominant multiple punctuation used by Anne Marie are multiple exclamation marks. The examples are discussed below:

- 1. See you in June!!!!!
- 2. People/someone can say you're a piece of shit in ten different ways but if YOU think you're GREAT.....then.....who wins?

The multiple punctuation used in the first example is exclamation marks. In the example above, Anne Marie want to say "see you again in her fans in next June". Therefore, the multiple exclamation marks in that sentence is to give strengthen in the sentence.

In the second example, Anne Marie used ellipsis dots as the multiple punctuation. Anne Marie used in the end of sentence and typed in more than three times. In this case, the used of ellipsis dot in that sentence in order to give a paused of a sentence. As stated by Crystal (2006, p.95) the multiple punctuations like (...) ellipsis dot in many times is indicated to express pause. Based on the data, the writer found three types of multiple punctuation that are multiple exclamation mark that appeared in 18 times, multiple ellipsis dots in 6 times and the last is multiple question marks in once.

# 4.1.6.1 Music/noise

Music/noise is indicated communicative expression in the social media, especially in the online communication. As stated by (Crystal, 2006, p.272) there are kind of communicative expression, like images, pictures, music and so on. Based on the data in table 4.1 the frequency that found in Anne Marie's tweets is 5 times or 3%. Here are some examples:

- 1. Wow!!!! It looks so beautiful !!!!
- OMG EVERYONE. @JazzSherman JUST WON BREAKTHROUGH
  MANAGER OF THE YEAR at the Artist & Management awards
  tonight!!!!! YASSSSS

In the first example Anne Marie used *Wow* to express surprised with something beautiful. And then, the second example of music/noise shows *yasssss* that indicated triumph for @JazzSherman because he just won breakthrough manager of the year.

# 4.1.7.1 Rebus Writing

Based on the data in table 4.1 the frequency that found in Anne Marie's tweets is 2 times or 1.3%. According to Crystal (2006, p.90) rebus writing can be recognized with the sign of sound value of word, numeral acts as a syllable, and a combination of rebus or letter initial. In the other hand, all of the alliance of symbol, numeral, or other device of digital writing can be used to substitute word with have similar sound. For examples like L8R stands for *later*, B4 stands for *before* and so on. The example can be seen below:

1. Manchester 2nd SOLD OUT show DONE. Thank you for being an amazing start to the #speakyourmindtour

The example above display that the use of numeral can represent a word. The number 2 in that sentence used to substitute the word "second". Hence, that sentence have meaning that "The tickets of second concert of Anne Marie in Manchester was sold oud".

# 4.1.8.1 Written Out Laughter

According to Nishimura (2003, p. 16) the types of written out laughter can be expanded to include any vocalizations and nonlinguistic sound like music. Based on the data in table 4.1 the frequency that found in Anne Marie's tweets is 1 times or 0.7%. It is the lowest frequency of internet language features used by Anne Marie. The writer only found the used of *hahaha* in Anne Marie's tweets. The examples are discussed below:

1. Hahaha the sound at the end https://t.co/XerbCO8yHz

The example shows hahaha to indicated the sound of laughter. Anne Marie adding *hahaha* because there is something funny in that video's she has been shared on the link. *Hahaha* indicates that Anne Marie are laughed out loud.

# 4.1.2 Internet Language Features of Charlie Puth's Tweets

In Charlie Puth's tweets there are several types of features. There are 9 out of 11 features used by Charlie Puth's tweets. It indicated that he almost used all of the whole features. For more details of the features used by Charlie Puth's tweets are shown in the table below:

Table 4.2 Types of internet language features of Charlie Puth's tweets

No	Internet Language Features	Data	Total Number Found	Percentage
1	Multiple Puctuation	!!	34	36%
2	Eccentric Spelling	Fuxk Fuxkin Fucccckk	3	3%
3	Capital Letters	COMING TO BRAZIL DIAMOND THIS the song is COMPLETELY made up. IMMEDIATE	8	8%
4	Asterisk for Emphasis	n/a	0	0%
5	Written Out Laughter	Hahah	2	2%
6	Music/Noise	WOW Oops	4	4%
7	Description of Action	n/a	0	0%
8	Abbreviation	Blvd LGBTQ	13	14%

9	Emoticons	Min.	24	25%
		â		
		<b>©</b>		
10	Rebus Writing	U	5	5%
		@		
11	All Lower Case	i'm gonna make the whole	3	3%
		thing myself with j kash		
		from stephen mikaela mom		
		and me		
		Im single by <u>lil wayne</u>		
	Total		96	100%

Based on the data in table 4.2 Charlie Puth's tweets used 9 features that are abbreviations, all lower case, capital letters, eccentric spelling, emoticons, multiple punctuation, music/noise, rebus writing and written out laughter. There are two features that does not exist that are asterisk for emphasis and description of action. The absence of asterisk for emphasis is because in stressing and emphasizing words, Charlie Puth tends to used multiple punctuation and capital letters. The highest features used by Charlie Puth is multiple punctuation, while the lowest features used by Charlie Puth is wtitten out laughter. There are some internet language features that have same frequency like eccentric spelling and all lower case that appeared 3 times. The further discussion for each types of internet language features of Charlie Puth is provided in the following paragraph bellow.

# **4.1.2.1** Multiple Punctuation

The first highest frequency of internet language features in Charlie Puth's tweets is multiple punctuation. Based on the data in table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie Puth's tweets is 34 times or 36%. Charlie Puth used two various types of multiple punctuation, that are multiple exclamation marks, and ellipsis

dots. The multiple exclamation mark appeared 8 times while ellipsis dots appeared 26 times. Charlie Puth tends to used ellipsis dots when he shared some opinion or something in his tweets. It is indicated that Charlie Puth have long pauses. The pauses can be indicated that Charlie Puth are thinking for a while when he writes his tweets. Here are some examples:

- I love the women on my management team, touring team, agency team, record label team...everything team
- 2. merry christmas dad!! from stephen mikaela mom and me

The first example is used by multiple periods. Charlie Puth used it in the middle of sentence which indicated of pause. It can be seen that Charlie Puth tell his feeling through his team. He loved all of his management team, touring team, agency team, record label team and he pause the sentence with multiple periods or can be called as ellipsis dots to think for a while and then say that his team are everything. The second example is used multiple exclamation marks. As stated by Danet (2001, p.66) say that exclamation mark is used to expressing surprise. Therefore, in the second example is to indicated emotion about shouting. Charlie Puth say merry Christmas to his dad followed by multiple exclamation marks.

#### **4.1.2.2 Emoticons**

Emoticons is the second most features used by Charlie Puth in his tweets. Based on the data in table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie Puth's tweets is 24 times or 25%. According to Crystal (2001, in Danet & Herring, 2007, p. 121) stated that when someone used emoticon it could be found any unique features of electronic languages that refers to emotional expressive. Emoticons that used by

Charlie Puth are not only express facial emotion of happy and sad but also shows any other symbols that represent his feeling. Here are some examples:

- 1. I gotta be up at 4am tomorrow 🔾
- 2. Seoul South Korea! Night two! Sold out! Again! Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

The first example is the type of emoticons in the form facial expression. The emoticons used to indicate the feeling sad. It can be seen of Charlie's tweets that he sad because he must get up at 4 am tomorrow. On the other hand, the second example used of Asian style because it is read vertically. This style appeared 16 time. That symbol called as *heavy black heart*. Usually used to express feeling of love to someone. From the second example, Charlie very grateful to his fans in Seoul South Korea, because his ticket concert in day 2 was sold out again. He was very happy and say thankful to all of his fans.

#### 4.1.2.3 Abbreviation

The third most features used by Charlie Puth in his tweets is abbreviation. Based on the table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie Puth's tweets is 13 times or 14%. There are several types of abbreviation. First is by mentioning the first letter in turn (McCarthy, 2002). Second, is in the form of acronyms process (Nishimura, 2003). Next, is in the form of slang form. Based on the data of internet language features used by Charlie Puth, there are only two types of abbreviation that are acronym form and slang form. Here are the examples:

 The <u>DJ</u> just put on Let Me Blow Your Mind by Eve I'm so fucking happy.

# 2. this next album i'm gonna make the whole thing myself with j kash

In the first example, abbreviation used is by acronyms process. The word DJ is the acronym from *disc jockey*. Charlie Puth was so happy because the DJ play a song under the tittle Let Me Blow by Eve. On the other hand, there is also some form of slang in abbreviation. Slang itself is a form of speech features that written in internet or social media as indicates hybrid language as stated by Crystal (2004, p.28). In the second example, we can found word *gonna* that stands for *going to*. The emergence of *gonna* was show the characteristic of internet language and increase the hybrid language itself.

# 4.1.2.4 Capital Letter

Based on the table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie Puth's tweets is 8 times or 8%. Some of people used capital letters because it helps to inform the message to be easier to understand for the readers and also to give emphasis the words or sentences that are important. Based on the recapitulation of the data, the writer found some of capital letters that appeared in the beginning, in the middle and in the last of sentences. Here are the examples:

- 1. BOY is probably my favorite song I've ever written...and whats crazy is that the story within the song is COMPLETELY made up.
- 2. See You Again is certified 10x platinum...aka DIAMOND!

In the first example, the capital letters appeared both in the beginning and in the middle of sentences. The words *Boy* and *Completely* are used to give stressing of word and attract reader attention to the sentence. Charlie Puth was write the song entitled *Boy*. He capitalized that word so that all of his fans know.

In the other hand, the story of that song was already *Completed*. He capitalized that word because he wants to tells his friend he was finished that song. In the second example, the capital letter appeared in the end of sentence. Charlie Puth declare to his fans that his song entitled See You Again have been got certified 10x platinum or same with *Diamond*. He capitalized word *diamond* to attract reader attention.

#### 4.1.2.5 Music/noise

Similar with Anne Marie, Charlie Puth also used music/noise in his tweets. Anne Marie has higher frequency than Charlie Puth. Based on the data in table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie Puth's tweets is 4 times or 4%. Here are some examples:

- 1. I'll be chatting with the iconic @eltonofficial in 15minutes on @beats1 #rockethour WOW
- 2. oops! i did it again is such an insane song hahah

In the first example Charlie Puth used *Wow* to express surprised that he will be chatting with the iconic. And then, the second example of music/noise shows *oops* that indicated accident that he was did something crazy.

# 4.1.2.6 Rebus writing

According to Nishimura (2003), the existence of rebus writing usually followed by symbol that have the similar sound of the word. Based on the table 4.2 the frequency of rebus writing used in Charlie Puth tweets is 5 times or 5%. The types of rebus writing is in the form of symbol. Here are the examples:

- 1. Don't @ me
- 2. Whistle while u twerk is my favorite song.

The first example used symbol @ to indicate the preposition at. In the second example used alphabet "u" to indicates the words you. As states by Danet (2007, 173) illustrated that number and alphabets often used to express phonetic sequences that refers to realization of spoken writing. In the first and second example, Charlie Puth want to speed his writing. The form of rebus writing is does not exist in the dictionary because it is a form of non-standard language.

# 4.1.2.7 Eccentric spelling

Based on the data in table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie Puth's tweets is 3 times or 3%. There is only consonant repeated become eccentric spelling in Charlie Puth tweets. Here are some examples:

1. Fucccckk I miss this (https://t.co/pYcd5Eofk9)

The presence of consonant is shown in the example above. The use of words "ccccc" showing the long sound of consonant.

#### 4.1.2.8 All lower case

According to Danet (2001, p. 18) there are a greats quantities of profit when someone used features of all lower case, such as save time and effort when we write or typed because we do not have to capitalize the first letter of sentence, named of city or named of someone. Based on the data in table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie Puth's tweets is 3 times or 3%. Here are the examples:

1. this next album i'm gonna make the whole thing myself with <u>i kash</u>

2. could've been by h.e.r. and bryson tiller has such great chords damn.

Both examples show that there is no capital word from the first letter. And then, there are the names of person in each example. The first is J kash and second is  $Bryson \ tiller$ .

# 4.1.2.9 Written out laughter

Written out laughter is the lowest features that appeared in Charlie Puth's tweets. Based on the data in table 4.2 the frequency that found in Charlie's tweets is twice or 2%. There is only one form of written out laughter found in Charlie Puth's tweets. For the example is "(I don't know what I was planning with this haircut by the way but much love u guys *hahah*)". *Hahah* indicates that Charlie Puth are laughed out loud. Charlie Puth adding *hahah* because there is something funny with his model of haircut.

# 4.1.3 Dictions of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Their Tweets

There are a lot of social platform to communicate with other people in social media. The existence of social media is useful to see individual dictions which actually different each other. As states by (Pennebaker, Mehl & Neiderhoffer, 2002) the status, age, sex either motives of people are represented by their dictions. It can be seen from Anne Marie and Charlie Puth 's tweets.

The writer used Antconc software when collected Anne Marie and Charlie Puth dictions. The result shows that the total number of word types used by Charlie Puth is 415. While, the total number of word types used by Anne Marie is

583. The data of diction used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth will discussed below.

# 4.1.3.1 The Choice of Nouns

Anne Marie and Charlie Puth used various of nouns. There are similarities and differences used of noun. Below are the table and discussion of choice of nouns used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth that divided into two categories.

**Table 4.3** The Choice of Nouns used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Their Tweets

No	Categories of	Anne Marie's	Charlie Puth's	Both
	Noun	Choice of Nouns	<b>Choice of Noun</b>	
1	Related to place	Tour	Korea	
	and trip			
1		Manchester	Seoul	
		London	Cambodia	
		Bi <mark>rming</mark> ham	Asia	
		Brixton	Bangkok	
		Airport	China	
		Hotel	Shanghai	
		Winter	Moment	
		World		
		USA		
2	Related to Album	Glasglow	Record	Song
		Sounds	Production	Favourite
		Playlist	Platinum	Album
		Track	Songwriting	Single
		Version	Diamond	
		Awards	Achievement	
		Spotify	Music	
		Hashtag	Nominations	
		Tune	Synth	
			Chords	
			Videos	
			Pads	

Based on the table 4.3 the used of noun by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in the categories that related to place and trip are extremely different. Based on the data, Anne Marie shares about the name of place where she performed, those are *Manchester, Birmingham, Brixton*, and *USA*. Charlie Puth also shares about the name of place where he performed such as *Korea, Seoul, Cambodia, Bangkok, China, Shanghai*. Beside that Anne Marie also shares about her trip like *tour, airport, hotel, photo, winter, world*. In the other hand, Charlie Puth did not share about his experience of his trip.

The second choice of nouns used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in the categories that related to album. Anne Marie tends to use general words like *sound, playlist, track, version*. Then, the words *spotify* is related with her song that got top hits playlist. When talking about album, Charlie Puth used noun that indicates to his song that entitled "See You Again" that is got achievement. So that he used words like *platinum, diamond, achievement* and so on. Based on the table 4.3 there are similar word that used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth, those are *song, favorite, album,* and *single*.

#### 4.1.3.2 The Choice of Verbs

The verbs used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth also indicating their use of dictions. There are some similarities and differences of dictions their used. The verbs mostly indicated the actions and condition. The data will show in the following table:

**Table 4.4** The Choice of Verbs used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Their Tweets

No	Anne Marie's Choice of Verb	Charlie Puth's Choice of Verb	Both
1.	Open	Reposting	Coming

2.	Exited	Showering	Know
3.	Remember	Chatting	Sold
4.	Rewrite	Looking	See
5.	Show	Touring	Think
6.	Restocking	Singing	Love
7.	Stream	Executed	Get
8.	Support	Play	Teach
9.	Presented	Won	Going
10.	Look	Want	Made

Based on the table 4.4 the used of verb by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth are different. The verbs of Anne Marie are more variated because Anne Marie's verb indicating actions and condition. It means that Anne Marie have a high frequency words than Charlie Puth. According to Nation (2001, p. 13) stated that the words which have a high frequency usually have a very large part in spoken and written text and occur in all uses of everyday languages. Whereas, the word which have a low frequency usually have a little part in any text and occur infrequently of uses of language (Nation, 2001, p.19).

The writer used Ant Word Profiler to measure the high and low frequency that used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in the choice of verbs. The writer found the percentage of high frequency words used by Anne Marie is 78.2%. Meanwhile, the percentage of high frequency words used by Charlie Puth is 76.2%. Anne Marie has the higher common word used in daily communication than Charlie Puth. The low frequency words used by Charlie Puth are *damn*, *Shit*, *Fucking*, and so on. While, high frequency words used by Anne Marie are *coming*, *see*, *called* and so on.

# 4.1.3.3 The Choice of Adjectives

According to (Biber, Conrad & Leech, 2002) explained that adjectives is not only referring color and size, but also refers to personal assessment. Anne Marie have similarities and differences in used of adjectives. Here are the table and discussion of adjectives:

**Table 4.5** The Choice of Adjective used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Their Tweets

No	Anne Marie's Choice	Charlie Puth's Choice	Both
	of Adjective	of Adjectives	
1.	Pretty	Big	Beautiful
2.	Bad	Last	Good
3.	Strong	Crazy	Nice
4.	Angry	Cry	Little
5.	Fresh	Ignorant	
6.	Nervous	Comfortable	
7.	Enough	Fucking	
8.	Mad		

Based on the table 4.5 shows adjectives features used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. Anne Marie have the dominant frequency when used adjective features. She usually showing her feeling when write her tweets with some adjective word. This is one of her tweets "OMG I was so nervous !!!!!!!!!! Hope I pronounced it ok!". Meanwhile, in Charlie Puth's tweets he rarely used kind of adjective when he writes his tweets. He only used kind of adjective when he wants declare characteristic of things or situations. Here is the example "Nothing a big piece of chocolate can't fix.".

Another differentiation in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth is there are some of taboo word in the tweets of Charlie Puth. For examples "I'm so fucking

happy". There is word "fucking" that considered as taboo word. Meanwhile, in Anne Marie's tweets there are no word considered as taboo.

# **4.1.3.4** The Choice of Adverbs

Adverbs is used to give some information about someone writing about. There are seven types of adverbs in English those are, adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of manner, adverb of degree, adverb of additive, adverb of stance and linking adverb. Here are the table of adverbs used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in their tweets

**Table 4.6** The Choice of Adverb used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in Their Tweets

No	Anne Ma <mark>rie</mark> 's	Charlie Puth's Choice of	Both
	Choice of Adverb	Adverb	
1.	Always	Out	Just
2.	Probably	Lovely	Soon
3.	Down	Ahead	Back
4.	Around	Everyday	All
5.	Forever	Later	Now
6.	Together	Never	
7.	Tomorrow		
8.	Finally		
9.	Forward		

Based on the table 4.6 adverbs used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth are dominantly involved on the types of place and time. In Anne Marie's tweets there is word that belong to adverb of manner. Here are the examples, "The whole year I've managed to keep it and it's <u>finally</u> gone". The words *finally* it explained that

the action is almost end. There are similarities when Anne Marie used adverb of place and time. both of them used the words *now*, *back*, *soon* and *just*.

# 4.1.4 The Similarities and Differences of Internet language Features and Diction used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth

In this part, the writer compared the similarities and differences of Internet language features and dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in their tweets. In this case, the writer found several differences between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. First, they have different dominant features used in their tweets. The highest features used by Anne Marie is emotions, whereas the highest features used by Charlie Puth is multiple punctuations. Anne Marie tend to used emotions in her tweets because she is expressive person, she wants to shows all of her feeling toward her tweets. The writer found emotions in most of her tweets. It is proved with some studied by Fabes & Martin (1991) explained that women are needed to express more emotions more than man.

In the other hand, Charlie Puth used multiple punctuation in most of his tweets. Charlie Puth tend to used multiple punctuation like exclamation mark because he wants to give emphasis in his tweets. Besides, Charlie Puth also used ellipsis dots, it is indicated that Charlie give pause when he writes a tweets. From that case, can be conclude that male tend to give pause in his sentence used ellipsis dots in writing communication. According by Lakoff (1975) male tends to give a pause in his sentences before he continued by said *yeeeaah* or *hmmm* 

When used dictions, the writer found the percentage of high frequency words used by Anne Marie for about 78.2%. Meanwhile, the percentage of high

frequency words used by Charlie Puth for about 76.2%. Anne Marie has the higher common word used in daily communication than Charlie Puth. The low frequency words used by Charlie Puth are *damn, Shit, Fucking,* and so on. While, high frequency words used by Anne Marie are *coming, see, called* and so on. Anne Marie tend to use the common words to shares her feeling and opinions toward her tweets. But Charlie Puth, used several taboo word in his tweets. According by Coates (2004) said that male used swear and taboo words more than female.

The similarities found in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth tweets are, both of them did not used two features toward their tweets, those are asterisks for emphasis and description of actions. Both of them did not used asterisks for emphasis because they tend to used multiple punctuation to emphasis some words or sentences. Then function of description of actions was replace by another features that is emoticons. Besides that, written out laughter used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have the lowest frequency. As we know in Twitter there are only 140 characters in one tweet so both of them think that features of written out laughter will spend much place in their tweets. In order to be more efficient both of singer used emoticon that indicate laughter.

#### 4.2 Discussion

In this part of this research, the writer explained the result of finding more detail and discuss some issues related in this topic that have been taken by the writer. The writer analyzed the similarities and differences of internet language features and dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in their tweets.

Besides, the writer also compared the features and dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth towards their tweets to know if both gender use different style in online communication. In analyzing the features, the writer used Danet theory (2001) of eleven common features of digital writing, those are Abbreviation, All lower case, Asterisks for emphasis, Capital letters, Description of actions, Eccentric spelling, Emoticons, Music/noise, Multiple punctuations, Rebus writing and Written out laughter.

Both Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have differences ways to used internet language features. Anne Marie is more expressive than Charlie Puth. It can be seen from the table 4.1 by Anne Marie and 4.2 by Charlie Puth. The total frequency found of internet language features used by Anne Marie's tweets is 148, meanwhile in Charlie Puth's tweets is 96. There are some features that did not exist in Anne Marie's tweets those are asterisk for emphasis, all lower case and description of action. Whereas in Charlie Puth's tweets the features that did not exist are asterisk for emphasis and description of action.

Abbreviation is types of features that used by both Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. Both of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth used two types of abbreviation, such acronym form and slang form. The acronym form used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth such us *ASAP*, *LOL*, *DJ*, *LGBTQ* and so on. Meanwhile the form of slang abbreviation is just appeared once. Anne Marie used *lotta* and Charlie Puth used *gonna* as slang of abbreviation. The frequency of abbreviation used by Anne Marie is higher than Charlie Puth. Abbreviation in Charlie Puth appeared 13 time, whereas in Anne Marie appeared 16 times. It

means that female tend to abridge her words when write something than male. In order to save the time.

Emoticons is one of the most used by each singer. Anne Marie and Charlie Puth has similarity when used of emoticons. Both of them are used facial expression and random symbols. The variation of emoticons used by Anne Marie is bigger than Charlie Puth. Female are expressive than male. It can be seen that Anne Marie has 47 emoticons, while Charlie Puth has 24 emoticons. It shows that Anne Marie is more expressive to share her feelings toward her tweets than Charlie Puth. It is proved with some studied by Fabes & Martin (1991) explained that women are needed to express more emotions more than man.

In capital letters features, Charlie Puth used more various types than Anne Marie. The form of capital letters used by Charlie puth are appeared in the beginning, in the middle, and in the last of sentence. Whereas, the used capital letter by Anne Marie appeared only in the middle and the last of sentences. But the frequency found, Anne Marie is higher than Charlie Puth. In this case, female is tended to used capital letter than male. In order to attract people attentions.

Eccentric spelling features that found in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth are totally different. It can be seen from the table 4.1 and 4.2. Both of vowel and consonant are appeared in Anne Marie's tweets. But the consonant is more dominant than vowel which is used to attract reader attentions. In the other word, female like to used eccentric spelling to give intonation of word in writing communication.

Furthermore, music/noise that used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth has similarities. Based on the table 4.1 and 4.2 the features of music/noise by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth appeared 5 times and 4 times of each singer. The most dominant form used by both of Anne Marie is use "yashhh" and Charlie Puth is use "wowwwwww". Although its differ, but these two words have similar function to showing expressive mood and indicate triumph.

All lower case is found in Charlie Puth tweets, yet, it did not found in Anne Marie's tweets. It can be seen on the table 4.1 and 4.2. In Charlie Puth tweets it appeared 3 times. Male tend to uses all lower case mostly for the names of people or for the first letters. Charlie Puth did not used the capitalization's rules in his tweets. Because it takes more times to typed sentences when used the rules of capitalizations. According to Mandel & Van der Leun (1996, 61 in Dannet 2001) people use all lower case it can indicate the laziness and disrespect of that people.

Multiple punctuation is the highest features used by Charlie Puth. It is appeared 34 times. Meanwhile, in Anne Marie's tweets is only appeared 25 times. The form of multiple punctuation used by both of singers are different. Anne Marie has 3 types of multiple punctuation, those are multiple exclamation mark, multiple ellipsis dots, and multiple question marks. Meanwhile, in Charlie Puth only appeared 2 types, such as multiple exclamation mark and multiple ellipsis dots. Charlie Puth has a dominant frequency when used multiple punctuation because he like to give emphasis of the words.

The differences found when Anne Marie and Charlie Puth used the features of rebus writing. Anne Marie used numeral act that represent words. Whereas, Charlie Puth used letter and symbol to represent words. Anne Marie used numeral act like 2<sup>nd</sup> to represent word *second*. Charlie puth used symbol @ to represent the preposition "at.

The last features that found in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth's tweets is written out laughter. Both of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have the low frequency. In Anne Marie's tweets appeared 1 times. Meanwhile in Charlie Puth's tweets appeared 2 times. Anne Marie and Charlie Puth used similar types when used these features, that is *haahaha*. Both Anne Marie and Charlie Puth rarely used written out laughter types because both of them tend to uses emoticon to express their feelings.

Furthermore, the total number of word types used by Charlie Puth is 415. While, the total number of word types used by Anne Marie is 583. The comparison of dictions is divided into four part of speech, those are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The nouns used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have been categorized into two part that are, related to place and trip and related to album. In the categories of nouns that relevant to place and trip. Charlie Puth only share his tweets about name of places of his concert, such as *Korea*, *Seoul*, *Cambodia*, *Bangkok*, *China*, and *Shanghai*. Besides, Anne Marie not only shared about the places of her concert but also her trip those are, *Manchester*, *Birmingham*, *Brixton*, *airport*, *hotel*, *winter*, *photo* and so on. When talk about album, Anne Marie tend to use general words such as *sound*, *playlist*, *track*,

version and so on. On the other hand, Charlie Puth used more specific word that refers his recent album entitled "See You Again" such as *platinum*, *diamond*, achievement and so on. According to Coates (2004) the language that used by female are represent relations and intimacy, meanwhile the language that used by male are represent of status and independency. Charlie Puth shows his achievement towards his fans in Twitter it can be conclude that Charlie want to get acknowledgement and domination. While Anne Marie want to increase a good relationship.

The choice of verb also influenced the various dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in their tweets. The writer used Ant Word Profiler to count the frequency of verb that used by each singer. The result show that Anne Marie have higher frequency than Charlie Puth. The percentage of high frequency words used by Anne Marie is 78.2%. Meanwhile, the percentage of high frequency words used by Charlie Puth is 76.2%. Anne Marie has the higher common word used in daily communication than Charlie Puth. The low frequency words used by Charlie Puth are *achievement*, *damn*, *fuxk* and so on. While, high frequency words used by Anne Marie are *coming*, *see*, *called* and so on. This finding is same with the theory by Holmes (2001, p. 150) the form of language used by man and women is differ, women have polite language than man.

The writer found adjectives that used by both of singer Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in their tweets. Anne Marie have higher frequency than Charlie Puth. Anne Marie used adjective in order to express her feeling toward her fans. The adjective used by Anne Marie such as *nervous*, *mad*, *pretty*, *bad*, *angry* and so on.

Therefore, in Charlie Puth's tweets, the writer found some of taboo word like *damn, shit, fucking*. It means that male tend to used taboo words when he wants to share his feeling. According by Coates (2004) said that male swear and used taboo words more than female.

The last part of speech that found in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth is adverbs. The differences that the writer found is in the Anne Marie's tweets used adverb of place, adverb of time, and adverb of manner. While, Charlie Puth only used adverb of place and adverb of time. The similarities that the writer found is both of them used words *just, soon, back,* and *now* as adverb of time and place. Both of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth tends to use past and present time.

From the findings, the writer found that Anne Marie and Charlie Puth tend to used more than two internet language features in a sentence. As well as the combination of eccentric spelling and emoticons or capital letters with multiple punctuations. In the other hand, diction that used by Anne Marie has a high frequency, in contras dictions used by Charlie Puth has a low frequency. Besides, he also used taboo word in his tweets. Internet language features and dictions found in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth's tweets shows a great variation in online communication. Based on the findings, the writer revealed that Anne Marie use more dominant Internet language features than Charlie Puth when they were typed tweets in their account of Twitter. As shown in table 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 there are some differences in the frequency in using internet language features and dictions between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. It can be concluded that Anne Marie are more expressive and playfulness in fulfill the absence of the features

and giving a various of dictions. While Charlie is less expressive, he tends to write in common form and rarely use digital features.

Additionally, the writer finds one interesting case that needs to be discussed. As we know before, male and female have different ways in communication. According to Lakoff (as cited in Eckert & Ginet, 2003) said that man and women talk differently. There are various ways that have been done by the linguist to figure out that male and female talk differently like the frequency of interruption and directiveness in speech of both gender. Commonly, interruptions and directiveness methods appeared more frequently in the speech of male. Meanwhile, based on Haas (1978, cited in Coates 1986) believe that males are more talk active than females. From all the perspective of the linguist above, it is indicated that female language is less powerful than male language. Lakoff (1975) who saw that women's language as the powerless language. The theory was disputed by the finding of this research. In this case Anne Marie talked more than Charlie Puth. She also used her power to her fans. It is proved when she asked her fans to always do body positivity. Here one of her tweets about body positivity.

"I hope you are comfortable in your skin. I can't believe people actually try to make you feel embarrassed of your body. Your body is your home. Be PROUD of it. Love every single part".

Furthermore, lot of her fans reply with positive responses. They got influenced from Anne Marie's tweets, then they changed their mind about their body positivity. Here is one of tweets of Anne Marie fans:

thank you @AnneMarie for being the biggest inspiration, thanks to you and your music, i have gained a lot more body confidence #BODYPOSITIVITYFORANNEMARIE.

Therefore, it is shows that powerless language is not caused by the gender itself. It is proved for the example above when Anne Marie ask to her fans for always do body positivity. She used her power as the public figure to talk to her fans through her tweets. In the other hand, Anne Marie is female and she has a power of language. She is talk active with her followers in social media especially Twitter. The features of internet language and dictions used by Anne Marie also various. She talks with polite form, good manners, and intimate with all of her followers.

In the other hand, Charlie Puth is male, he also has a power of language when he shares his opinion in his tweets. Charlie Puth not as expressive as Anne Marie. Charlie Puth tends to use standard form of writing in online communication. He has lower features and dictions than Anne Marie. Charlie Puth used more specific word because he is only informed something important through his tweets. In additions, male and female have their own ways to talks or write in online communication.

#### **CHAPTER V**

# **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter presents the conclusion of the entire research and findings in this study. There are two part of this chapter. The first part present conclusion based on the whole of this research. The second part, the writer presents suggestion in order to give a recommendation to the further researcher that examined with a similar topic.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on findings and discussion of internet language features and dictions used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth in the previous chapter. There is some conclusion that can be illustrated on this research. The differences found when Anne Marie and Charlie Puth used internet language features in their tweets. The total frequency found of internet language features used by Anne Marie's tweets is 148, meanwhile in Charlie Puth's tweets is 96. They have different dominant features used in their tweets. The highest features used by Anne Marie is emoticons that appeared 47 times or 32 %, whereas the highest features used by Charlie Puth is multiple punctuations that appeared 24 times or 25%. The similarities found in Anne Marie and Charlie Puth tweets are, both of them did not used two features toward their tweets, those are asterisks for emphasis and description of actions. Both of them did not used asterisks for emphasis because they tend to used multiple punctuation to emphasis some words or sentences. Then function of description of actions was replace by another features that is

emoticons. Besides that, written out laughter features used by Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have the lowest frequency. In order to be more efficient both of singer used emoticon that indicate laughter.

In the use of dictions, Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have difference output. The total number of word types used by Anne Marie is 583, while the total number of word types used by Charlie Puth is 415. It means that the dictions or types of vocabularies used by Anne Marie is higher than Charlie Puth. Anne Marie has general choice of words, and high frequency use, for example *coming*, *see*, *called* and so on. Meanwhile, Charlie Puth has specific choice of word, low frequency use, and contain some of taboo words, for example *achievement*, *damn*, *Shit*, *Fucking*, and so on. Furthermore, Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have similar choice of noun related in album category such as *song*, *favourite*, *album* and *single*. Last, Anne Marie and Charlie Puth have similar choice of adverb in form of adverb of time and place such as *now*, *back*, *soon* and *just*.

The differences and similarities in used of internet language features and dictions between Anne Marie and Charlie Puth can characterize their gender. It can be concluded that Anne Marie are more expressive and playfulness in fulfill the absence of the features and giving a various of dictions. She talks with polite form, good manners, and intimate with all of her followers. While Charlie is less expressive, he tends to write in common or standard form and rarely use digital features. Therefore, he tends to use more specific word in informed something important through his tweets. In addition, female avoid to use taboo words, but

male tend to use taboo words. It proved in Charlie Puth's dictions that contains some of taboo words.

# 5.2 Suggestions

The prime of this research is internet language features and dictions of the tweets of Anne Marie and Charlie Puth. They are two singers who are in the same age but in the different genders. Furthermore, the writer proposes some suggestions. For further research, it can be conducted to examine internet language features and dictions used by different figures, different ages and from different social media.

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