INTERNET LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN SINGERS ON INSTAGRAM

THESIS

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



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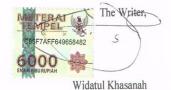
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ABSTRACT

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The Advisor : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Key Words : Internet Language Features, Orthographic Features, Instagram

This study investigates the internet language features used by British and American singers on Instagram. Internet language features is a features that is used to supply the sequence of non-verbal sign to make clear of the meaning based on the context in online setting. That features have function to help us sending message as fast as possible. The internet language features are analyzed based on Danet (2001) classification of common features in digital writing which consist of ten features (multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, written-out laugher, description of action, emoticon, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case). This study applied qualitative approach because the data can be seen from written word, phrases, photos, or symbols which interpret action and occurrences in our social life.

This research reveals two another features found in the data, they are respelling and lexical shortening. The result show that British singers used more types of internet language features than American singers. This can be assumed that British singers are more excessive on using language than American singers. British singers used 10 internet language features, but 8 features from Danet's (2001) theory, they are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, emoticons, abbreviation rebus writing, and all lower case. But the researcher found 2 new features in this data are respelling and lexical shortening. So, the total internet language features that are used by the British are 10 internet language features. However different from America, there are 8 internet language features are used by American singers. Those internet language features come from Danet's theory are multiple punctuation, rebus writing, and all lower case. And there are no new features found on this data. So the total data of internet language features are used by American singers are 8 features.

INTISARI

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Pembimbing : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

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Penilitian ini menyelidiki fitur bahasa internet yang digunakan oleh penyanyi Inggris dan Amerika di Instagram. Fitur bahasa Internet adalah fitur yang digunakan untuk memasok urutan tanda non-verbal untuk memperjelas arti berdasarkan konteks dalam pengaturan online. Fitur-fitur tersebut berfungsi untuk membantu kita untuk mengirim pesan secepat mungkin. Fitur bahasa internet dianalisis berdasarkan klasifikasi Danet (2001) fitur umum dalam penulisan digital yang terdiri dari 10 fitur (beberapa tanda baca, ejaan eksentrik, huruf besar, asterisk untuk penekanan, tawa yang ditulis, deskripsi tindakan, emoticon, singkatan, penulisan rebus dan semua huruf kecil). Penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan kualitatif karena data dapat dilihat dari kata tertulis, frasa, foto, atau symbol yang menafsirkan tindakan dan kejadian dalam kehidupan social kita.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan 2 fitur lain yang ditemukan dalam data, yaitu pengucapan kembali dan pengurangan huruf. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa penyanyi Inggris menggunakan lebih banyak jenis fitur bahasa daripada penyanyi Amerika. Ini dapat diasumsikan bahwa penyanyi Inggris lebih berlebihan dalam penggunaan bahasa daripada penyanyi Amerika. Penyanyi Inggris menggunakan 10 fitur bahasa internet, tetapi 8 fitur dari teori Danet (2001), diantaranya adalah beberapa tanda baca, ejaan eksentrik, huruf besar, asterisk untuk penekanan, emoticon, singkatan, penulisan rebus dan semua huruf kecil. Tetapi peneliti menemukan 2 fitur baru dalam data ini yaitu pengucapan kembali dan pengurangan huruf. Jadi, total fitur bahasa internet yang digunakan oleh Inggris ada 10 fitur bahasa internet.namun, berbeda dengan Amerika. Fitur-fitur bahasa internet tersebut dari teori Danet (2001) diantaranya tanda baca, ejaan eksentrik, huruf besar, tawa yang ditulis, emoticon, singkatan, penulisan rebus dan semua huruf kecil. Dan tidak ada fitur baru yang ditemukan pada data ini. Jadi total data fitur bahasa internet yang digunakan oleh penyanyi tanga bahasa internet yang digunakan oleh penyanyi kerika adalah 8 fitur.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, the internet is a very important thing in communication in the world. In Allan's opinion (2015) internet is a set of physically sustainable computer networks, that we call internet protocol (IP) and transmission control protocol (TCP) that has a function to read and decipher protocols. The protocol is a simple specification of how computers can exchange information. So, people in the world can share information easily using the internet. People only need enough internet connection to access the information needed.

Crystal (2003) established language characteristics called "electronic revolution", he explains that language changes are what we call language. Consider the impact of the internet is amazing; many researchers finally decided and have been studying on internet language. Nevertheless, research of internet language is still open, there are still many things that can be investigated, such as in social media; Facebook, Email, Twitter, WhatsApp etc. Those kinds of communication then become an interesting subject for the researchers to be studied.

According to Kietzmannet. all (2011) social media is an effective communication tool. People can share, discuss, produce and change content that has been available using cell phones and web based technology. At present,

people using social media more often as a tool of communication so that media social is a popular press. Some of the social media, that are often used such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

From the social media that has mentioned above Instagram is social media that has interesting to research. According to Frommer (2010) using Instagram, we can share photos, video, and other social networking service. We can also record audio or video directly then share them to various social media services, include Instagram itself. Instagram is the fastest growing in social media. As mentioned by Herman (2014) that since its launched 2012, it only took three a half years for Instagram to have more than 200 million active users, while Facebook and Twitter need five until six years to get the same active users. From those facts, the writer decides to take Instagram as the main source of the research.

Through social media, we can find out how a person's characters are seen from the language used. According to Holmes (2013), there is an involvement of the nature of linguistics that influences a person and the conditions of social interaction that are shown through the choice of language used. In social media, we can be expressive in terms of speech and writing. Internet raises a new form of communication. Like David and Brewer (1997) said, that electronic discourse is writing which we very often read so we feel we speak something and the speaker as if was being speaking. Nevertheless, Crystal (2001) explained that the language used on internet shows its own characters of spoken and written language. There are five types of internet linguistics based on Crystal (2006) such as graphic features, orthographic features, grammatical features, lexical features, and discourse features. But, in this research focus on one type is orthographic features because of its focus on how individual written language. Orthographic features happened because of exclusive use of the alphabet, ways of expressing emphasis (bold, italic, etc.), capital letters, punctuation, and spelling. In addition, orthographic features are the most widely used features for researcher in internet features on the internet and focus on text.

Internet language features are interesting to discuss because from the writing we know, how the individual characters, whether he or she is a simple, long-winded, or lazy person and etc. In recent times, a lot of study in internet language features that analyzed and provided understanding in the multiple punctuations, eccentric spelling and so on. There are some researchers in the previous study which also examined the language features on the internet. For example thesis of Agustiyani (2015) examined internet language features between male and female commenter in the account on Instagram. The research focusesed on male and female commenters. Agustiyani utilized the theory of Danet (2001) by attempting in the comment section of *RiaRicis'* account on Instagram as her data. The writer determined to take the latest comment by 35 males and 35 females from each *vidgram* posts as the data. Thus, the total data taken is 210. The finding suggested that there are four new features found in the data, they are extra letters, the combination of deletion and extra letters, abbreviation spelling, and repeated spelling. The results show that females used more Internet language features than males.

Indah (2015) analyzed internet language features between male and female on Dagelan's account on Instagram. The research aimed to examine the internet language features by Danet (2001) and also focused on male and female commenters. The researcher picked the latest 30 comments of males and 30 comments of females each from 3 posts; therefore the total data is 180. The result of the study showed that the top three words used by male commenter are *haha*, *ini* and *kita*. Meanwhile, the top three words used by female commenter are *wkwkwk*, *hahahah* and *tak*. Overall, the data showed that the occurrence of internet language features in the female comment is higher than male comments.

Badriah (2015) investigated internet language features by male and female in online shopper on Instagram. The objectives of the study are to know the typical internet language features used by male and female in online shopper on Instagram when they were giving comments, and also to compare those features which are used by male users and by female users. The data source was taken from *@fiftea* account; there are 207 comments by female followers and 53 comments by male followers that use internet language features. The researcher got 15 posts and took 250 comments from female and 250 comments from the male. The result shows that female users most frequently use the internet language feature which is called abbreviations and male used the same internet language features too. Because can save the time in typing a message or information.

From those previous studies, most of the researchers conducted their research by using gender as the object of the research. Largely, the researchers focus on male and female on giving comment while, there are another topics that can be researched. The one of the examples is differentiate two countries on writing the post. The researcher will try different topic by distinguishing two countries to show internet language features on Instagram with the same theory from Danet (2001). Because there have been only a few studies which differentiate two countries on writing the posts.

This study aims to create something new by analyzing internet language features from 2 different countries especially British and America. Why those country? Because those countries are native to the English language, so the researcher chooses those as the main data source. Actually, there are 61 countries in the six continents that make English the official language of the country. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom and the United States as the two main kiblah countries, do not make English as an official legal (de jure) language but only in public recognition (de facto). The researcher does not research the entire citizen but, the researcher chooses singers randomly. Why singers? Because those people give big influences especially in language and those people are public figures, so everyone knows who is him or her. And those of people represent of the internet language features of English language. The researcher chooses two singers from the British and two singers from America.

The researcher chooses Justin Bieber and Selena Gomes as the singers from America and Ed Sheeran and Taylor Swift as the singers from British. Justin Bieber is a singer and songwriter from Canada. After Scooter Braun's talent search manager discovered him through videos on Youtube while covering the song in 2008. Selena Gomes is an American singer, actress, and producer, after appearing on the children's television series Barney and Friends. Ed Sheeran is a British singer, songwriter, guitarist, recording producer and actor. Sheeran was born in Halifax in Canada but he grew up in Framlingham in England. Taylor Swift is an American singer and songwriter. She has grown up in Pennsylvania, America. She moved to Nashville Tennessee at 14 ages to pursue her career in country music.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to explain the internet language features used by British and American singers on Instagram. It quests to answer three research questions: the typical internet language features used by British singers on Instagram, the typical internet language features used by American singers on Instagram, and the internet language features used by British singers compared to those used by American singers in online shop on Instagram.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher creates new research formulated by the following research questions:

- What are typical internet language features used by British singers on Instagram?
- 2. What are typical internet language features used by American singers on Instagram?
- 3. How are typical internet language features used by British singers compared to those used by American singers on Instagram?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problem, the researcher will be some objective of the study that can be found in this research:

- To explain typical internet language features used by British singers on Instagram.
- 2. To explain typical internet language features used by American singers on Instagram.
- 3. To compare typical internet language features by British singers compared to those used by American singers on Instagram.

1.3 Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the researcher hopes can to be advance knowledge of linguistics in particular internet language features that as usual by people in social media especially on Instagram. This research is able to establish our knowledge on how understanding about British and American singers in communication on online setting. The researcher also hopefully this research can give enlighten to the next researcher to carry out new research about internet language features.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study focused on language features used in Instagram exactly on the quote in posts in British and American singers accounts on Instagram. The researcher puts the post that contains of internet language features until all of the features found. Because the researcher only needs one example of the features as evidence that these features are actually used.

In analyzing internet language features, the writer uses Danet common features of digital writing (2001) which consist of ten features; multiple punctuations, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, written-out laugher, description of actions, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing and all lower case. But the researcher does not close the possibility that there will be new features found in the data apart from 10 features of Danet's theory that the researcher already mentioned.

1.5 Operational Definition

- Internet language features: Features that are used to provide the absences of non-verbal signs in an online setting to make the meaning of context clear due to the lack of visual contact (Crystal, 2006).
- Orthographic features: The writing system of an individual language. (Crystal, 2006)
- Internet linguistics: The study of language on the Internet (Crystal, 2011).
- Instagram: Instagram is an online mobile photo-video capturing and sharing social networking site which can also send and receive a direct message (DM and share its posts to another variety of

social networking platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Tumbler, and Flickr.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Characteristics in British and American Languages

Between British and America, there is a separated and common difference that becomes keywords to describe the relation of those two countries. There are two points in the American characteristics which called dual nature that is continuity and divergence from Great Britain as the mother country. Based on John Hurt Fisher (2001) says that after 1776 there is the separation between American and England.

The characteristic based on violent rejection by English tyranny as kind of regarded of American revolutionaries and nostalgia for their English culture. As fundamentally American and British is different from their economics, histories, social organization and environment. Generally, America and British English are mutually intelligible. Used lingua franca is the feature of American English or as we know as the second language for people in the world. Whereas British English was used by the British Empire in forms of colonies.

There are differences between America and English, both in terms of spelling, grammar, pronunciation, accent and vocabulary. Here there are:

1. Spelling

In both variations of English above, there are some spelling differences in writing. British English tends to use the spelling of words originally from France, in contrast to American English, which in spelling tends to the way they pronounce it, and throw away letters that are considered unnecessary. For example, colour in British and color in American.

2. Accent

American usually pronounce the letter "r" quite clearly, while most English people do not recite the letter "r" in words, especially if it is at the end of the word. In American English, the word "can" and "can't" sound very similar, whereas in British English we can distinguish them clearly. Americans have a tendency to reduce words by removing a few letters. The word "internet" for example in American English is pronounced the same as "internet", "t" is not pronounced.

In an American accent, the letter "t" in a number of words is spelled "d" while British spelling is still spelled "t". for example: weather (weather – weader)

3. Grammar

Using of simple past tense and present perfect tense. In English, the present perfect tense is used to express the activities that have just occurred and still have to do with now. For examples:

I have lost my bag – British I lost my bag - American.

4. Preposition

In both English versions, there is a slight difference in the use of preposition. For examples :

On the beach – American

At the beach – British

5. Vocabulary

There are a lot of words that have same meaning, but different terms. For examples:

can : fall
i

Biscuit

Cookie

2.2 Internet Linguistics

The development of the new form of communication is the internet. According to David and Brewer (1997) said that "electronic discourse is writing that very often reads as if it was being spoken-that is as if the sender was writing talking". There are some characteristics of spoken and written language which emerge on using internet language (Crystal, 2011). He states that when we use video or sound clips in social media especially in Skype, we know that there are limited languages of the internet (Crystal, 2006).

Crystal (2006) divided language features into five types:

- Graphics features: it is a how-to organize written language that used in general presentation. There are factors that become special typography such as, color, use of illustrations, page design, and spacing. We know the example of these features in the newspaper. Something that can be identifying such as, columns, captions, and headlines.
- Orthographical features: a writing system that uses an individual language. These factors such as the use of alphabet, spelling, capital letters, emphasis and punctuation. For example in how to spell colour in American and color in British is different.
- Grammatical features: has a relationship with syntax and morphology. There are some factors as the distinctive such as word order, the structure of the sentence, and word inflection.
- Lexical features: it's about vocabulary, such as idiom.
- Discourse features: the structure of the text, such as relevance, coherence, paragraph structure, and logical ideas. For example, we know in the journal paper, that has a sequence such as abstract, introduction, method, result, discussion and conclusion.

2.3 Internet Language Features

According to Crystal (2006), internet language features is a feature that is used to supply the sequence of non-verbal sign to make clear of the meaning based on the context in an online setting. We can simply say that internet language features are writing an aspect used in the online setting. Danet (2001) provides digital discourse that can be useful for our research, she classifies into ten features. That features have a function to help us sending the messages as fast as possible. This features usually

Multiple punctuations	Let's play!!!!!!
Eccentric spelling	Let's plaaaaay!
1 0	1 1
Capital letters	I'M REALLY HUNGRY THIS
	TIME
Asterisks for emphasis	I'm really *hungry* this time
Written-out laugher	Hahahahaha, pocpocpoc
Description of action	*g <mark>rins</mark> * <grirns></grirns>
Emoticon	:-) (smile)
Abbreviation	LOL (laugh out loud)
Rebus writing	CU (see you)
All lower case	hi, good morning?

Table 2.1 Example of the theory of Danet (2001)

Below, the researcher will explain one by one for each category:

1. Multiple punctuations

Multiple punctuations is a feature that consists of a punctuation mark at the end of the sentence. Punctuation that usually used by people such as, periods, exclamation point, and question marks (Crystal, 2006). It's indicated that the writer giving straight. For example, I want to go there!!!!! (It is indicated that the writer really, really want to go from her/his existence).

2. Eccentric spelling

Eccentric spelling is a sentence or word that was given reduplicated of the letters. It is an unconventional orthography (Nishimura, 2003), because the writer using the long consonant to show the highly expressive nature of some word in conversation or to suggest that the word or sentence is clear and cheerful, have a high articulation. For example is, I want to goooooo! It is a prolonged form pronunciation, we know the letters also, and the letters are reduplicated. In other example is usually English people write "sez" to describe "says", people write word based on what is spelled. We mention as "pronunciation spelling".

3. Capital letters

Usually, the writer uses capital letters because there is part of the sentence or clause which wants to be prominent. The function of these features is to signify loud speech or to emphasize that word or clause or sentence that has been written Danet (2001). For example, I'M REALLY HUNGRY AT THIS TIME. It's concluded that this time she/he hungry. People usually use capital letters to show the sentence has more visually prominent than the other.

4. Asterisks for emphasis

There are words or expression that was marked. That has a function in giving emphasis the word or phrases and distribution of word may be different from the other marked or word (Crystal, 2006). It suggests that the writer attempt to place emphasis to the expression based on Stanlaw (2002). For examples are, I *hope* that, I need the *real* answer.

5. Written-out laughter

Written-out laughter is a word that consists of nonlinguistic sound that was broad with enclosing other vocalization. Usually, the writer uses the keyboard in a similar manner to produce the language and giving expression of kind nonlinguistic sounds. Based on Danet (2001) the function of written-out laughter is to express sound. The examples of written-out laugher are hahaha, wkwkwk, hihihi, hhhhhzzz, and etc.

6. Description of action

The writer used angle brackets between letters of the verb Danet (2001). The function of the description of action is to describe of verb stem, so we know the main text itself. Utilize of parentheses not only on verbs but also in other mental states and gesture. For example are *smile*, <smile>.

7. Emoticons

Groups of a symbol which consist of colons, parentheses, and other marks, to describe face mark or emotional facial expression of the writer or someone. It's become from a combination of keyboards characters. There are two kinds of emoticons positive and negative emoticons. For example are (sad):-(, (cry) :'(is negative emoticons and (smile) :-), (laugh) :-D for positive emoticons.

8. Abbreviations

The abbreviation is the same as the acronym. Abbreviation and acronyms are short for words or a combination of words acronyms is a short form and pronounces letters by letters (Danet, 2001). For example is LOL (laughing out loud), BRB (be right back).

9. Rebus writing

Using a single symbol of letters or numbers to describes a syllabus or words that have a similar sound. For example, are CU (see you), 2nite (tonight).

10. All lower case

It's a using lower case on writing. It is indicated that the sentence is error and should be corrected. Usually contain lower case letters, spaces, quads and punctuation marks. For example, is hi, how do you do?



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In conducting the research, the researcher used a qualitative method. The researcher wants to discover the internet language features used by British and America people on Instagram. In this method, the researcher begins the research by collecting the primary text as the data after that researcher interprets the result of the analysis by examining the data first (Heigham & Croker, 2009).

Based on Neuman (2012) the kinds of qualitative data can be seen from written word, phrases, photos or symbol which interpret actions or action and occurrences in our social life. This method is compatible with this research because the researcher identifies the internet language features used by British and American singers on Instagram where the data were taken from words, phrases, emoticons, and symbol.

Vanderstoep and Jhonston (2008) said that qualitative research aims to describe more detail about the finding of the research. The result of the internet language features presented in the form of text units, such as words or phrases and it can be in the form of the number.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

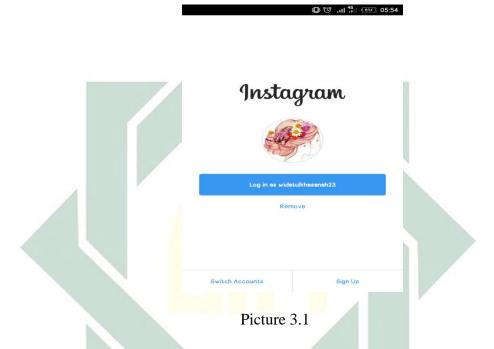
The researcher used Instagram to collect the data. The data comes from the post of the singers of British and American singers which contain the internet language features in form of word, phrases, symbol or emoticons. Like a Cresvell (2009) said that sentences, utterances, and images are a case that includes qualitative research.

There are four accounts which can be used are @EdSheeran who has 2,71 million of followers, @JustinBieber who has 104 million of followers, @TaylorSwift who has 114 million of followers, and @SelenanGomez who has 144 million of followers. As the researcher said in the previous chapter, those people give big influences especially in language and those people are public figures, so everyone knows who is him or her.

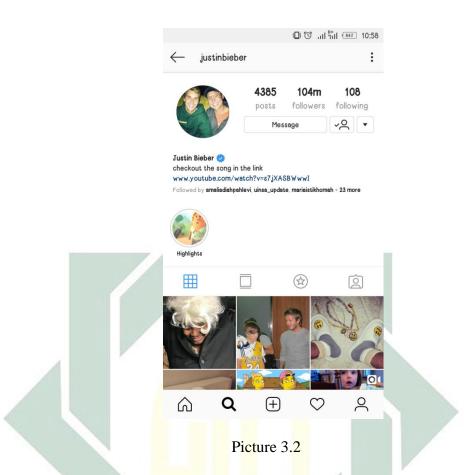
3.2.2 Research Instrument

Because this study employed the qualitative method, the main primary instrument of this study is the researcher herself. Creswell (2009) said that the key instrument of qualitative research is the researcher him/herself. The researcher collected the data, analyzed, interpreted the data and reported the research finding as for the final. The researcher used Instagram as the main source to collect the data and it had been done through six steps.

1. The researcher opened the Instagram application in a mobile phone.



The researcher found the account of the singers: @JustinBieber,
 @SelenaGomez, @EdSheeran, and @SelenaGomez. The researcher chose the account which has a blue sign that means that the account is a real, not fake account.



3. The researcher selected the last 4 months post because the researcher believes that it is enough amounts to represent the whole data that the researcher needed. Then opened the posts in order to see other posts or the next quote.



4. The researcher screenshot the quotes of posts and then saved in the laptop.



Picture 3.4

5. The researcher categorized the post of the quotes into two categories based on the country in order to make it easy-analyzable. The researcher did the same way in accounts of @JustinBieber, @SelenaGomez, @EdSheeran, and @SelenaGomez.

3.3 Data Analysis

There are several steps are taken after collecting the data, several steps are taken in analyzing the data.

a. Identify

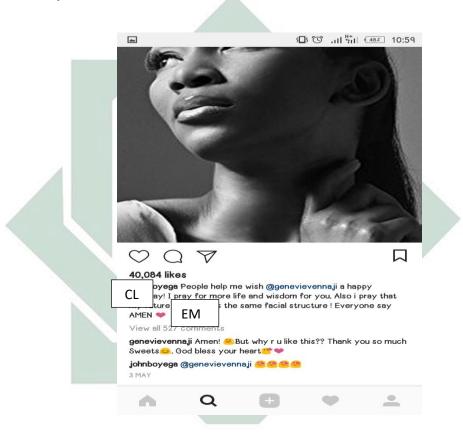
The researcher identified by using codes in the posts the internet language features based on Danet (2001). They are multiple punctuations, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, written-out laughter, description of actions, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case. The researcher used coding to make it easy to identify the data. Coding that the researcher used is initial coding, so the researcher gives initial based on the first letter of the word.

No	Code	Category
1	MP	Multiple punctuations
2	ES	Eccentric spelling
3	CL	Capital letters
4	AE	Asterisks for emphasis
5	WL	Written-out laugher
6	DA	Description of action
7	EM	Emoticons
8	AB	Abbreviation
9	RW	Rebus writing
10	All	All lower case

Table 3.1 Codes for types of internet language features

b. Classifying of the data

The researcher classified the data according to each type of internet language features by giving coding on each, in order to make it easy to find when the researcher needed some of them as the examples of analysis.



Picture 3.5

c. Drawing the conclusion

The researcher draws the conclusion based on the result of analyzing and classifying and answer the problem of the study through the finding of types of internet language features and compared to those countries.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will explain about internet language features used by British and American singers to write the post on Instagram which are delivered into three sections. The first is internet language features used by British singers, the second section internet language features used by American singers and third section is the researcher will be compared the internet language features used by British and American singers. After that the researcher gives an interpretation about the result. In order to make it easy the researcher classified the data on specifically.

4.1 Findings

The findings of internet language features used by British and American singers on Instagram are conveyed in two parts. In part one, the researcher focuses on internet language features used by British singers to write the post. Part two, the researcher focuses on internet language features used by American singers to writing the post. After that, the researcher compared the type of internet language features that used between British and American singers. In this research, the researcher puts the post which contains internet language features in the last 4 months posts.

4.1.1 Internet Language Features by British singers on Instagram

In here, the researcher shows the data of internet language features by British singers in Table 4.1.1, below:

No	Internet Language Features	Examples
1	Multiple punctuations	
1	Multiple pulctuations	• Thank you to everyone who
		came to Poptopin in San Jose
		tonight!!!
		New York YOU WERE
		AMAZING !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
		• Then I realized Ed
		Sheeran post this!
		• 12 days til Reputation
		Stadium Tour !!!!
2	Eccentric spelling	• АННННН
		@thefavouritemovie
		• Thanks, @stellaccarteney for
		this dresssss
		• Last night was funnnnn
3	Capital letters	• FULL RAIN SHOW
		TONIGHT IN SYDNEY
		LIVES
		• ANOTHER rain show on
		reputation stadium tour!
		• And it starts TOMORROW .
		• Denver looks how
		GORGEOUS all 58.000 of
		you looked tonight.
4	Asterisk for Emphasis	• Times Square is looking
.		*delicate* right now
		• Who knows what the Jersey
		skies will bring us tonight but
		we're *ready * for it
5	Written-out laugher	were ready for it
6	Description of action	
7	Emoticons	• You'd better scream loud of
,		them :-D
		• We'll see you tomorrow and
		• We it see you tomorrow and Saturday, Santa Clara CA!:-*
		-
0	Abbroxistics	• A video my dad took ()
8	Abbreviation	• Me and @securitykev went to

		 NASA today TS : Its sounds like you take ownership of the past, and not 	
		just the good parts.	
		• So check out the song and the	
		album, and get emosh too	
9	Rebus writing	I missed you UK! Wot?	
2	Rebus witting		
		• Sqwod @marksurridge	
		 Ur so gorgeous 12 days til Reputation 	
		Stadium Tour !!!!	
10	All lower case	 proud expectant mother of a 	
10	This lower case	human child + proud	
		mother of snakers	
	Other features		
11	Respelling	• Boi & gal	
		• All my gals	
		• Watchin' recess thinking I'm tour diary's TJ	
12	Lexical shortening	Filmed and edited by Nic	
12	Lexical shortening	Minns	
		• San Fran and Seattle	
L			

Table 4.1.1 Internet language features used by British singers

We can see from table 4.1.1 there are 10 internet language features found on those data, 8 from Danet's theory and 2 new features. They are multiple punctuations, capital letters, eccentric spelling, asterisks for emphasis, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case. The new features are respelling and lexical shortening. There are two features that don't used are written-out laugher and description of action. Those features not found on this data.

4.1.1.1 Multiple Punctuation

The first feature is multiple punctuations. There are many kinds of multiple punctuations such as exclamation marks, periods, question marks and commands Danet (2001). All of the multiple punctuation features that are found used exclamation marks. The function of exclamation marks is too assert the words, clause or sentences. In here the researcher gives example of multiple punctuations is found in British Instagram:

- 1. Thank you to everyone who came to Poptopin in San Jose tonight!!!
- 2. New York YOU WERE AMAZING !!!!!!!!!!!!
- 3. 12 days until Reputation Stadium Tour !!!!
- 4. Then I realized Ed Sheeran post this!

In the first example, the writer informs us that she gives a very big thank to the spectator when she showed in Poptopin. The writer use exclamation marks to assert her expression. The second example, the writer expresses her happiness when she showed in New York to the other readers. She adds exclamation marks in the end of the sentence to show the sentence which she emphazis. It's mean that she is also really happy when she showed in New York, a place where she performed at the time.

The third example is same as the first and second examples. The writer expresses her enthusiasm because she performed for 12 days. She adds exclamation marks in the end of the sentence to show the sentence which she emphasizes. The last example the writer seems like guessing about something, she uses multiple periods when she thinks. And after that, she continued her conversation.

4.1.1.2 Eccentric Spelling

Second feature is eccentric spelling. Eccentric spelling is reducing or reduplicating the letters. This including unconventional orthography which used in our daily conversation to show the highly expressive. The letters that respell are vocal and consonant. The expressions that are explained using eccentric spelling are cheerful, suggestion, or high spirit articulation Danet (2001). These are the examples of eccentric spelling that is found by the researcher:

- 1. AHHHHH @thefavouritemovie
- 2. Thanks, @stellaccarteney for this dresssss
- 3. Last night was **funnnnn**

The first example, the writer shows her happiness when she watched the favorite movie using eccentric spelling. The writer reduplicated the letter of "H" in A**HHHHH**. The writer chooses consonant to be respelled. Next example, the writer also chooses consonant to be respelled. In word *dresssss*, the writer respells the letter of "S" to show her happiness because the writer got dress from someone who has account @stellacacrteney.

The last example, the writer writes the post using the eccentric spelling of the consonant also, the writer shows that she had fun at the time. So that's the way the she writes reduplicated letter to emphasis the expression.

4.1.1.3 Capital Letters

Next feature is capital letters. According to Danet (2001) we can emphasize a word or sentence using a capital letter. Using caps lock in our keyboard and make the letter capital is enough to show the sentence or the word emphasized. Utilizing capital letter can be seen in these examples:

1. FULL RAIN SHOW TONIGHT IN SYDNEY LIVES

- 2. ANOTHER rain show on reputation stadium tour!
- 3. And it starts **TOMORROW**.
- 4. Denver looks how **GORGEOUS** all 58.000 of you looked tonight.

As we know, those words in the sentence are using capital letters. Because capital letters are more visual prominent, in spite of sometime it is sign of anger or shouting Danet (2001). The writer uses all capital letter not to attract the reader, but the writer wants to show her expression when she performed in Sydney. At the time the condition of the place where she performed was rainy.

Second example is different with first example. The writer uses the capital letter only in certain word. The writer capitalizes the word ANOTHER because in her performed before she also had a same condition that the place where she performed rainy. So, she emphasizes the word to show the condition that was happening before. Third example also the same with second example, the writer uses a capital letter on in certain word of TOMORROW. She explained that the event will be start TOMORROW. She gives emphasis to the word so that the reader can easy to understand her post.

The last example the writer uses capital letter only in certain word. The writer capitalizes the word GORGEOUS. She was wondering on her performance because there were 58.000 audiences when she showed in Denver.

4.1.1.4 Asterisk for Emphasis

Besides that, another feature that was found in this data is asterisks for emphasis. In this case, the word or the sentence indeed being emphasized not because the function but as natural the researcher gives emphasis to the word or sentence. This is an example of asterisks for emphasis:

- 1. Times Square is looking ***delicate*** right now.
- Who knows what the Jersey skies will bring us tonight but we're
 ready for it.

Example one, the writer gives emphasis on the word of *delicate*. She gives asterisks symbol between the words. Delicate is synonym with dainty which means beautiful. So the writer wants to emphasize the square now.

Example number two, the writer also uses symbol of asterisk for emphasis the word *ready*. Based on the sentence, the writer asked the reader what the Jersey that she wears on her performance. But in spite of she doesn't know what she wears on the performance, she still ready for her performed. So she gives emphasis to the word.

4.1.1.5 Emoticons

The next feature is emoticons. There are two kinds of emoticon: positive and negative. Positive emoticon represents good attitude, for example :-) (smile), O:) (be grateful) whereas negative emoticon represents bad attitude, for example :'((cry), :-((sad) (Crystal, 2006). Based on the data, all of the British singers use positive emoticon. Let's see the example of emoticon:

- 1. You'd better scream loud of them :-D
- 2. We'll see you tomorrow and Saturday, Santa Clara CA!:-*
- 3. A video my dad took (-_-)

First example, the emoticon expresses the laughter. The writer laughs because on her performance there are a lot of audiences who see her performance and scream. The writer is very enthusiast for her performance. On her post, she writes "you'd better scream loud of them :-D" and adds the laugh emoticon.

Second emoticon, express her feeling with the kiss emoticon, when she performed in Santa Clara. The writer expresses their feelings and she will be patient to the next performance and adds the kiss emoticon in her pots. Third emoticon is negative emoticon. The writer disappointed because the video that was taken by his dad too small, so that is way she is disappointed to his video and gives emoticon (-_-) which means disappointed.

4.1.1.6 Abbreviation

The other feature is abbreviation. Abbreviation is same with acronym. It is initial letters or groups of letters. It can be a set phrase or series of the word usually represent of the name, the like or organization and not always be understood by user Danet (2001). Here, the example of abbreviation:

- 1. Me and @securitykev went to NASA today
- 2. **TS** : Its sounds like you take ownership of the past, and not just the good parts.
- 3. So check out the song and the album, and get emosh too
- 4. I missed you UK!

From the first example, the writer uses the abbreviation in word NASA. NASA is the name of an independent agency of United States. It is the acronym of The National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It's the Institute of United States which is responsible on aeronautics program.

The second example is the initial name of someone. TS and PB are representing names. If we don't know the people who the writer means, so we don't know the acronym of those names. TS is acronym of the Taylor Swift who is the owner of the account. And PB is an acronym of Petti Boyd, she is a model and photographer in Britain.

The third example, the writer writes emosh means emotion. The writer hopes that the citizens check the song and get fall of the song. The writer abridges word of emotional to emosh. Maybe not all of the reader understood what the writer wrote, but if the reader read all of the sentences and understand the aim of the post, so the reader knows what is the writer wrote.

Last example showed abbreviation features on the sentence "I missed you the UK!" UK is acronym of the United Kingdom. United Kingdom is a sovereign country in Northern Europe.

4.1.1.7 Rebus Writing

Rebus writing is using a single symbol to describe a syllabus or words that have a similar sound. It can be combining between letters and numbers. For example, CU to see you, b4 for before and etc (Danet, 2001). Here, the example of rebus writing that the researcher found:

- 1. Wot?
- 2. Sqwod @marksurridge
- 3. Ur so gorgeous
- 4. 12 days til Reputation Stadium Tour !!!!

The first example, the writer writes "wot?" means "what?". The writer writes the letters which has a similar sound. So the writer doesn't need to write all of the letters. It's unconventional orthography. The second example it's also utilizing of rebus writing. The writer writes "sqwod" means "squad", because of the sounds is same, so the writer writes "sqwod". If reader doesn't know the meaning, the reader will be confused. The third example the writer writes "Ur" means "your"it's categorized of rebus writing because the writer writes the word that has a similar sound. The last example, the writer writes "til" means "until?".

The writer writes the letters which has a similar sound. So the writer doesn't need to write all of the letters. It's unconventional orthography

4.1.1.8 All Lower Case

According to Danet (2001), all lower case is using lower case on writing to indicated that the sentences are error and should be corrected. As we know the first letter of the word, the name, the place must be using capital letters, if they don't use capital letter in the first word it's indicated that the sentence must be corrected. Let's see the example:

1. the proud expectant mother of a human child + proud mother of snakers

From that example, we know the sentence incorrect. The word "proud" is the error, the correct is "Proud" using capital letters in the first word. This feature is very rarely used. Often the user forgets to press the caps lock button so that the letters appear lower case. And not infrequently people intentionally use this feature to explain what they write ordinary, because capital in the first letter of the word as automatically.

4.1.1.9 Respelling

Respelling is how the word spells differently, especially phonetically in order to indicate the pronunciation. The word such as girl/s usually respells to *grrlz* or *gal* (Squires, 2010). This is an example of asterisks for emphasis:

- 1. Boi & gal
- 2. All my gals
- 3. Watchin' recess thinking I'm tour diary's TJ

The first example show respelling word of the boy to "boi" and girl to "gal". The writer writes boy to "boi" and girl to "gal" because the pronunciation is same. This is unconventional orthography if the readers don't know so the readers don't know the meaning also. The second example, the writer also respells the word of girls to "gals". Same with the first example, but in the first example, the writer gives example countable noun, in the second uncountable noun.

The last example the writer respelling the word of watching to "watchin". The word spell is different, but cause of the pronunciation is same, so the writer writes "watchin" means watching.

4.1.1.10 Lexical Shortening

Lexical shortening is a part of the word which clip. The result of lexical shortening it can produce the new lexical meaning because of the style of the word different from the full form of the word. Let's discuss the example:

- Filmed and edited by Nic Minns
- San **Fran** and Seattle

The first example is, writer shortening the name of someone. The writer shorted the name of singer Onika Tanya Maraj or Nicki Minaj to Nic Minns. But shortening this letter doesn't change the meaning its means there is not new lexical meaning. Next example, the writer is shortening the city in California. It's San Francisco, the writer shorter the word to "Fran" it's mean Francisco. This also not changes the meaning.

4.1.2 Internet Language Features by American singers on Instagram

In here, the researcher shows the data of internet language features by American singers in Table 4.1.2, below:

No	Internet Language	Examples
	Features	
1	Multiple punctuations	 DamnnnBut who took this pic? Look for the same!!! now!!! We can chat!!! favor!!!!!
2	Eccentric spelling	 Damnnnnwho took the pic? Sooooo Daaaaaaaas me
3	Capital letters	 FAVORITE SONG RIGHT NOW SUPERDOG FOR HALOWEEN FETISH MOOD COMPLETELY SO MUCH FUN
4	Asterisk for emphasis	
5	Written-out laugher	Haha
6	Description of action	
7	Emoticons	 The 3rd wheel is so real right now :-D And maybe edit my actual lyrics as you will all hear it soon :-) Liar music video is out by the way ()

8	Abbreviation	 Mood lol (I was looking at myself in the mirror-like an idiot!) I'm Canadian and normally don't post about US politics Y'all need to meet my sister Rachel Bieber Btw 	
9	Rebus writing	 Allison u cry Congrats on ur and ur new baby! 	
10	All lower case	 no brainer video out now 	
		• random and film	
		 always playing and working on something magical 	

Table 4.1.2 Internet language features used by American singers

From table 4.1.2 there are 8 features that are used by American singers found on those data, 8 from Danet (2001). They are multiple punctuation, capital letters, eccentric spelling, written-out laugher, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case. There is no new feature that was found on this data.

4.1.2.1 Multiple Punctuation

According to Danet (2001) people usually used multiple punctuations on the Internet, such as question mark, exclamation mark, and periods at the end of the sentence. From this data there are two kinds of multiple punctuation marks are multiple periods and exclamation marks. Thus, there are American singers who used multiple periods in the last of the sentences, such as:

1. Damnn.....But who took this pic?

Multiple periods in the last sentence indicate that American singers as the writer of the post surprised to this picture and don't know who takes the picture and giving emphasize visually the length of the time of the word Danet (2001).

In the other hand, there are American singers who write the post using multiple exclamations. Based on Varnhagenet.al (2010) said that the function of exclamation marks is to giving emphasize to the sentences or word. In here the example of using multiple exclamation marks by American singers, such as:

- 1. Look for the same!!!
- 2. now!!!
- 3. We can chat!!!
- 4. favor!!!!!

The first American singers want to show the sentence or word which emphasized to find the same thing. In the post the picture is seeing something, and she says to her friends that there are something that the same, her friends don't know that, she says look for the same!!!. In the second, American singers order someone to do something now. She give emphasize to the word and using exclamation mark in the end of the utterance.

Third example someone who want to change their conversation to chat via social media, she says to her friends and give emphasize their utterance using exclamation mark. The last example the writer shows that she is listening the favorite song; she writes in the post "favor!!!" using exclamation mark to emphasize the word. Those posts contain exclamation mark to express their emotions, surprise or puzzlement (Crystal, 2006).

4.1.2.2 Eccentric Spelling

Furthermore, eccentric spelling will be explained in this case. Repeating or spelling of the letter as exaggerated to represent the spoken language is eccentric spelling (Crystal, 2006). There are repeating the vowel or consonants. The following examples of eccentric spelling by American singers:

- 1. Dam**nnn**...who took the pic?
- 2. Sooooo
- 3. Daaaaaaas me

If we read the example one, we read with long sound, repeating of the consonant (N) indicate the length of the word. This word expresses that the writer shock with the picture, so the writer make the length of the word to show his expression. In example two also repeat the vowel (O) and also indicate the length of the word. There is reduplication or the letters, so there is prolonged pronunciation it is a kind of unconventional writing Danet (2001).

The writer wants to show her expression when someone asks her. When the writer asked again in a slightly high tone and extended the voice using the length of the word. The last example is the writer length the vocal word (A). The writer expresses her expression. She feels happiness at the time because she performed to get more audiences. There is reduplication or the letters, so there is prolonged pronunciation it is a kind of unconventional writing Danet (2001).

4.1.2.3 Capital letters

The next feature is capital letters. American singers do make emphasis on their word s or sentence. According to Danet (2001), people like used capital letter because of the capital letter more visually prominent. The function of capital letters is giving emphasis to the word which wrote capital. However, there American singers using capital letters captured by the writer, such as:

- 1. FAVORITE SONG RIGHT NOW
- 2. SUPERDOG FOR HALOWEEN
- 3. FETISH
- 4. **MOOD**
- 5. COMPLETELY
- 6. SO MUCH FUN

We can see the first examples, the writer of the posts giving emphasis to the sentences with using capital letters, it shows that the writer informs the favorite song which often turning now. The second example is the writer of the post also giving emphasis to the sentence. It shows that the writer has a smart dog and the writer wants to invite his dog to go to Halloween celebration.

Next example the writer wants to show the reader the new album of Fetish, so the writer used capital letters to giving emphasis on the title of her new album. Four example is the writer writes MOOD using capital letters. American singers do make emphasis on their word s or sentence. He shows his expression at the time that he is has a nice mood.

The next examples, the writer writes "COMPLETELY". He gives emphasize to the word because the mission of his performed completed. So the writer give emphasize to the word using capital letters. The last examples is about the writer expression, the writer gives emphasize to the sentence of "SO MUCH FUN" in her post, means that at the time the writer really fun in his performed.

4.1.2.4 Written-out Laugher

Another feature is a written-out laugher, the word that consists of nonlinguistic sound that was broad with enclosing other vocalization Danet (2001). Usually, the writer uses the keyboard in a similar manner to show their expression on this feature. Below, the examples of the data that was found:

1. haha

Based on Danet (2001) written-out laugher is nonlinguistic sound. Usually, people who used Instagram and communicated with each other with the internet, so they are not meet directly with each other. Because of that, there is extra linguistics information to diminish missing information by keyboards to express nonlinguistic information. In those examples, is non-linguistics sound that was board with enclosing other vocalization that contains information, the writer use "haha" because the video of the picture is funny. And the writer wants to inform us the reader that she is funny.

4.1.1.5 Emoticons

The next feature is emoticons, we can write the emoticon manually in some of the gadgets, but there is some gadget that already had a feature of the emoticon. So the writer only clicks the emoticons that they need. If the writer made emoticon and typed manually, they can combine some punctuation parentheses, colon, and other punctuation.

From those data, we can find the emoticon as directly on the gadget. As we know in the British explanation, that emoticon divides into 2 kinds, positive and negative emoticon. American singers express a positive attitude, so they used positive emoticon. This is the example of emoticon from the data:

- 1. The 3rd wheel is so real right now :-D
- 2. And maybe edit my actual lyrics as you will all hear it soon :-)
- 3. Liar music video is out by the way (-_-)

In the first emoticon represent of the laugh, that emoticon express that the happiness of the writer because she sees something real at that place. It also expresses the writer see something funny in 3rd. The second emoticon, express the good expectation in the future and the writer try to convince herself with a smile. The last example is the writer expresses her feeling, she is a bad mood, she is disappointed with the album.

4.1.2.6 Abbreviation

Next feature is an abbreviation, as we know abbreviation seems like an acronym. The acronym may in form of the name of community, name, organization etc. For example of abbreviation let's see in bellow:

- 1. Mood lol (I was looking at myself in the mirror-like an idiot!)
- 2. I'm Canadian and normally don't post about US politics
- 3. Y'all need to meet my sister Rachel Bieber
- 4. Btw,

Abbreviation in example one means laugh for laugh out loud. This word usually used by the teenager on their dialogue in daily life. From the data, the writer looks in the mirror and says to herself that she laughs outright when she sees herself, the written opinion, she seems an idiot.

Example two, the writer uses the acronym of the United States as the US. This acronym is common to use to mention of United State. The US are the name of the country which has 50 states.

Next example, the writer uses the acronym to abridge the word. The writer writes "Y' all", "Y" in here means "you", the writer use acronym to be faster when he typing. The last example is the acronym of "btw" as we know in Indonesia also use same acronym. "btw" means bay the way. The writer uses acronym to shorten their time.

4.1.2.6 Rebus Writing

The last feature is rebus writing, rebus writing is kind of abbreviation, however, acronym in rebus writing comes from a set of or a single letters or numbers which have a similar sound, and it can be combined between letters and number. For example 4U, 4 is read *four* represent for and U is read *yu* represent for *you*. The other example is CU, C is read *si* represent for *see* and U is read *yu* represent for *you*. See the example of bellow:

- 1. Allison **u** cry
- 2. Congrats on **ur** and **ur** new baby!

From example one, the rebus writing of u is read yu represent of you, but in this sentence, the writer used rebus writing is u to short the word to be a single letter. The writer says that Allison is a white girl. While in second example is rebus writing to short the word also but not a single letter. The writer writes ur is read ur represent of *ours*. The writer is grateful for the birth of his baby.

4.1.2.8 All Lower Case

As we know all lower case is a using lower case on writing. This indicates that there something error of sentence. Let's see the example:

- 1. no brainer video out now
- 2. random and film
- 3. always playing and working on something magical

In the sentence "no brainer video out now" the writer uses lower case on the letter. As we know usually in the first word of the sentence, the letter always used capital. The second example also same, there is an error for those sentence, because all of the letter using lower case. Sometimes using all lower case indicated that the action or the expression is common. Such as in the third example, the activity that doing is always playing and working. The writer expresses that that activity is a daily activity.

4.1.3 The Comparison of the Internet Language Features Used by British and American singers on Instagram.

After the researcher discussed the internet language features found in both British and American singers posts on Instagram, the researcher tries to compare internet language features used by British and American on writing posts on Instagram. The researcher provides a table of comparison of the internet language features used by British and American posts on Instagram in table 4.1.3 as follows:

No.	Internet Language Features	British	American
1	Multiple Punctuation	~	~
2	Eccentric Spelling	~	~
3	Capital Letters	~	~
4	Asterisks for Emphasis	X	X
5	Written-out Laugher	X	~
6	Description of Action	~	X

7	Emoticons	~	~
8	Abbreviation	~	~
9	Rebus Writing	~	~
10	All lower case	~	~
Othe	r features		
11	Respelling	✓	X
12	Lexical Shortening	~	X
Total		10	8

Table 4.1.3 Comparison of the internet language features used between British and American singers on Instagram

From the table, the researcher underlines the total internet language features used by those country British and America. Based on the theory of Danet (2001), there are 10 internet language features, but British only used 8 are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, emoticons, abbreviation rebus writing, and all lower case. But the researcher found 2 new features in this data are respelling and lexical shortening. So, the total internet language features that are used by the British are 10 internet language features.

However different from America, there are 8 internet language features are used by American singers. Those internet language features come from Danet's theory are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, written-out laugher, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case. And there are no new features found on this data. So the total data of internet language features are used by American singers is 8 features.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher explains about the discussion of the findings. The researcher analyzed the typical internet language features used by British and American singers to write the post on Instagram. Besides, the writer also compared the features are used between British and American singers on Instagram to know both those country use a different style of digital writing especially in reacting to something on Instagram.

In analyzing the internet language features, the researcher chose theory from Danet (2001), there are 10 features of digital writing. They are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, written-out laugher, description of the action, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case. This research focuses on orthography features the post which contains various styles of digital writing is analyzed.

This research will be particularly interesting if the next researcher can compare internet language features used comments on video live on Instagram with a different country to know how they construct their identity.

The weakness of this researcher is that the researcher examined the post on Instagram only, especially on write the post. Whereas there is video, video live, commenter and etc. This research explains the Internet language features used by British and American singers on Instagram in the English language. In this

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research, British have more variety of internet language features than American its influence from British accent. British accent are more difficult to understand than others. In fact, this is also experienced by Americans themselves. This opinion was expressed by a researcher named Bob Hooker. He realized that Chinese, Japanese and Korean people were troubled in understanding British accents. Here's his opinion about this phenomenon.

First English people themselves have their own accents in speaking. Because of they are divided into several regions such as Wales, Scotland, Ireland and England. In addition, British's accents often do not present certain letters such as h,r and ths. People who speak with this accent often combine several words into one without spaces with the typical intonation up and down. While, American accent is pronounced with flat expressions and more spaces.

English is not the mother tongue for immigrants who come to America. The origin of American accent was created because at the time the government equated the same standards in the English language curriculum. This is done because there are many newcomers in America who still use Italian, German, Dutch, Russian, Greek, Chinese, Spanish, Norwegian and other languages. So it's only natural that people in any part of the world tend to understand American accents more that British accents. While education in England is influenced by certain social media classes. Differences in social strata are also seen in spoken dialects. Nobles and ordinary people clearly use different dialects. Another reason is the spread of various entertainment media dominated by America. Through film, music or television programs, American popularized their accents. This is very logical if British accents are more difficult for most people to catch.

The researcher tried to correlate the internet language features used by British and American singers on writing the post on Instagram exaggeration impression on the use of orthography features that apply to write the post on Instagram. The function of excessive orthography may be also caused by the post itself which contains excessive impression, so that way the response related to the post. In this case we can conclude that British singers are more excessive on using languages than American people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the result of the analysis. After giving a conclusion the researcher give suggestion to the next researcher and readers.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the analysis the researcher obtains the conclusion that has acquired from this research about Internet Language Features used by British and American singers on Instagram based on the theory of Danet (2001).

The researcher underlines the total internet language features used by those countries British and America. Based on the theory of Danet (2001), there are 10 internet language features, but British only used 8 are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, emoticons, abbreviation rebus writing, and all lower case. But the researcher found 2 new features in this data are respelling and lexical shortening. So, the total internet language features that are used by the British are 10 internet language features.

However different from America, there are 8 internet language features are used by American singers. Those internet language features come from Danet's theory are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, written-out laugher, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case. And there are no new features found on this data. So the total data of internet language features are used by American singers is 8 features.

From the result of the data, the researcher concludes that a variety of internet language features is used by British more features than American singers. It means British singers more expressive to write a post than American singers. Danet (2001) states that someone who use features when he or she writes something.

In the last, the researcher found internet language features that are mostly used by British and American singers is capital letters. Capital letters often used by those people because those people giving emphasis to the word of the sentence using capital letters. "Using capital letter over lower case probably lies in the fact that capital letter is even more visual prominent" Danet (2001).

5.1 Suggestion

My research focuses on internet language features used by British and American singers on Instagram. For further research, the researchers can use other social media such as, Twitter, Facebook or WhatsApp which are also increasing in rating. Moreover those people from different ages, different degree (children, teenagers, adult) because in recent time the user of social media has been comprehensive all of the people can be used easily.

A new researcher also does not limit the theory of new features. In this research, the researcher limits the theory only from Danet (2001) but the new

researcher may combine the theory not only from Danet (2001), maybe from Lee (1996) or Werry (1996) with the same topic is internet language features.



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