

**INTERNET LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY BRITISH AND
AMERICAN SINGERS ON INSTAGRAM**

THESIS

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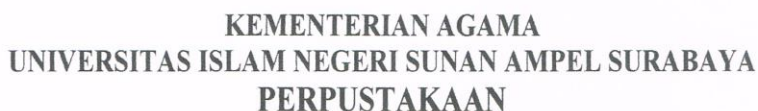
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Internet language features used by British and American Singers on Instagram


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ABSTRACT

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

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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 laughter, 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, eccentric spelling, capital letters, written-out laughter, 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 are 8 features.

INTISARI

Khasanah, Widatul. 2019. *INTERNET LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN SINGERS ON INSTAGRAM*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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

Kata Kunci : Fitur Bahasa Internet, Fitur Ortografik, Instagram

Penelitian 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 simbol yang menafsirkan tindakan dan kejadian dalam kehidupan sosial 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 Amerika adalah 8 fitur.

INTRODUCTION

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.

According to Kietzmann et al. (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

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 focused 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.

Badriah (2015) investigated internet language features by male and female

From those previous studies, most of the researchers conducted their

[illegible]

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 Gomez 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 Gomez is an American singer, actress, and producer, after

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. 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. 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?

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 laughter, 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

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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.

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

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 “internit” , “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. Proposition

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:

British : autumn

American : fall

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:

- headlines.
- Orthographical features: a writing system that uses an alphabet to represent a language. These factors such as the use of alphabet, capital letters, emphasis and punctuation. For example, the spelling of the word "color" in American and "colour" in British is different.
 - Grammatical features: has a relationship with syntax and morphology. There are some factors as the distinctive 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 coherence, paragraph structure, and logical ideas. For example,

2.3 Internet Language Features

According to Crystal (2006), internet language features is a feature that is to supply the sequence of non-verbal sign to make clear of the meaning and 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

Table 2.1 Example of the theory of Danet (2001)

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

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 is 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 laughter are hahaha, wkwkwk, hihihi, hhhhhhzzz, 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

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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.

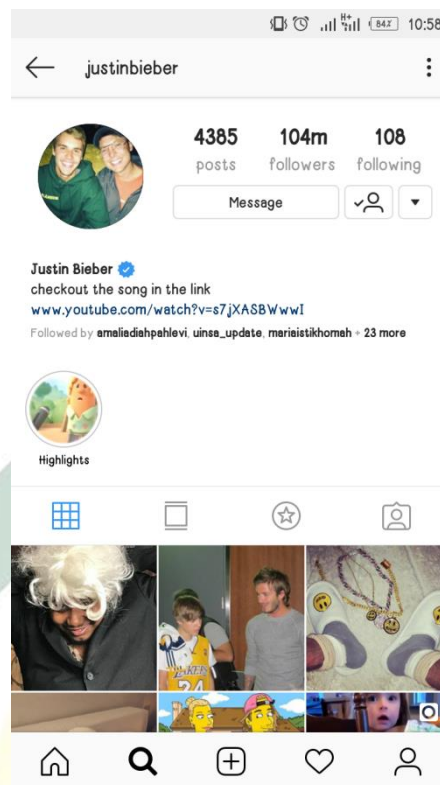
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The researcher used Instagram to collect the data. The data comes from the post of the singers of British and American singers which contain the internet language features in form of word, phrases, symbol or emoticons. Like a Cresvell (2009) said that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



Picture 3.2

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.

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 laughter
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

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHHHHH @thefavouritemovie • Thanks, @stellaccarteney for this dresssss • Last night was funnnnnnn
3	Capital letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 laughter	
6	Description of action	
7	Emoticons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You'd better scream loud of them :-D • We'll see you tomorrow and Saturday, Santa Clara CA!:-* • A video my dad took (-_-)
8	Abbreviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Me and @securitykev went to

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 funnnnnnn

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 **AHHHHH**. 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 @stellacacrtenev.

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.

4.1.1.4 Asterisk for Emphasis

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

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 posts. 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 snakes

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:

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. Damnnnn...who took the pic?
2. Sooooo
3. Daaaaaaaaaas 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

4.1.2.3 Capital letters

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

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

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 (-_-)

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 below:

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 *you* represent for *you*. The other example is CU, C is read *see* represent for *see* and U is read *you* represent for *you*. See the example of below:

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 Laughter	X	✓
6	Description of Action	✓	X

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 laughter, 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

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 than 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 laughter, emoticons, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case. And there are

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.

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

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