LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF FAKE ACCOUNTS IN TWITTER: A CORPUS STUDY

THESIS



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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF FAKE ACCOUNTS IN TWITTER : A CORPUS STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Rahmawati I,A. (2020). Internet Language Features of Fake Accounts In Twitter :a Corpus Study. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah. M, Pd

Key Words: internet language features, fake accounts, twitter

This research analyzes the use of internet language features by fake accounts on Twitter. This research aims to determine the language features applied by fake account users and the reason for fake account users using some language features in their account. The writer chooses Twitter because of the variation of language features by fake account users. Twitter becomes one of the social media, which has many fake accounts in the cyber world.

In analyzing data, the researcher used a mixed-method approach and collected 563 tweets from 30 fake accounts around mid of 2019 as the corpus collection. The internet language features by Danet (2001) with a capital letter, emoticon, multiple punctuations, written out laughter, music/noise, word letter replacement, and description of action also the internet language features by Mei (2010) with abbreviation, clipping, acronym, compounding, and derivation also used as the theory.

The finding stated that fake account users in their tweets use some language features by Danet (2001) and Mei (201) except the rebus writing and asterisk for emphasis. Emoticon also becomes the most language features apply by fake users. Fake account users made several fake accounts to have a place to support their idol who focuses on the music area, expressing their sad feeling that can not explain in real life, and promote mental illness awareness. The word choice by fake account users was also taken the researcher's attention in the thesis. Most of the fake account users applied words that express their feeling to their idols. Few of them choose formal words for making stories about mythology or expressing gratitude. The popular emoticon mostly used to express every emotion. The finding of this research is that fake account users mostly applied simple words in their tweets. It is indicated with an abbreviation, emoticon, and multiple punctuation words.

ABSTRAK

Rahmawati I,A.. 2020. Fitur Bahasa Internet oleh Pengguna Akun Palsu di Twitter: Kajian Korpus. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah. M, Pd

Kata Kunci: fitur bahasa internet, akun palsu, dan twitter.

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang fitur bahasa internet yang digunakan oleh akun – akun palsu di Twitter. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fitur bahasa yang digunakan dan alasan menggunakan beberapa fitur bahasa internet di Twitter. Penulis memilih Twitter karena penggunaan variasi jenis bahasa oleh pengguna akun-akun palsu dan Twitter merupakan salah satu sosial media yang memiliki akun palsu terbanyak di dunia maya.

Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode pendekatan campuran dan mengumpulkan 563 cuitan dari 30 akun-akun palsu pada pertengahan tahun 2019 sebagai data korpus. Fitur bahasa internet oleh Danet (2001) yaitu huruf besar, emotikon, tanda baca berulang, bentuk tulis tertawa, lagu/suara, perubahan kata, dan penjelasan tindakan juga fitur bahasa internet oleh Mei (2010) singkatan, pemotongan, akronim, pembauran, dan penggabungan juga digunakan sebagai teori.

Hasil penelitian menenjukkan bahwa dari 563 kicauan (tweeets) dari akunakun palsu menggunakan seluruh fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh Danet (2001) dan Mei (2010) kecuai tulisan rebus dan penekanan menggunaan tanda bintang. Fitur emotikon juga menjadi fitur bahasa yang sering digunakan. Pengguna akunakun palsu juga memberikan alasan-alasan menciptakan akun palsu. Alasan terbanyak adalah sebagai wadah dalam mendukung idola mereka yang bergerak di bidang musik, mencurahkan perasaan-perasaan sedih yang tidak bisa diungkapkan di dunia nyata, serta sosialisasi tentang kesadaran penyakit mental di sosial media. Penggunaan bahasa dan emotikon juga diperhatikan oleh penulis di skripsi. Sebagian besar akun palsu memilih kata yang dapat mendeskripsikan perasaan mereka kepada sang idola. Sebagian kecil lainnya memilih kata-kata formal yang digunakan untuk menciptakan cerita-cerita mitologi. Peneliti juga memperhatikan penggunaan emotikon sebagai fitur bahasa yang paling banyak digunakan oleh akun-akun palsu. Rata-rata akun palsu menggunakan emotikon terkenal yang bisa mengungkapkan berbagai perasaan. Hasil dari temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa akun-akun palsu sering menggunakan kata-kata non formal dalam setiap kicauan (tweets) yang mereka ciptakan ditandai dengan penggunaan kata-kata singkat, emotikon serta tanda baca yang berulang.

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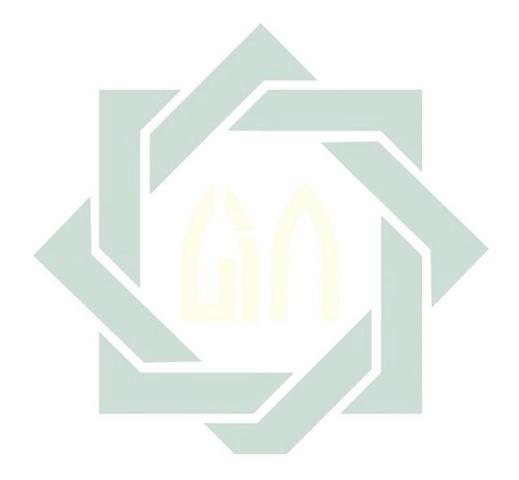
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the importance and concept of internet language features and fake account users on Twitter. The researcher also provides some subchapter that is the background of the study, research question, and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Twitter is a famous social media platform in the world. Jalbuena (2015) stated that users could write about everything in their minds with 140 characters. Nowadays, Twitter is a popular social media because of its many humor and triggering tweets by fake accounts. Their tweets also become trending topics in real life and cause of war to each other, especially people who made their accounts step into their hobby or interest. Those people usually made fake account to get privilege of tweeting hate speech because no one has known their real identity. The fake accounts divided into several types, they are compromised profile, cloned profile, socket puppet, and sybill accounts, bots as fake profile, spambots, social bots, influential bots, and botnet. According to Wani, Jabin, Yazdani, and Ahmad (2018), different social media also have different types also have different fake profiles category. From the nine social media, most of them used sybills accounts than sucket puppet account. The fakest account on Twitter is spam bot with 99 accounts analyzed by the researcher.

The limitation of words made the users modify their language to resolve the restriction in writing. Their creativity also spills a new style of communication named internet language features. Crystal (2001) stated that this language, as the supply of non – verbal signs, makes word clear. The internet language features differentiate into some types.

Besides, Crytsal (2001) also stated that the features of internet language have several types. They are orthographic features, grammatical features, lexical features, and discourse features. Mei (2010) generates them into five types: abbreviation, clipping, acronym, compounding, and derivation. Danet (2001) also generalizes the language features of the internet into some styles. They are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, written out laughter, music/noise, description of actions, emoticon, abbreviation, and rebus writing.

Moreover, the internet language features also become a primadonna in the linguistic field, especially for the researcher who focuses on internet development because of the style of the users who always apply many types of shorting features to reduce the limitation of words while typing in social media. Thus many researchers conduct the study on the kinds and features used by social media users. First, Lindquist, Gendron, and Satpute (2017) surveyed emoticon as one of the language features of internet linguistics. The study's result is that language and emoticon are related to each other because they apply to reflect their feelings.

Unfortunately, this research did not tell the user's opinion about the relation between words and emoticon. Another study investigates unconventional

spelling in social media, Sa'alek (2015) asked 160 students of Engish Department and Translation in Qoosim University about their electronic discourse. The finding indicates that the students use various discourse features such as shortening, clipping, and construction, unconventional spelling, and word letter replacement. However, this research uses fewer data and do not represent mostly social media users. Then, Susan (2012) divided the kind of electronic grammar into typography, orthography, morphology, and syntax. The researcher also stated that the internet's linguistic features have a pattern named Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC). In this research, she did not give an example of each communication in social media.

Furthermore, There have been several pieces of research about fake accounts on Twitter. The first study is conducted by Wani et al. (2018) about categories of fake profiles, cloned profiles, and online bots. They said most of the internet users have profile networks contains their basic information, but some of them still created fake accounts for several reasons, such as promoting someone or something, hacking people's identity, attacking trusted networks, spreading malicious content, and interacting with online friends. Unfortunately, the researcher only analyzed the use of fake profiles with a machine named API without giving the reason why the users applied several fake accounts. Another study about fake accounts stated about how to detect fake accounts in social media. The second is a study conducted by Romanov, Semenov, Mazhels, and Verjalainer (2017) about how to detect fake profiles in social media. The researcher stated that identity is attached to human beings, but some of them used

somebody else identity for another reason. This activity called faking identity. Even though many people applied this method for making social media accounts, they can do two steps for detecting fake social media accounts. They are analyzing individual accounts and capturing activities. Unfortunately, the researchers only did literature review without giving another research about the issue.

Moreover, they are several gaps in the research. The first is from Wani et al. (2014). The researcher did not interview the fake account users about why they made fake accounts and do hate speech to another user. The other research from Lindquist et al. (2017), which analyzed emoticon as one of internet language features, did not give a brief explanation about the relation between the content of message and emoticon in the users' messages. The classification of Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) stated by Susan (2012), did not give the real example of each classification in social media. Another research done by Romanov et al. (2015) They only done the literature review without giving another technique about detecting fake accounts in social media.

Therefore, the users of the internet language feature become the main focus of this study. On another side, there have been several types of research about internet language features as their subjects. Wang et al. (2012) analyzed the reason to become fake account users. The classification of an emotion as one of internet language features also becomes the focuses of Lindquist et al. (2017), which analyzes the study of emotion applied keyboard application and the types

of Computer-Mediated Communication by Susan (2012) also classified into various kinds.

The previous studies explained that most researchers only focus on the classification of fake accounts and language features. The researchers also do not interview looking up the reason for choosing several language features. In contrast, the interview is an essential thing for knowing the reason behind language feature election in the tweets. The researcher tried another method by focusing on one country and social media. The interview held to extract the reason behind the language features used by the fake account users. Thus the present research applied internet language features as approach and faking identity as the focus of the topic.

This research begins with the habit of using Twitter every day and finding many fake accounts that apply various internet linguistic features to describe their feeling. This research has significant for continuous research because it analyzed the internet linguistic style by fake accounts, especially on Twitter, which has a regulation for making a real identity.

1.2 Problems of the Study

- 1. What is internet language features usually used by fake accounts?
- 2. What is the factor of the users of internet language features by fake accounts?

1.3 Significance of the Study

I hope this present research can give both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretical significance means I can contribute to linguistic development, especially in fake accounts, internet language features and corpus linguistic. It can fill the gaps of research in fake accounts, internet language features and corpus linguistic for practical significance. People who read this research can take advantage of this research and looking a new perspective about fake accounts users on Twitter.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Every social media have regulation about user identity before making a new account, but some people still make fake account for their social media account. Based on that fact, the researcher uses fake account users on Twitter as an object because it relates to the research so that the researcher can analyze deeply with this topic. The weakness of this present study is only analyzed in one country (Indonesia), while many countries have fake account users. The researcher proved the users are from Indonesia by giving them a form about their domicile before the interview. This research also collects 30 samples from Indonesia while outside of the sample, they are more than 30 fake accounts. Twitter is the social media of researchers analyze, while other social media have many fake accounts too. Even they are many lacks in this research. The researcher hopes this research can fill the previous research about fake accounts in social media and one source for developing social media regulation, especially on Twitter.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- Fake accounts in Twitter is the user who did not apply their real name in their username and made their username based on their favorite thing. They also impersonate someone or create fake identity to establish trust with target (Romanov, 2014)
- Twitter is a microblogging service that allows the users to express their feeling and mind by making tweets to their followers with a short multicast message called tweets (Liu, 2014)
- Internet language features is a features that provide the absence of non verbalsigns in online setting to make the meaning of a context clear due to the lack of visual contact (Crystal, 2001)

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter presents several theories that have relations with the topic of this research. The writer approaches some of this study, such as Fake accounts, internet language features, and Twitter.

2.1 Fake Accounts

An identity is an object attached to a human being. The example of identity is the name of a person, birth date, place of the person, nationality, and digitally captured fingerprints. On the other side, people can access other people's identities freely for several reasons. There are: making a new identity for an account, phishing, and hacking. The first research about fake social media identities is conducted by Krombolz, Merkl, and Weippl (2012) The researcher stated that social media used to present users and interact with other participants around the world. The profit and non-profit organizations also applied social media to gain interest, present themselves, and reach potential costumers. Social media also have an amount of personal data and shared content that easy to access and gather information.

The second study is conducted by Romanov, Semenov, Mazheliz, and Verjalainen (2017) about how to detect fake profiles in social media. The fake identity used to analyze theur furter information and getting information about their information or interest. The way to detect fake social media account by analyze their individual account and capturing activities. The third study is

conducted by Wani, Jabin, Yazdan, and Ahmad (2018) about fake profiles in social media. The researcher divides fake profile into several types. They are compromised profile, cloned profile, socket puppet, sybill accounts, bots as fake profile, spambots, social bots, influential bots, and botnet. The first is a compromised profile. It is an account which hacked by another person so the real user can not take control of their account, the second is the cloned profile, this account usually uses another people identity for their profile information, such as name, age, gender, and profile picture, the third is socket puppet, the user applied this account for promoting someone or something on the discussion forum, blogs, and social networking, the fourth is sybill account, the users made multiple accounts and handled them to take over the trusted network, the fifth is bots as fake profile, this account ruined by a computer program to perform a human activity on the internet, the sixth is a spam bot, this account used to spread malicious content, such as news or issue in social media, the seventh is an influential bot, this account applied to perform a discussion on some trending topics on social media, the last is a botnet, this account automated ruin by a computer program.

The fake accounts in social media also have several characteristics:

network-based attributes, content-based attributes, temporal features, profilebased features, and action-based features. **The first** is network-based attributes. It
is the behavior of interacting with online friends, making new friends, joining new
communities and creating a network with trusted friends, **the second** is contentbased attributes, it is about the post or share of the users that reflected their

behavior in social media, the third is profile based feature, it is the basic information about the user identity, such as gender, name, and age, **the last** is action-based features, it is about activities of the users in social media. Most of the users in Twitter applied is socket puppet type because they develop their account to promote someone on discsussion social media.

2.2 Internet Language Features

Every social media has its style of expressing their feeling in a post. The limitation of social media words made the user do innovation to deliver their message in shorter words. Mei (2010) stated that internet language features divided into several types. They are abbreviations, clipping, acronyms, compounding, and derivation.

Table 2.2.1 Types of Internet Language Features by Mei (2010)

No	Types of Internet Language Features	Example	
1	Abbreviation	www (world wide web)	
2	Clipping	Bike (bicycle)	
3	Acronyms	LOL (Laugh Out Louder)	
4	Compounding	Hypertext	
5	Derivation	Cyber (cyberspace)	
6	Blending	Netizen (Net citizen)	

The first is an abbreviation, Mei (2010) stated that abbreviation is the shortened form of word or phrase. The features mostly applied by the network English to represent a kind of trend in English vocabulary simplification. The example of abbreviation words is WWW, which abbreviations from *the world wide web*.

The second is clipping, Mei (2010) stated that the new way to keep the tempo of typing is a clipping that decides into several types: front clipping, back clipping, front and back and phrase clipping. The first is front clipping, it identified with the cutting of the first word in a phrase, the example of front clipping is caused (*because*), the second is back clipping, it is a type of words which cutting in the back of the words, the example is a *deli* (*delicateness*), the third clipping is front and back clipping which cut the first and the last word of the phrase, the example is *flu* (*influenza*), The last of the clipping type is phrase clipping, which cut the phrase and using the first word of the phrase, the example is *pop* (*popular music*). This hacking strategy is effective and famous on the internet. The example of clipping is a cause (*because*), fan (fanatic), cuz (*because*), and *pop* (*popular music*).

The third is the acronym. Mei (2010) cites the new way of processing or forming new words by bundled the initial letters of a phrase. Acronyms divided into two types, initialism and acronym. The use of each word depends on their word pronunciation. Initialism identified by the pronounce letter by letter while the acronym pronounced as an official word. The example of initialism and acronym are *IT* (*information technology*), and *NATO* (*The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

The fourth is compounding. Mei (2010) said that the type of language features applied in informal ways related to the computer network. The example of compounding words is *hard witch*, *pack up*, and *Hotmail*. The fifth is Derivation. Mei (2010) stated that the addition of affixes also influences in

internet language features. It applied to derive many words clearer. The most affix on internet English *is –able, cyber-*, and *de-*

The sixth is blending. Mei (2010) said that blending is the new formation of the two words or another word. Blending decides into two types, the first is a combination of one part to one word, and the second is a combination of a letter of one word and another word. The example of each type is *netizen* (*net citizen*) and *email* (*electronic mail*).

Moreover, Danet (2001) also stated that internet language feature divided into several types, they are multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letter, asterisk for emphasis, written out laughter, music/noise, description of action, emoticon, abbreviation, rebus writing, and all lower case.

Table 2.2 Types of Internet Language Features by Danet (2001)

No	Types of features	Example
1	Abbreviation	ASAP (As Soon As Possible)
2	All Lower Case	hi, how are u?
3	Asterisk for Emphasis	I *love* you
4	Capital letter	NEVER GIVE UP
5	Description of Action	*smile* <smile></smile>
6	Eccentric Spelling	Thank youuu
7	Emoticon	$\mathcal{O}(smile) < 3 (love)$
8	Multiple Punctuation	Hurry up!!!
9	Music / Noise	Hmmm. Sttt
10	Rebus Writing	2nite for tonight
11	Written Out Laughter	Hehehe

The first is an abbreviation, Danet (2011) stated that abbreviation is the process of two different words. It also divides into several types, such as acronyms and rebus writing. The abbreviation is the final of a different process. The examples are *LOL* for a *laugh out loud*.

The second is an emoticon. According to Tseliya in Danet (2001), some people adding emoticon in their computer-mediated communication (CMC) to communicate with each other and increase the tension while they had communication. An emoticon is quite famous, and many people applied the emoticon in their tweets. Besides that, emoticon decides into several types, based on Amaghlobeli (2012), they are three types of emoticon found in messages written of computer, the first is typographic emoticon formed with punctuation marks and typographic symbols. This emoticon usually found on the computer keyboard and mobile phone's keypad. The second is graphic emoticons, identified with animation, and images of the GIF format. This emoticon is mostly available on the mobile phone keypad, which transmitted the typographic into a graphic. The last type of emoticon is a verbal emoticon, which describes graphic and typographic emoticons, differentiate from another emoticon, the verbal emoticon rarely found in internet communication.

The third is eccentric spelling, based on Nishimura in Danet (2001) people applied eccentric spelling in their communication to reproduce the spoken pronunciation.

The fourth is multiple punctuations. In Danet (2001), Nishimura stated that this type of language features identified with exclamation and question mark commonly applied in the CMC context. On the other side, Tarasova (2016) also stated that multiple punctuations also shared into several types. The first is a synergy of punctuation, which mean several punctuations like a question, exclamation or the mixture of them to add the expressiveness of message, the example is *OMG*, *It is tru?!?!?!?!*, the second is distancing of the punctuation marks from the final later of the statement, it indicated with the gap of the word and punctuation mark, the example is *wow*, *can't believe it*,,,

The fifth is the written out laughter. The category of written out laughter can divide into vocalizations and non-linguistics sound. Music in vocalization can increase misunderstanding in CMC. The users applied to express various non-linguistic sounds in the keyboard.

The sixth is rebus writing. These features, along with acronyms, reduplication of letters, punctuation, and asterisk include in neography on the internet. It applied to save time while typing, make a powerful message, exhibits a user's ego, and have combined with language (Crystal, 2001. Danet, 2001, Herring, 2001. Raymond, 1990). The seventh is all lower case, Nishimura in Dannet (2001) stated that all lower case is a new culture in writing manner to disregarding capitalization and tolerance of nature deviance in English.

The eighth is asterisk for emphasis. Based on Nishimura in Danet (2001,171), this feature also includes in neography and categorizing with comics, like marking of words within asterisk, example: *grin*. The function of the

asterisk is distributing words in English CMC. Such as: enclosing the verb or initial letter angle brackets,

The ninth is a capital letter. In Danet (2001), Nishimura identifies capital letters with a capitalization of a new sentence in the first letter of the words before periods, question marks, and exclamation marks. These features are also divided into several categories: consistence sentences, initial capitalization, no use of capital sentence initially, and alternation between capital and small letters.

The tenth is Descriptive of action, Nishimura in Danet (2000) stated this features identified with an asterisk and verb or initial between angel brackets. Such as : *grins* and <grin>.

The eleventh is Music / Noise. Based on Danet (2001), it is a feature of communication expression in social media that decide into pictures, music, etc. The researcher applied two theories of internet language features in the study to explain the problem. The differences of each theory are Mei (2010) applied six theories. They are abbreviation, clipping, acronymy, compounding, derivation, and blending when Danet (2001) enhance asterisk for emphasis, description of action, eccentric spelling, emoticon, multiple punctuations, music/noise, rebus writing, and written out laughter.

2.3 Twitter

Twitter is a popular internet platform used by many people. Zhao (2009) stated that people use Twitter to connect with their friends who have the same interest in social networks gathering. It also used to get useful information, selling opinions, and releasing emotional stress. Twitter also have many fake accounts for

several reason. They are: phising, gathering with interest group, or getting people identity. The fake accounts also divide into several types, they are compromised profile, cloned profile, socket puppet, sybill accounts, bots as fake profile, spambots, social bots, influential bots, and botnet. The first is a compromised profile. It is an account which hacked by another person so the real user can not take control of their account, the second is the cloned profile, this account usually uses another people identity for their profile information, such as name, age, gender, and profile picture, the third is socket puppet, the user applied this account for promoting someone or something on the discussion forum, blogs, and social networking, the fourth is sybill account, the users made multiple accounts and handled them to take over the trusted network, the fifth is bots as fake profile, this account ruined by a computer program to perform a human activity on the internet, the sixth is a spam bot, this account used to spread malicious content, such as news or issue in social media, the seventh is an influential bot, this account applied to perform a discussion on some trending topics on social media, the last is a botnet, this account automated ruin by a computer program.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

The vital step of this study are presented in this chapter, it includes several subchapters, they are research design, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research design applied descriptive-qualitative as the theory of the study. Ary (2010) cited that descriptive language is the collaboration of the data with pictures or words than numbers and statistics. This present study applied descriptive methods to investigate the types, functions, and reasons for the users of internet language features by fake account users on Twitter.

This research also applied qualitative research. Zohrah (2013) stated that qualitative research is several steps of social action that describes how people interpret their experience to understand individuals' social reality. The research has spread the questionnaires and interviewed them to analyze and discuss using internet language features on their tweets.

3.2 Data Collection

This part explains the research data, instruments, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.2.1 Data Source

This researchs source of data are tweets from 30 fake account users, and quistionaire results about the reason for fake accounts applied some words in their accounts. Then the data sources of this research taken from Twitter accounts of some fake accounts. Twitter has chosen because most fake accounts stay in that social media, and the users applied different words to express their feelings. The fake accounts identified by their fake photo as display pictures.

The researcher collected the internet linguistic features as the data used social media. Twitter and the Google form used as the source of the data. The writer shared the questionnaire form to the fake accounts users on 8 September 2019 - 23 September 2019 as the qualitative data. The questionnaire form used as proof of data about the username and domicile. They are 30 accounts taken as a sample of research. The researcher spread the quistionare ithe fake account users on the Twitter direct message on 1 October 2019- 14 October 2019 as the corpus data. The Twitter direct message used to ask about the reason used some language features on Twitter.

3.2.2 Subjects of the Study

The fake accounts on this research identified the users who did not use their first and last name in the display/username. The users also displayed an idol photo than their real photos to hide their real identity. They develop their accont to promote someone on discussion social media.

3.2.3 Instrument

The researcher used human as a source of data because the researchers analyzed the data by their own opinions supported with qualitative data for collecting the data. The researcher also applied open-ended questionnaire to collect the data. The Google form applied because these tools can analyze data for the survey. It is essential for research because the researchers need to know the username and domicile of Twitter users as proof of the data. This quistionnaire method applied to answer the first and second questions about the type of language features and Twitter as an object on Twitter. The direct message used as the tools for an quistionnaire method with the subject of applying some internet language features because these social media have many fake accounts with different languages and reasons applied to some language features.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The writer used a computer to collect the data of the study. The writer used some steps to collecting the data.

1. Searching the subject

First, the writer opened the Twitter website using the personal account. Next, the writer found Indonesia fake accounts, and only took 30 accounts from 100 fake accounts users. The reason is because it was only taken 10 tweet from 30 accounts. The researcher took 100 accounts as the limitation of the data. The criteria of each accounts are usually applied English as the primary language, active in Twitter at least a year, and made tweets or interaction with the other followers

2. Following the accounts

The researcher followed the fake accounts who spoke English in their tweets.

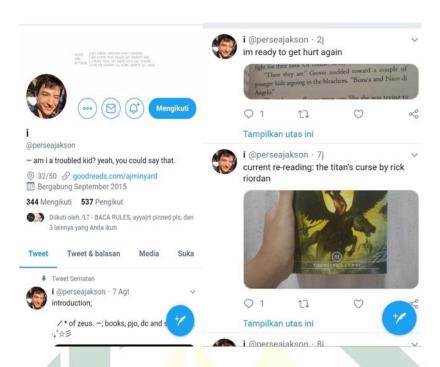


Figure 3.1 Fake Accounts

3. Spread the questionnaire

Third, the researcher used a questionnaire to take the data. This method is a part of open-ended quistionnaire, in which the users only are given two choices for answering the question. The researcher asked the user to answer the questionnaire, the user can refuse to fill out the questionnaire, and the researcher stopped to send the questionnaire. Researchers waited for two weeks to collect data. The maximum respondent for data is 100 fale accounts. After that, the researchers collected the quistionnaire data to find out the results.

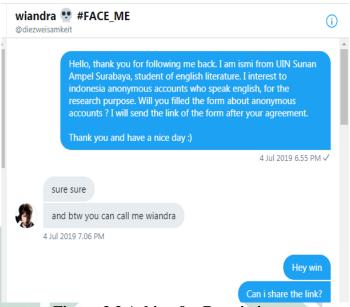


Figure 3.3 Asking for Permission

4. Collect the users tweets

Fourth, the quistionnaire collected data with the fake account users finished, the researcher has collected the users' tweets. The researcher only takes the tweets from thirty users who have done the quistionnaire. There are ten tweets taken from each user.

5. Collect the relevant words

After highlight the fake account's tweets, the researcher collected the word who has the same features. The researcher classified the features of internet language after collecting the words. The data, frequency, and percentage also counted in this table.

Table 3.3 Collect the Relevant Words

No	Internet Linguistic Features	Data
1	Abbreviation	i'll, can't,y'all, don't, ALRD, PPL, can't, ain't, pls, wasn't, hasn't, wouldn't, i'm, didn't, that's, isn't, she's, it's, b'day, you'll, don't, i'll, you're, couldn't, INA, i've, what's, can't, rt, ig, hv, deatg, he'd, doesn't, he'd, ofc, bc, ofcoz, bc, J-pop, K-pop, k-netz, they've, moots,kinds,abt, yt, ofc,im
2	Clipping	Comin, fav, diff, lit, esp, darl, congrats, emo, v, lit, U, min, fanacc, LYINNN,min
3	Acronym	PTG, OMG, JK, gdi gm, LMAO, OOMFS, TPOM, NGL, WTF, mf, WDYM, MV, ppl, ASAP, rl, FFF, gf, af, MF, ik, LA,idk,ngl

Table 3.4 Classifying the features

NO	Internet Linguistic Features	Frequency	Percentage
1	Emoticon	121	21%
2	Abbreviation	15	7%
3	Capital Letter	30	5%
4	Acronym		
5	Multiple Punctuation		
6	Clipping		
7	Derivation		
8	Compounding		
9	Word Letter Replacement		
10	Music/noise	/	,
11	Eccentric Spelling		
12	Written Out Laughter		
13	Description of Action		

6. The Interview

Fifth, the resarcher also used open-ended question for taking the data of the second question. This method is part of collecting data which the interview asking question generally in face to face via Direct Message on Twitter. The researcher collected data 30 users of fake accounts by Twitter direct message.

The researcher only took 30 users because each account took ten tweets. So, the

data is enough to analyzed for the research. The questions include the reason for used several language features in their tweets.

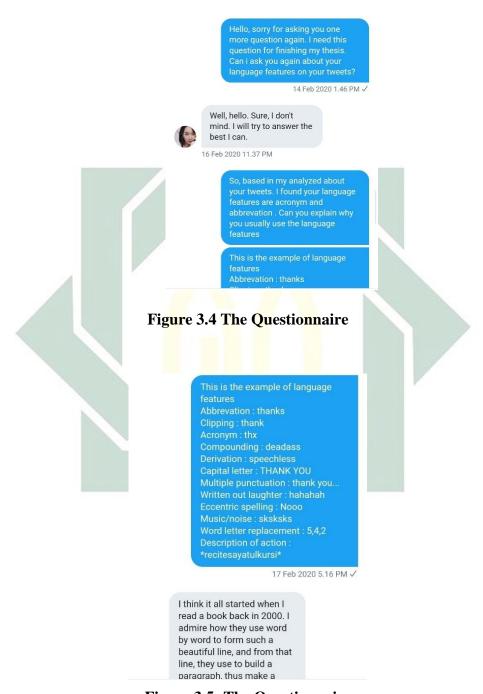


Figure 3.5: The Questionnaire

3.3 Data Analysis

The next step after collect the data is analyzed it with several steps below:

1. Identify the features

The researcher analyzed the internet language features of Indonesia's fake account of Twitter by identifying the data into internet language codes and internet language features. Internet language codes and features used the theory of Mei (2010) and Danet (2001). The internet language codes and features are an abbreviation, acronyms, blending, compounding, derivation, clipping, word letter replacement, music/noise, compounding, eccentric spelling, written out laughter, and description of action. The researcher also used the table to make the analysis easier. The researcher analyzed the language features of fake accounts tweet by scan method and highlighted each word related to the features. The thirteen different types highlighted by using different colors to making the coding process more comfortable. The different color represents each type of feature presented in the table. The first step is the researcher collected ten tweets from each username after that the researcher gave the highlight in each word, which contained language features.

Table 3.1 Types of Internet Language Features

No	Internet language Features	Code color	
1	Abbreviation		
2	Acronym		
3	Capital letters		
4	Clipping		
5	Compounding		
6	Derivation		
7	Description of actions		
8	Eccentric spelling		
9	Emoticon		
10	Multiple punctuations		
11	Music/noise		
12	Word letter replacement		
13	Written out laughter		

Table 3.2 Example of Data Coding

Username	Tweet		
1. @hakyeontama (9okt-11okt)	1Retweeted of @angelyeos : oh lawd he		
	comin!!!		
	1. Retweeted of @kinosuniverse : Raise your		
	hand if you miss Kino's freckles		
	2. Retweeted of @softforhyudawn: it's so		
	strange not having hyuna post 4773 photos		
	on <mark>IG</mark> in one min but, we know what this		
	means! ITS ALMOST COMEBACK		
	TIME!		
	3. Tweed of @hokyeontama: hongjoongie:(

2. Analyze the Questionnaire result

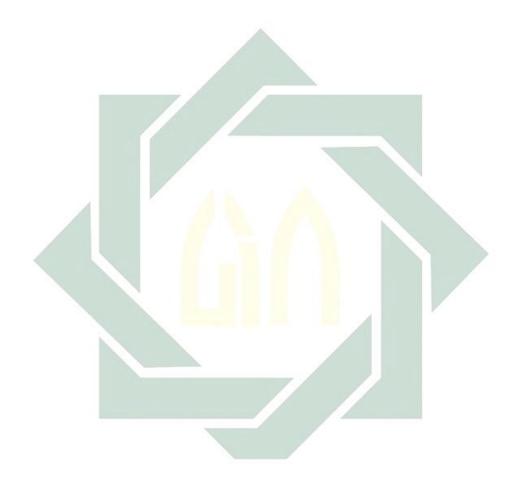
The researcher also resumed the answer of fake accounts after the data collected. The result divided into several language features.

Table 3.5 The Questionnaire Result

No	Username	Acronym	Abbreviation	Multiple Punctuation
1	@chdwang	Inspire by book	The word looks impressive	-
2	@wintersjh	-	Expressing the emotion into word	-
3	@bullshied	Make the word shorter	Describe the feeling into word well	-

3. Making a conclusion

Finally, after the data analyze and the research questioned answered. The researcher makes a conclusion based on the data.



CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In chapter four, the writer presents the finding and discussion of the data.

The finding and discussion present to answer the research question of the research. The full result of the data shows more.

4.1 Findings

This subchapter is created to explain the result of data analysis. The two questions related to the research about the kinds of internet language features used by fake accounts and the reason for fake account users applied several types of internet language features.

4.1.1 Internet Language Features of Fake Accounts

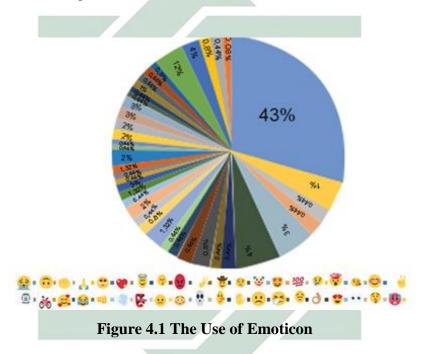
The researcher finds several types of internet language features of an fake account on Twitter. The fake account users mostly take emotion as their internet language features with 235 times adoption in 563 times. It indicates that fake account users in Twitter love to expose their feelings through a picture of emotion repeatedly that describes emotion. The less of internet language features applied by fake accounts are description of action, eccentric spelling, and written out laughter. That language features are applied three times in 563 tweets. It indicates that the users do not like to extend their words to describe their activity in their tweets. The details of the features are shown in the table below:

Table 4.1 Type of Internet Language Features of Fake Account Users

No	Internet Language Features	Frequency	Percentage
1	Emoticon	235	41,74%
2	Abbreviation	121	21,49%
3	Capital Letter	75	13,32%
4	Acronym	30	5,32%
5	Multiple Punctuation	29	5,15%
6	Clipping	16	2,84%
7	Derivation	15	2,66%
8	Compounding	12	2,13%
9	Word Letter Replacement	10	1,77%
10	Music / Noise	9	1,59%
11	Eccentric Spelling	3	0.53%
12	Written Out Laughter	3	0.53%
13	Description of Action	3	0.53%
Total		563	100%

Based on Table 4.1, fake account users mostly applied 13 types of internet language features. They are emotion, abbreviation, capital letters, multiple punctuation, acronym, derivation, clipping, word letter replacement, music/noise, compounding, eccentric spelling, written out laughter, and description of action. The internet language features by the fake account are presented as follows.

4.1.1.1 Emoticon



Based on this Figure, the most emoticon taken by the fake account users is a crying emoticon, 43%, or 235 times. As was stated before, Amaghlobeli (2012) devides emoticon into several categories.

4.1.1.1.1 Typographic Emoticon

Data 1



Figure 4.2 Typographic Emoticon

The first is a typographic emoticon, which forms with punctuation marks or severe typographic symbols. In Figure 4.2, the user describes her new activity, who is becoming an owl. She stays up all night to finish something. People sometimes use the emoticon ":)" for describing the lousy feeling over something, and it places in the last paragraph. This emoticon generally finds in computer keyboard or cellular phone keypad.

4.1.1.1.2 Graphic Emoticon

Data 2



Figure 4.3 Graphic Emoticon

Another example is a graphic emotion which is shown above. This feature is animated or represents images in GIF format. Some software can automatically convert typographic emotion into a graphic emotion. Internet users often apply graphic emotion because it expresses many emotions and presents in the picture. In Figure 4.3, the user tries to motivating herself by saying

motivation words and gave the emoticon in the last word. The emoticon in the last word means she is angry with herself.

4.1.1.1.3 Verbal Emoticon

Data 3



Figure 4.4 Verbal Emoticons

The third type of emoticon is a verbal emoticon, which is describing graphic or typographic types. It is identified with productive, parallel, and non-verbal smileys. Figure 4.4 shows the use of verbal emoticon. The user describes her expression after she is looking up a picture of her idols. The meaning of hyperventilating is a condition while someone is breathing in abnormal rapid rate and loss of carbon dioxide.

Data 4



Figure 4.5 Famous Emoticon

Furthermore, fake account users usually take several emoticons in their tweets. The users mostly applied three emoticons, they are , .

The fake user mostly took seemoticon because it can describe any emotion, such as angry, happy, and sad.

4.1.1.2 Abbreviation

The second internet language feature applied by fake account users is an abbreviation which uses 124 times in 563 tweets. Mei (2010) states that abbreviation is one of internet language features mostly applied by international users and becomes the simplification trend in English vocabulary. Vedron (2012) also states abbreviation include in internet slang because it represents different language styles amongst various internet communication. Cystal (2001) explained the motivation of using abbreviation is because of the limited character space in social media and chat groups.

The example of the abbreviation words by fake account users are: i'll, can't, y'all, don't, can't, ain't, pls, wasn't, hasn't, wouldn't, I'm, didn't, that's, isn't, she's, it's, don't, I'll, you're, couldn't, I've, what's, can't, rt, ig, hv, he'd, doesn't, he'd, ofcoz, bc, J-pop, K-pop, k-netz, they've, abt, yt, ofc,im. In this case, the researcher found several abbreviations words applied by fake account users, and they are: y'all, I'll, can't, and don't.

Data 5



Figure 4.6 Abbreviation

In this tweet, the user expresses her feeling after knowing her idol was lost in an award nomination even though she knew that her idol would win easily. She also tries to cheer her followers, who have worked so hard in the voting session.

The user applies word *don't* like the abbreviation of *do not* to shorten the word.

Data 6



Figure 4.7 Abbreviation

The user describes her feeling of becoming a veteran fan who has left temporary by the music group member because of hiatus and compared to the new fans who do not sense the same experience. The user engages word *yall*, which is the abbreviation of *you all* means everybody who read her tweet.



Figure 4.8 Abbreviation

The user talks about her habit, who always listens to an old song repeatedly even though it was not hyped with anybody. The use of the word *it's* means *It is* which indicates the user as the person who listens to the song repeatedly.

4.1.1.3 Capital Letter

The third language features with 75 frequency in fake accounts tweets is a capital letter. This feature divide into several types, they are capital letter, a capital letter in the middle sentence, a capital letter in abbreviation, and capital letter used in a full sentence.

4.1.1.3.1 Capital Letter

Data 8



Figure 4.9 Capital Letter

The first type is capital letters. Figure 4.9 describes the user's happiness after knowing her idol will come to one of the famous variety shows. The user applies capital letters in her tweet to express the excitement about the show.

4.1.1.3.2 Capital Letter in the Middle Sentence

Data 9



Figure 4.10 Capital Letter in the Middle Sentence

The second type is capital letters in the middle sentence. This feature applies to emphasize a word as the center of their opinion in a paragraph. In this figure, the user praises a man named Younghyun, who did not prepare something to talk, but he makes the conversation smoothly. The user applied word capital letter in the middle sentence to emphasize the word *Man* and *That Younghyun*.

Data 10



Figure 4.11 Capital Letter in a Full Sentence

The last is a capital letter used in full sentences, such as *Marry Me*. In Figure 4.11, the user applies capital letters in full sentences to express her feeling after looking up her idol photo. The word *MARRY ME* is not a direct word for asking him to marry the user but just expressing over a particular thing. This kind of capital letter applies to express excitement about something. The users mostly apply the third type of capital letter because it can attract other attention and the user having satisfaction after writing in capital letters.

4.1.1.4 Acronym

The four internet language features with 29 frequencies is an acronym. These words are *JK*, *GDI gm*, *LMAO*, *OOMFS*, *TPOM*, *NGL*, *WTF*, *mf*, *WDYM*, *MV*, *ppl*, *ASAP*, *rl*, *FFF*, *gf*, *af*, *MF*, *ik*, *LA*, *IDK*, *ngl*.. Jenny (2012) states that acronym is the combination of initial letters and words of the phrase.

Squire (2010) also describes that acronym and abbreviation put together to saving time and space to briefing something. The example of acronym words applied by fake account users are *LMAO*, *ASAP*, and *WTF*. Every word has meaning and function.

Data 11



Figure 4.12 shows an example of an acronym. One example of an acronym

word is *LMAO*. It means *laughing my ass off. This* word applies to express laughing and placed at the end or starting of the tweets. The fake account user applies the word *LMAO* to express her surprises after knowing that her cell phone crash because of notification. The word's continuation has terrible meaning, but these words become one of the acronym words mostly applied by fake account users.

Data 12



Figure 4.13 Acronym Word

Figure 4.13 shows an example of an acronym. The acronym word is *ASAP* means *as soon as possible*. It has functioned to ask people for hurrying

up over something, such as asking a new post or something. The user is asking Twitter to repair their system.

Data 13



Figure 4.14 Acronym Word

Figure 4.14 The last word take by an fake account is *WTF*. The word *WTF* is an acronym for *what the fuck*. The user applies the word *WTF* for cursing about something. The *WTF* word applies to express madness over something or expressing madness over something annoying.

4.1.1.5 Multiple Punctuation

The fifth language features applied by fake account users are multiple punctuations with examples: *And y'all still sleeping on them!?!!?*, *Cry.., her poor health...*, and *to mention them...*. Nishimura on Danet (2001) stated that multiple punctuation identified with exclamation and question marks. This feature usually applied in the CMC context. Tarasova (2010) also states that multiple punctuations divide into several types. Crystal (2001) also stated that multiple punctuation and eccentric spelling include in traditional writing which applied an effort of the spelling, punctuation, and special symbol to express positive attitydes and negative attitudes.

The tweet in Figure 4.15 expresses the behavior of several haters who send hate speech to her idol. The picture describes the spacing of two paragraphs. The

multiple punctuations try to separate them. The first type is synergy of punctuation mark.

4.1.1.5.1 Synergy of Punctuation Mark

Data 14



Figure 4.15 The Synergy of the Punctuation Mark

The first type is a synergy of the punctuation mark. Tarasova (2016) states that people applied punctuation marks repeatedly to express their excitement in a message. The example is shown in Figure 4.18. The user applies various punctuation for making interaction with her followers. It marks repeating various punctuation in a word to increase the writer and the reader's interaction in their conversation. She tries to interact with her followers by making a tweet, which tells about her surprise expression after her relatives given a photo card. Her followers can give their reactions in the comment section. The second type is the distancing of punctuation marks form the final of the statement.

4.1.1.5.2 Distancing of Punctuation Mark from the Final of the Statement Data 15



Figure 4.16 Distancing of Punctuation Mark from the Final of the Statement

The second type is the distancing of punctuation marks from the final of the statement. Tarasova states this feature separates the punctuation mark from the sentence with space. Figure 4.19, the user applies the distancing of a punctuation mark to separate the first paragraph with the second paragraph. It indicates with distancing the punctuation along with the last word by spacing. People thought it was misprinted, but it is the pragmatic function.

4.1.1.6 Clipping

The sixth internet language features take by the fake account user is clipping. It applies fourteen times with the examples: *emo, min, fanacc*. Fake account users take clipping because social media people try to keep the writing and speech in the fast tempo with the new style. Mei (2010) states that clipping can be classified into back clipping and phrase clipping.

4.1.1.6.1 Back Clipping

Data 16



Figure 4.17 Back Clipping

Back clipping is a clipping took by cutting the phrase's final words, such as word *emo*. In Figure 4.20, the user tries to describe the song's meaning of spring day for several people. The word *emo* in the figure cuts to decrease the word of emotion in the tweet. The last is phrase clipping which shows below.

4.1.1.6.2 Phrase Clipping

Data 17



Figure 4.18 Phrase Clipping

The phrase clipping is a condition while the full phrase is cutting and only uses the phrase's third word. The user in Figure 4.21 uses cutting word *diff,acc*, and *sec* in her tweet. The word *acc* is a clipping from the word *account*, while the word *diff* is a clipping of *different*. On the other side, the word *sec* is clipping from *second*. The user only cut the third word of the original phrase. The user applies those words to express her regret because her other account has a different feeling than this one.

4.1.1.7 Derivation

The seventh internet language feature takes by fake account users is a derivation. It applies ten times by fake account in their tweets with the examples: regardless, weakness, worthless, helpless, awareness. The derivation is the new language features in the internet, Mei (2010) states that the function of affix in the derivation applies to derive new words, so it can be more understand to read in social media. The word of affix applies by fake account users is —ess, such as weakness, soulless, and worthless. The example is shown below:

Data 18



Figure 4.19 Derivation

In Figure 4.22, the use of word *weakness* explains the user who feels weak every time look at pictures of Ryeonseung's beautiful photos. The use of *–ness* is adding for grammatical words.

Data 19

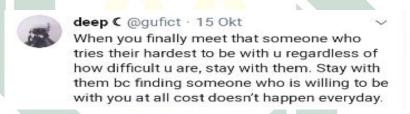


Figure 4.20 Derivation

In Figure 4.23, the user applies words *regardless* of with *-less* as the suffix. This tweet tells people to keep a person who always with us every day. The use of words *regardless* has meaning to give attention even the situation is bad or good.

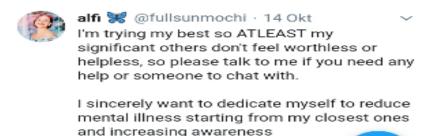


Figure 4.21 Derivation

The user explains her reasons for studying psychology because she wants to help others who struggle with their mental problems. She also offers people who have problems telling their feelings. In this tweet, users apply the words *worthless*, *helpless*, *sickness*, and *awareness* for making their tweets brighter and grammatical reasons.

4.1.1.8 Compounding

The eighth language features apply by an fake account, which repeated twelve times by the user is compounding. Mei (2010) states that these features are related to the computer network on the internet and computer. The examples are *Twitter* and *IG*. Those words have a relation in how the user of the fake account expresses their feeling.

Data 21



Figure 4.22 Compounding

The word *Twitter* is referring to one of the social media on the internet. The users apply this word to ask her followers about the Twitter situation after making a trend about their idol group member's birthday.

Data 22



Figure 4.23 Compounding

The word *IG* is abbreviation form Instagram, but it can be used in compounding because it relates to the computer network on the internet. The user expresses her thought about someone who tries to enjoy her Instagram account.

4.1.1.9 Word Letter Replacement

The ninth language features are word letter replacement. This feature applies four times by the users. As was stated before, Sa'aleek (2013) refers to word-letter replacement as replacing word by a single letter. The examples of the words are *5,4*, *2*. The user applies this kind of word to replace the word into the number. The example is shown below:

Data 23

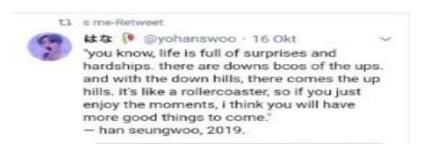
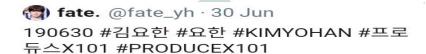


Figure 4.24 Word Letter Replacement

The user quotes the speech of Han Seoungwoo, so she gives the year of the speech taken for proving the speech. The writing of the year number usually types at the end of the quotation to explain about the time. The number of years also types in the number to short the word.

Data 24



Let me photograph you in this light

Figure 4.25 Word Letter Replacement

The user explains the date of the photo taken with a number. The date of the number applies in this tweet because people usually type in the number than date words.

Data 25



Figure 4.26 Word Letter Replacement

The user writes the target of becoming ranked in the Billboard Chart. The number applies to explain the target of getting the rank. The fake account applies this word letter replacement reference to replace a word by a letter (Sa'alek, 2015)

4.1.1.10 Music/Noise

Data 26



Figure 4.27 Music / Noise Word

The user describes her happiness with the word "Hah Skakds YESS" using random words several times. She applies an emoticon for making her tweet more attractive and expresses her happy feelings. This word applies to express her happiness after knowing that her idol will have a role in a drama.

Data 27



The user applies the word "Aaaa... Not even surprised," which is part of music/noise with repeating words to express her disappointment. The user applies the word which express sadness after reading something that makes her sad because people ignore an essential fact.

4.1.1.11 Eccentric Spelling

The eleventh language features of an fake account repeats three times is eccentric spelling with the examples *Uwuuu*, *NOOOOO*, and *MY HEART NOOOOO*. Based on Nishimura (2003), says that eccentric spelling is the

reduplicate words of a letter for giving the highly expressive nature of several words in conversation with their followers in social media. The example of eccentric spelling is shown below:

Data 28

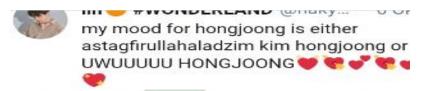


Figure 4.29 Eccentric Spelling

The user writes about her change expression after looking at the photo of her idol, which has two personalities in one picture. The use of word Uwuuuu applies to describe adorable expression or situation.

Data 29



The user writes about her change expression after looking at her idol's photo, which has two personalities in one picture. The use of word *Uwuuuu* applies to describe adorable expression or situation.

Data 30



Figure 4.31 Eccentric Spelling

The user expresses her mixed feelings after looking up her idol photo. The tweets also have functional expression. The use of word Noooo means the denial

of her feeling. It supports the crying expression, which can help emphasize her feeling.

4.1.1.12 Written Out Laughter

Data 31



Figure 4.32 Written Out Laughter

The user expresses her laughing with the word *Bahahaha* after reading the two different pictures about someone. The music/noise has several expressions to express laughing but the word *hahaha* and *bahahaha* became one of the words who always use by the users.

4.1.1.13 Description of Action

The last language features by fake account users is a description of action, with the examples, *recites ayatul kursi* and [insertmyarmyegomeme]. In Danet (2000), Nishimura stated that a description of action identified with an asterisk and verb or initial between angel brackets. This feature applies three times to express the user's activity after watching a photo or video on their Twitter timeline. The example of the description of action is shown below:

Data 32



Figure 4.33 Description of Action

In Figure 4.37, the user prays by reciting ayatul kursi (one of ayat in Al-Quran) because someone will do exorcist. She was using the word *recitesayatulkursi* because it describes her activity after she is looking at the picture.

Data 33



Figure 4.34 Description of Action

The user describes her activity who was always voting about polling and made fan war at the same time because she knows her idol will win every time they join the nomination. The use of the word [insertmyarmyegomeme] applies to describe her ego whenever she does something related to her idol.

4.1.2 Reasons for Using Internet Language Features

Every internet user has its typing style includes fake account users. This typing style influences their language features on the internet. The researcher has collected the data from thirty users fake accounts via Twitter direct message with a question of using several language features that have told. The fake account users mostly applied an emoticon, multiple punctuations, capital letters, abbreviations, and an acronym to avoid Twitter limitation and express their feeling well.

4.1.2.1 The Reason in Using Emoticon

Twenty users applied emoticon as their language features. The first reason for using emoticon is enjoyable to use in their tweet. It can be understood from an questionnaire answer with the user who always apply an emoticon in every tweet.

Data 34



Figure 4.35 Reason in Using Emoticon

One interviewee states that she always applies emoticon because it looks cool while using one of them in her tweets. It shows that emoticon applies to describe a tweet because their looks are adorable. The second is an emoticon applied to express several expressions.

Data 35

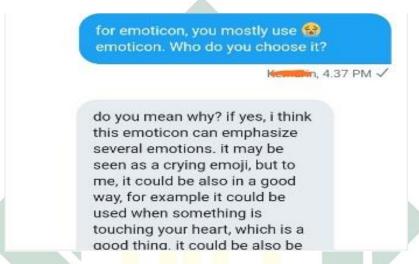


Figure 4.36 Reason in Using Emoticon

An emoticon applied by many people because it describes a feeling in many situations accurately. This situation represents many pictures express by many emoticons. It also makes the user confuses while using proper emoticon in their tweet. The user usually applies an emoticon, which represents many feelings. The emoticon applies by fake account users are , , , Another reason is that emoticon can represent the feeling.



Figure 4.37 Reason in Using Emoticon

One of the interviewee said that emotion could represent the feeling. The user always applies emotion that has a relation with her feeling because it is rarely a misunderstanding while she is using an emotion. We can conclude that emotions applied by the fake account because it represents an emotion with an attractive picture without appearing the misunderstanding.

4.1.2.2 The Reason in Using Abbreviation

They are twenty users use abbreviations. The abbreviation does not have types like other features, but they are some reasons fake account users apply abbreviations on Twitter. The reasons are habit, limitation, and shorting the word while making a tweet.

Data 37

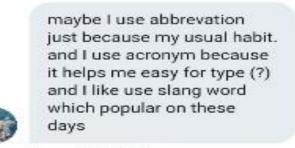


Figure 4.38 Reason in Using Abbreviation

Two of twenty interviewees said that abbreviation apply because of the habit of shortening the word while they are making a tweet. This habit is not only happened on Twitter. They also apply abbreviation in another application, such as a chatting application. The use of abbreviations also makes typing easier on every platform. The second reason is the limitation.

Data 38

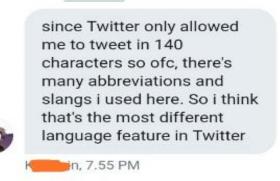


Figure 4.39 Reason in Using Abbreviation

Two users also said that abbreviation applies to avoid the limitation on Twitter. This social media has differences in another internet platform, which does not have any limitation in writing something. Twitter has a policy where users only allowed to write in 140 words. Abbreviation helps to write in limited words without losing the actual meaning of the tweet. The third reason is shorting the word while making a tweet.

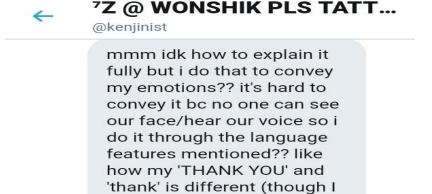
i think i used them because i dont really like using the full sentence like you are and i am

Figure 4.40 Reason in Using Abbreviation

Two users claim that abbreviations applied to shorten the words because using full sentences made their tweets look formal. On the other hand, fake account users do not make several words shorter because it is inappropriate to abbreviate the words that express gratitude, such as *Thank You*. In short, we can conclude that abbreviation is applied because it is a habit of shortening the words to avoiding the limitation on Twitter.

4.1.2.3 The Reason in Using Capital Letter

Seven users in thirty interviewees apply the capital letter. The reason for using capital letters are conveying the emotion, express excitement, and anger, and spazzing on favorite things. The first reason is conveying the emotion.



can't fully explain how they are different but they convey

means the same but signifiers and signifieds are different)

different emotion, they

Figure 4.41 Reason in Using Capital Letter

The interviewee confused about her reason use capital letters, but she finally said capital letters apply to convey her emotion about something. Capital letters apply by many people because this feature can express their emotions without a look at each other. The reader has a different feeling while reading a tweet that applied capital letters and a tweet that did not use a capital letter. The second reason is to express excitement and anger.

Data 41

for example, i would use all capital words to express excitement and anger, or sometimes i would use one or two capital words on my

Figure 4.42 Reason in Using Capital Letter

The capital letters have a unique characteristic in which the users can feel the emotion after she is reading a tweet with a capital letter. This language feature applied to express excitement and anger. The interviewee sometimes applied one or two capital words on her tweet to suppressing her feeling. The third reason is spazzing on favorite things.

Data 42

suitable on some occasions. I use capital letters to usually spazz on my favorite things or just surprised on things too, because it feels like screaming and expresses my hype emotion well.

Figure 4.43 Reason in Using Capital Letters

One of the expressions in the capital letter is spazzing. The interviewee said she likes to spazz about her favorite things with a capital letter. Spazzing makes the tweets sound like screaming over something and expressed emotion well. In short, we can conclude that capital letters are applied to conveyed excitement and anger emotion.

4.1.2.4 The Reason in Using Acronym

They are twelve users applied the acronym as their language feature for various reasons. The reasons have typed the tweet in a more natural and faster way, variation while writing a tweet, avoiding limitation, and disliking writing in a full sentence. The first reason is writing a tweet in a more comfortable and faster way.

Data 43

i use acronyms just to make it easier and faster for me to send a message? sometimes it feels like too much work to type out a whole word and maybe i'm

Figure 4.44 Reason in Using Acronym

Two Twitter users applied an acronym for making it more comfortable while writing a tweet because writing a tweet with a full word spending their time, and they do not like to spend much time typing. The acronym can be useful in their tweets. The second reason is variation.

Data 44

Acronym: thx
in some times i use thx
simply for a variation.
sometimes i use 'thanks'
sometimes i use 'thx'. when
i'm in a hurry i'll probably
write 'thx' rather than
'thanks'

Figure 4.45 Reason in Using Acronym

An interviewee applied the acronym because most of Twitter users apply this feature in their tweets. The trend makes her adopted this variation into daily conversation. She also applies an acronym that depends on the situation and duration while writing a tweet. The third reason is to avoid limitations.



Bcs those are simpler and shorter writing to accommodate the limited space in this app

Figure 4.46 Reason in Using Acronym

An interviewee said that the acronym applied because it can make straightforward and shortening tweets. It also accommodates limited space in the application. Twitter only provides 140 characters for writing a tweet. It can be the biggest reason for accumulating their feeling into a word. The fourth reason is disliked writing in full sentences.

Data 46

i think i used them because i dont really like using the full sentence like you are and i am

Figure 4.47 Reason in Using Acronym

Some users prefer to writing in the acronym because it will make their tweets informal. Some of the words that apply the acronym are *you are* change into *you're* and *I am* become *I'm*. In short, we can conclude that the fake account users apply acronyms to make the variation of the tweet by type in a more comfortable and faster way to avoid limitations. Some users also do not like typing in full sentences.

4.1.2.5 The Reason in Using Multiple Punctuation

Seventeen users applied multiple punctuations to explain something and emphasized their opinion. The multiple punctuations also divide their feature into five types for several reasons. The reason for using multiple punctuations are exaggregate emotions, interactions, and trends. The first reason as exaggregate emotion.



Figure 4.48 Reason in Using Multiple Punctuation

Ten of the fake account users applied multiple punctuations because it can express emotion. They are several symptoms while applying multiple punctuations, such as applied to express doubting or happiness. The second reason is having interaction with another follower.

Data 48

Multiple punctuation: thank you... (explain something to someone who had different opinion with me and wondering about something that make me shooked)

Figure 4.49 Reason in Using Multiple Punctuation

The user applies multiple punctuations because she wants to make interactions with their followers by giving repeated punctuation in mark and gave intonation in their tweets. It also shows excitement about something. The third reason is the trend.

Data 49



Figure 4.50 Reason in Using Multiple Punctuation

One of the users said multiple punctuations applied because she read one of her followers apply it repeatedly. It makes her interest then adopts multiple punctuations in a tweet. In short, we can conclude that multiple punctuations applied by the fake account users in making interactions with their followers by exaggregating their emotions and became a trend among the users.

4.1.2.6 The Reason in Using Clipping

The only language features which have many variations but only use once is clipping. Clipping only applied once by the user in their tweet. The reason uses clipping because of a mood.

Data 50

Clipping: thank
i think i kinda forgot when i
used this, perhaps in
sentence like 'i wanted to
thank you', i simply use it

Figure 4.51 Reason in Using Clipping

The users applied clipping because of the mood when typing and shortened the words. Clipping usually applies in long sentences. In short, we conclude that clipping applied while the users need to typing in the long paragraph.

4.1.2.7 The Reason in Using Derivation

The users applied derivation two times in their tweets for several reasons.

The reasons were expressing their feeling and explaining their tweet by adding suffix in a word. The first reason is expressing their feeling.

Data 51

Derivation: speechless
Simply because i was trying
to express how i feel about
a certain tweet. When the
tweet is overwhelmingly
weird/offensive/disturbing/
charming, etc, i'll use the
word speechless

Figure 4.52 Reason in Using Derivation

Derivation mostly applied in a formal tweet, which aimed to explain something serious. One of the interviewee applied derivation because she tries to express her feeling about an overwhelmingly, weird, offensive, disturbing, charming tweet. The second reason is explaining her tweet by adding a suffix in the phrase, and derivation word crossed her mind while typing a tweet.

Data 52

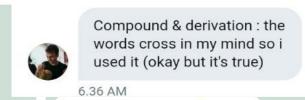


Figure 4.53 Reason in Using Derivation

The second reason applies derivation is because a suffix must add in her tweet. The use of suffix in a tweet can apply to express their phrase clearly. We can conclude that fake account users applied a suffix in their formal tweet, which told about dangerous things.

4.1.2.8 The Reason in Using Compounding

They are only fake account users who applied compounding words. The reasons were that compounding word crossed her mind while typing a tweet.

Data 53

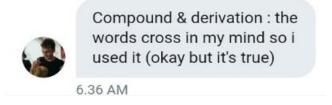


Figure 4.54 Reason in Using Compounding

The interviewee said that the compounding word applies because it crosses her mind while she types the tweet. The use of compounding applied to make their tweet comfortable to read by their followers. In short, we can conclude that compounding applied to emphasize a word in the tweet. Most of the tweets also applied compounding words to make their tweet comfortable to read by their followers.

4.1.2.9 The Reason in Using Word Letter Replacement

Six users applied this feature in their tweet for some reason. The reasons are making tweets more straightforward, hide real names, and laziness. The first reason is making a tweet more straightforward.

Data 54

it's too good/bad)
Word letter replacement:
5,4,2 (to make it simple, the number cross in my mind what ahaha)

Figure 4.55 Reason In Using Word Letter Replacement

One interviewer applies the word letter replacement because she wants to make her tweet simpler, and the word number crossing her mind while typing a tweet. The use of the number is more suitable than the applied word in a tweet. The second reason is to hide the real name to avoid an issue.

Word letter replacement: 5,4,2 Sometimes i wrote my fave group ATEEZ as '4TEEZ' whenever i tweet about a controversial topic. For example, there is a rumor about a certain member that i don't want them to see. So i tweeted 'Wait, 4TEEZ has a bad rumor? What is it?" So that when they (ATEEZ member) search for their group name, they won't find my tweet, so they don't find me talking about the rumours cause i don't want them to feel bad or guilty about it (Does this makes sense? This is so hard to explain, tbh)

Figure 4.56 Reason in Using Word Letter Replacement

The user is a fangirl who always writes about her idol in her account. Sometimes word letter replacement applies because she wants to avoid the trending about the confrontational topics. The user tries to reduce conflict by using another word to represent something. The third reason is laziness.

Data 56



word letter replacement is simply bc i'm too lazy to type em out

Figure 4.57 Reason in Using Word Letter Replacement

One interviewer said that sometimes write in long-phrase is tiring. She applied word letter replacement because she is too lazy in writing in a long paragraph. We can conclude that word letter replacement applied to avoid laziness

by changing the word into a number. People sometimes use this feature to avoiding an issue by replacing the real name with a number or symbol.

4.1.2.10 The Reason in Using Music/Noise

Music/noise applied by ten users for various reasons. The reasons are expressing happiness, keyboard smash, and trend. The first reason is expressing happiness.

Data 57

opinion) Music/noise : sksksks (it's like i can't explain what i felt about something because it's too good/bad)

Figure 4.58 Reason in Using Music/Noise

Three of the ten users said that they use music/noise to express their feeling because the reader can not feel their emotion while reading the tweet without the music/noise feature. Music/noise also applies as a differential expression of laughing in another country. Foreigners apply *sksksk* to express laughing while Indonesian prefer to apply *Hahaha*. The second reason is the keyboard smash.

Data 58



Figure 4.59 Reason in Using Music/Noise

Two interviewees said they apply keyboard smash in their tweets because she can not find the correct words to describe her feeling. Keyboard smash is the way users repeat similar words in a tweet. The keyboard also smashes a characteristic of Twitter while they are making a tweet. The third reason is the trend.

Data 59



Figure 4.60 Reason in Using Music/Noise

Two users applied keyboard smash because many Twitter users apply this kind of music/noise in their tweets. It makes the user interest in applying music/noise in their tweet. The expression of music/noise is something unreadable that applied to express speechless conditions. In short, We can conclude that music/noise is repeating a word that can express happiness and speechless feeling. The trend of keyboard smash also made music/noise feature famous

4.1.2.11 The Reason in Using Eccentric Spelling

Ten people applied this feature in their tweets for several reasons. The reasons are to make the reader understand, sound more delightful, and sarcastic. The first reason is to make the reader understand.

Data 60

i use eccentric spelling to make sure that the reader of the tweet understands the tone that im going for, whether i'm excited or angry or upset about something, i change the spelling of a word. other than that, it might just be typos hehe

Figure 4.61 Reason in Using Eccentric Spelling

The user stated that eccentric spelling applies because she wants to make the reader understand her tone in the tweet. The kind of tone in the tweet is excited, angry, and sad. The usual tweet without giving eccentric spelling will make their followers do not understand the meaning and giving different tone in the tweet. The second reason is to make the tweet sound more delightful word.



eccentric spelling is just to make sure i sound nicer. 'no' and 'noooo' really does sound different right?

Figure 4.62 Reason in Using Eccentric Spelling

The user said a repeated word in a tweet could make the reader feel intimate with her because it looks intimidating word. The interviewee applies eccentric spelling because she wants her reader to feel the tone while reading a tweet that only has a spoken word in their tweet than a tweet that applied repeated spoken words. The third reason is sarcastic.

Data 62

eccentric spelling; to make my tweet looks less intimidating too and sometimes i use sarcastically

Figure 4.63 Reason in Using Eccentric Spelling

The users apply eccentric spelling because she wants to make an intimidating tweet by using offensive words. The repeated word will make readers feel scared and intimidate with the tweet. Eccentric spelling sometimes applies to the sarcasm about something. We can conclude that eccentric spelling applied to make the tweet more delightful by reading a tweet that sounds more sarcastic.

4.1.2.12 The Reason in Using Written Out Laughter

Laughing is one of expression applied by fake account users to express their happy emotions after the user is reading funny jokes. On another side, this feature can reduce the awkward moment. It also uses five people for several reasons. The reasons are expressing laughing, communicating with Indonesian, and avoid silly moments. The first reason is expressing laughing.

Data 63

Written out laughter:
hahahah
Sometimes i wrote this
because i genuinely laugh
over a tweet or i just want to
appreciate their joke
(despite they're funny or
not)

Figure 4.64 Reason In Using Written Out Laughter

The user writes laughter because she laughs over a tweet and appreciates it even though it is not funny. This expression also makes the conversation more intimate than using a formal expression. The second reason is to communicate with Indonesian.

Data 64

when I use written laughter like hahaha, I use that when im interacting people with real account "locals" if you will, bc they're most likely aren't familiar with Imao or Imfao or the skkdkdkskdkdjdjsja that stan twitter usually use



Figure 4.65 Reason In Using Written Out Laughter

Written out laughter applies because the users want to express laughing in different ways. Foreigners mostly expressed laughing by laughing words while Indonesian is using written out laughter to express laughing. The user said she changed laughing expression while she is communicating with foreigners and Indonesian. The third reason is avoiding awkward moments.

Data 65

that make me shooked)
Written out laughter:
hahahah (because it's funny
, trying to not make
something awkward)

Figure 4.66 Reason In Using Written Out Laughter

The users apply written out laughter because she tries to avoid an awkward situation by adding written out laughter words in her tweet while interacting with another follower. The laughing expression can reduce their awkward moment. We can conclude that written out laughter applied to express laughing and made the conversation more intimate by using laughter expression. The difference between laughing also appears in this feature. The foreigner prefers to use an acronym to express their laughing while Indonesian prefers to use repeated words of laughing to express their expression after reading funny tweets.

4.1.2.13 The Reason in Using Description of Action

Three users apply this feature for several reasons. The reasons are expressing emotion and trend. The first reason is expressing emotion.

Data 67

Description of action:

recitesayatulkursi

Because it's twitter, people can't see what we do and that's a boundary to express what we actually feel. That's why sometimes i type out an action such as the example you have wrote.

Figure 4.68 Reason In Using Description of Action

The interviewee says her followers could not see her actions while typing the tweet. The user applies this feature because she wants to describe their activity and expressed by a word description. The second reason is the trend.

Data 68

Description of action:

recitesayatulkursi (people
on twitter usually did this
and i thought it was a trend,
so i used it)

Figure 4.69 Reason In Using Description of Action

The user stated that people on Twitter usually apply description of action. Several features which use repeatedly will copy by other people because of excitement or a trend of using similar features. It includes a description of action features which use because of the trend. In short, we can conclude that the

description of action applied to express emotion and became famous because of the trend.

4.2 Discussion

Related to this research result, the researcher has answered the first question that is a type of internet language features applied by the fake account users. Thus, the emoticon is the highest internet language feature that is applied by the fake account user. Related to the theory of internet language features, which are argued by Danet (2006) and Mei (2010) about internet language features, the fake account users have applied thirteen features of internet language in Twitter.

Besides, the internet language features correlate with electronic grammar, proposed by Herring (2012). The electronic grammar based on Herring (2012) includes typography, orthography, morphology, and syntax. The typography found in emoticon and multiple punctuations, while orthography as the characteristic of computer-mediated language found in acronym, clipping, eccentric spelling, and written out laughter. Then, morphology has qualified with acronym and abbreviation. Whereas, syntax includes a description of action, compounding, and derivation.

Moreover, the second question that is the reason for using internet language features also has been answered by the researcher. Many fake account users applied emoticon as the popular internet language feature for several reasons. The reasons for using emoticon are expressing their emotion and attracting their followers' attention with adorable pictures. However, they are three

emoticons applied by fake account users. Those are: , , . Wang, Nika, Zheng, and Zhao. (2015) stated that emoticon is only used in semantic meanings. So, an emoticon can exploit many expressions. Besides, the emoticon is also applied as an alternative word and playing a complementary role in the message. The previous research stated that another user might have different emoticon preferences, but the fake account users mostly applied three similar emoticons in their tweets, even in various language styles.

Other language features such as abbreviation, clipping, acronym, and compounding are also applied by the fake account users to shorten their words on Twitter and deliver their message well. Mei (2010) stated that using several languages features for economical writing by forming new words or having tweets that have a relation with a computer network. The fake account users are also compatible with sociolinguistic of the maxim which contains speed texture while communicating with each other, brevity texter because of the limitation of the tweet, paralinguistic restitution texters whenever they replace the way of communicating with people, and the use of phonological approximation with the using of multiple punctuations and eccentric spelling to building roads to making the readers heard their voice.

On the other side, some language features used by fake account users have a different function than the previous research. Kadir (2013), who focused on the discussion forum, stated that eccentric spelling applied to compose reduplication letters. It also applied to express nervousness. Meanwhile, the fake account users of Twitter in this research was taken eccentric spelling to show their excitement

over something, express sadness, and mixed feeling about something. On different sides, written out laughter and emotion in this research have the same function as Kadir's finding. He said that the capital letter is used to distinguishing the lower case from capitalizing the word. It is also different from the fake account users who used this feature to express happiness, an angry expression, and spazzing on favorite things.

Many users apply another language feature but rarely gets attention is multiple punctuations. Vahtera (2010) stated that multiple punctuations have seven types, but the fake account users only applied four types in their tweets in this research. Only the synergy of the exclamation mark has a different function than Vahtera's statement. In this research, the exclamation mark applied to interact with the other users. Meanwhile, Vahtera has stated that this type applies to convert the writer's emotion.

The other language features applied by fake account users who get less attention in previous research are descriptions of action and word letter replacement. Danet (2006) only mentioned both language features without giving a brief explanation. In this research, a description of action applied by the fake account users in expressing their activity or describe their feeling. It happens because of her followers could not see the action behind her tweet. Meanwhile, the word letter replacement applied to hide the actual names to avoid an issue and laziness to typing out in a long paragraph.

Twitter is not a suitable place for fake account users because this platform still asks about the identity and the phone number for registration. One of

advantageous using Twitter is the users have freedom for making a username based on their creativity. The researcher also agreed with Romanov, Semenov, Mazhelis, and Veijalainen (2017) statements, which stated that people using somebody else identity. Especifically, Most of fake account users applied the artist identity to get recognize by another fake account. It also supportes with Crystal (2001) statement which said internet users tend to find other users who have the same interest group. It also related with Krombholz, Merkl, and Weippl (2017) statements who said that the users usually browsed the request sender profile include personality and domicile even they had never met before. The fake account users also did not want to have a friend with their real life friends. They also labeling person out of their group as guests, outsiders, and foreigners. The traffic communication on Twitter is also high. This is a primary reason why people who like entertainment like music or drama made an account for searching for information about their interests. They also met many people who have the same concern. Besides that, some people who share their creations in short stories or art in Twitter used the fake account to hide their real identity because sometimes their work is stayed or want to have their comfortable place to express their creativity. Some people made an account for selling because Twitter has many users that can engage many customers. Most of Twitter users were very friendly with fake accounts, they also made the first move during the interaction after accepting friend request. It is related with Krombholz et,al (2014) who stated most of Facebook users having a friendly interaction with the fake account users.

This research is deny the previous hypothesis about fake accounts' behavior, which always made noise on Twitter because the result of this research shows that most of the fake accounts made for discharging their hobby in support of favorite groups or singers in social media. There also some people who made fake accounts for making a short story or selling activity. This research does not concur with the previous studies, which stated most of the fake accounts made an account for harmful activity, such as harassing people in social media, following porn accounts, and involved in negative issue conversation. On the other side, most of the language features applied in Twitter used for shortening words because of limitations on Twitter. It relates to Kadir's studies that stated language features applied to shorten the word while having communication in the chatting group with their friends. The study's findings stated that several users made an account for conducting their hobby with various internet languages, which expresses much emotion. People should relieve their stereotype of fake account users in social media. This research was filling the gap in the difference in language style by the fake account users.

The language features of fake account users also have a relationship with the way users deliver their feeling on Twitter. The hadist delivered by Imaam Hasan said that Moslem must copy 'Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam behavior in every place.

حَدَّثَنَا شَفْيانُ بْنُ وَكِيعٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُمِيْعُ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْعِجْلِي، قالَ: أَنْبَأَنَا رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي تَوِيمٍ مِنْ وَلَدٍ أَيْ هَالَةَ زَوْج خَدِيجَةَ، وَيَكُنَى أَبَا عَبْدِ اللّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ لَأَبِي هَالَةَ، عَنِ الْخَسْنِ بْنِ عَلِيّ، قَالَ: قَالَ الْحُسْنِيْنَ: سَأَلْتُ أَبِي عَنْ سِيرَةِ التّبِيّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، دَائِمَ الْبِشْرِ، سَهْلَ الْخُلْقِ، لَيِّنَ الْجَانِبِ، لَيْسَ بِفَطْ وَلا عَلِيظٍ، وَلا صَخَّابٍ وَلا فَطَشِ، وَلا عَيَّابٍ وَلا مُشَاحٍ، يَتَعَاقَلُ عَمَّا لا يَشْبَهِي، وَلا يُؤْيِسُ مِنْهُ رَاجِيهِ وَلا يُخْتِبُ فِيهِ، قَدْ تَرَكَ نَفْسَهُ مِنْ قَلاثٍ: الْوَرَاءِ، وَالْإِكْثَارِ، وَمَا لا يَغْنِيه، وَتَرَكَ النَّاسَ مِنْ ثَلاثٍ: أَنْ الْعَبْرُ، وَمَا لا يَغْنِيه، وَتَرَكَ النَّاسَ مِنْ ثَلَاثٍ: كَانَ لا يَذُمُّ أَحَدًا، وَلا يَعِيبُهُ، وَلا يَطْلُبُ عَوْرَتَهُ، وَلا يَتَكُلُمُ إِلا فِيمًا رَجًا ثَوَابُهُ، وَاذًا تَكَلَّمَ أَطْرِقَ جُلْسَاؤُهُ، كَأَنْهَا عَلَى رُؤْوسِهِمْ الطَيْرُ، فَإِذَا سَكَتَ تَكَلَّمُولُ لا يَتَنَازَعُونَ عِنْدَهُ الْحَدِقِ يَقْرُغَ، حَدِيثُهُمْ عِنْدَهُ حَدِيثُ أَوَلِهِمْ، يَشْحَكُ وِمَا يَشْحَكُونَ مِنْهُ، وَيَتَعَجَّبُ مِمَّا يَتَعَجَّبُونَ مِنْهُ، وَيَصْبِرُ لِلْغَرِيبِ عَلَى الْجَفُوةِ فِي مَنْطِقِهِ وَمَسْأَلَتِهِ، حَتَّى إِنْ كَانَ أَصْحَابُهُ، وَيَقُولُ: إِذَا رَأَيْثُمْ طَالِبَ حَاجَةٍ بِطُلْبُهَا فَأَرْفِدُوهُ، وَلا يَشْبَلُ الثَّنَاءَ إلا مِنْ مُكَافِئٍ وَلا يَقْطَعُ عَلَى أَحَدٍ حَدِيثُهُ حَتَّى يَجُوزَ وَيَشْطَعُهُ بِنَهِي أَوْ قِيَامٍ.

Imaam Hasan Radiyallahu 'Anhu says, (my younger brother) Husayn said: "I asked my father (Sayyidina 'Ali Radiyallahu 'Anhu) about the conduct of Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam in his assemblies,' He replied.. 'Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam was always happy and easy mannered. There was always a smile and a sign of happiness on his happy face. He was soft-natured, and when the people needed his approval, he easily gave consent. He did not speak in a harsh tone, nor was he stone-hearted. He did not scream while speaking, nor was he rude or spoke indecently. He did not seek other's faults. He never over-praised anything nor exceeded in joking, nor was he a miser. He kept away from undesirable language and did not make it as if he did not hear anything. If he did not agree with the next person's wish, he did not make that person feel disheartened, nor did he promise anything to that person. He completely kept himself away from three things: from arguments, pride, and senseless utterances. He prohibited people from three things. He did not disgrace or insult anyone, nor look for the faults of others, and he only spoke that from which thawaab and reward were attained. When he spoke, those present bowed their heads in such a manner, as if birds were sitting on their heads. (They did not shift about, as birds will fly away on the slightest move). When he completed his talks, the others would begin speaking. (No one would speak while Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam spoke. Whatever one wanted to say, it would be said after he had completed speaking). They did not argue before him regarding anything. Whenever one spoke to him, the other would keep quiet and listen till he would finish. The speech of every person was as if the first person was speaking. (They gave attention to what every person said. It was not as is generally found that in the beginning, people pay full attention, and if the talk is being lengthened, they became bored, and begin to pay less attention). When all laughed for something, he would laugh too. The things that surprised the people, he would also show his surprise regarding that. (He would not sit quietly and keep himself aloof from everyone, but made himself part of the gathering). He exercised patience at the harshness and indecent questions of a traveler. (Villagers usually ask ir<mark>rele</mark>vant questions. They do not show courtesy and ask all types of questions. Sayyidina Rasulullah S<mark>allallahu 'Ala</mark>yhi Wasallam did not reprimand them but exercised patience). The Sahaabah would bring travelers to his assemblies (so that they could benefit from the various types of questions asked by these people, and also hear some questions regarding which they, due to etiquette, would not ask). Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam' would say: 'When you see a person in need, then always 'help that person.' (If someone praised him, he would detest it). If someone, by way of thanks, praised him, he would remain silent, (because it is necessary that one 'thank a person on excellent favor or good deed. It is like one fulfilling one's duty. Some of the 'ulama have translated this as: 'If one did not excel in praising him, he would keep silent.' That means if he exceeded, he would prohibit him). He did not interrupt someone talking and did not begin speaking when someone else was busy speaking. If one exceeded the limits, he would stop him or would get up and leave (so that that person would stop)"

Based on this *hadith*, Rasulullah SAW always treat his friends with good manners with a bright smile. Whenever he does not agree with other people's wishes, he never made the people feeling bad. He also never ask another person about the private question and always help each other. Fake account users must emulate this character even though they use Twitter with an unidentified account. The users must be kind to each other and talk nicely about everything. It includes

doing not harsh other people feeling with the words because it can hurt other people's feelings.

The fake account users also made their accounts a place to deliver their thoughts and sadness whenever they get bad situations. Another account tries to promote mental health awareness in their accounts and allow other users to tell about their problem in a Twitter direct message to motivate with kind and optimize words. It relates to Islamic value thaught by Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wassallam's in hadith delivered by Abu Hurairah and Sahih Muslim.

Abu Huraira reported: The Prophet, peace, and blessings be upon him, said, "There are no omens, but the best of it is optimism." They said, "O Messenger of Allah, what is optimism?" The Prophet said, "A righteous word one of you hears."

In another narration, the Prophet said, "I am amazed by optimism, the good word, the kind word."

Rasulullah SAW also said we must give each other optimism by giving kind words or well treatment even though no one knew our real identity, but several threats can have a significant impact on another. Based on the finding and discussion, some people made a fake account for hobbies or supporting favorite singers and music groups. The fake account chose to hide their real identity and avoid their friends in real life. On the other side, the variation of language is also influenced by the limitation of writing in a tweet. The variation also made people interested in their tweets and giving comments in the reply section. The popular features also made another user interested in trying the same variation of language features. Both language features and fake account users become a trademark on Twitter than other social media.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research and finding in this study. Two topics conclude in this chapter. There is a conclusion of the study and suggestion and recommendation for future research with a similar problem and subject.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on findings and discussion of internet language features of fake accounts on Twitter. Some conclusions explained in this research. The first is 563 tweets of fake account users mostly applied emoticons, and less of them applied description of action and written out laughter. The reason emoticons applied in their tweet because it can explain their emotion briefly without many words. Meanwhile, descriptions of actions and written out laughter need more words to describe their feeling. It breaks the Twitter rule, which the users must write in short and brief words.

There is much research about fake account users and internet language features in social media, but that research does not explicitly investigate the relation of fake account users and internet language features on Twitter.

Sometimes language features are challenging to recognize because they have similarities with other language features simultaneously. Some fake account users are only retweeting tweets from other users than making tweets in their accounts. It also made the researcher having difficulty while searching for data because the

fake account users did not show up their personality through their tweets.

Furthermore, further research is suggested for investigating the fake accounts who are sharing about fake news and statements.

The fake account users should pay attention to their language choice while making a tweet in their accounts, even though they hide their real identity, their tweet was seen by many people who discuss the same topic with them. All in all, the politeness in communication should watch out by the users in every platform.

5.2 Suggestion

Furthermore, the writer process some suggestions for future research. Another researcher can analyze the internet language features on fake account users who focus on a different topic or social media that provides fake account services, such as Quora or Telegram. Both of social media are a provider of the fake account discussion forum. The discussion forum in those social media has different language features that usual social media. The researcher can join a discussion forum discussing sensitive issues and analyzing their tension and language features while communicating with another group member. The researcher can include questions about the fake account user's behavior while talking in the discussion forum because people can have different social media characters and their real world.

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