CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

4.1 Internet Language Features Used By Male Commenters

Based on the data collected, there are 545 tokens used in the 180 comments made by males. These comments are then classified into the Internet Language Features proposed by Danet (2001). However, from the ten features there are two features which are not found in the data. They are capital letters and asterisks for emphasis. Other than the ten features stated by Danet, the writer found some additional features which are not mentioned by Danet in the data, they are: blending and clipping.

The capital letters are not used by male commenters because they do not make emphasis on their words. According to Danet and Herring (2007) people choose to use all capitals letters most perhaps because they are visually more noticeable as compared to lower case. It means that male commenters did not use any capital letters in the comments because they did not intend to attract the readers' attention or to emphasize their words. From the data, the writer also did not find the used of asterisks for emphasis. Again, the reason is because there is nothing to be emphasized by male commenters in the comment section.

The data of the Internet language features found in male comments are shown in Table 4.1 as follows:

Table 4.1 The Internet Language Features Found in Male Comments

Internet Language Features	Data		Total Number Found (percentage)
Multiple Punctuation	Bgt.. Line !! Huaaaahhhhh… Yaa.. Sesuatu.. Hahaha… Na.. Hampir… Hiks .. Arumanis…	Jogja… Jawabannya..? Haha….. Layaoww.. Hayo ?? Marwan??? Siii… Hari!!! Ke .. Kepercayaan.. Lah ..	21 (15.4%)
Eccentric Spelling	Koo (2) Ruuq Tipuuuuu Huaaaahhhh Sendiriiii Reaad	Jelaskann Iyaa Layaoww Ayoo Jagoo Wuahahahahahaaaa	13 (9.5%)
Capital Letters	-		0
Asterisks for Emphasis	-		0
Written-out Laughter	Haha (7) Hahaha (4) Wkwkwk (4) Hahahaha (3) Hahahahaha (2)	Hiahaha Jiahaha Muehehehe Wkwkwkwk Xixixixix	24 (17.6%)
Music/Noise	Huaaaahhhhh Ah	Hiks Muah Pukpuk	5 (3.6%)
Description of Actions	(pake mimpi)		1 (0.7%)
Emoticons	:’D (6) :) (5) ;D (4) :’((4) :D (4)	-__- ^^ :v =) (:	39 (28.6%)

	</3 (3) :)) (2) -_- =D	;p :P :-D :-P	
Abbreviations	Yg (3) Dgn (2) Gk (2) Bgt Kn Trs Hrs Jg Nnt Bwt Tp	Kq Blm Un Emng Brpa Byk Hz Dr Sy Mw Kndisi	26 (19.1%)
Rebus Writing	d		1 (0.7%)
Blending	Yawloh Udhlah		2 (1.4%)
Clipping	Ndiri Lay	Beud Frek	4 (2.9%)
	Total number of the Internet language features found:		136 (100%)

As we can see in table 4.1 there are eight Internet language features used by the male commenters. The total number is 135. From that number, the highest one is emoticons feature that is 39. While the lowest feature appears is description of actions and blending which is only 1. The writer also noticed that some words in the comments can be categorized into more than one feature. The explanation for each Internet language feature found is given in the following paragraphs.

Based on the data, the feature of multiple punctuations appeared 21 times which is 15.4% in percentage from the total number of the Internet language

features found. The writer found that male commenters are likely to used multiple periods as it was appeared 17 times, followed by multiple exclamation marks and multiple question marks which are 2 times each. According to Danet and Herring (2007) the users of the Internet generally multiply punctuation marks, such as periods, exclamation marks, and question marks at the end of a sentence. However, there are some users using multiple periods in the middle of a sentence captured in the data such as in the following:

1. Alhamdulillah yaa**..** sesuatu**..**
2. Hahaha**...** peace na**..**

The used of multiple periods in the middle of a sentence is to express pausing. The writer found that male commenters are likely to type around 2-3 periods at the end of a sentence and few of them type it in the middle of a sentence.

Other than those who use multiple periods in their comment, there are few of male commenters who use multiple exclamation and question marks. Varnhagen et al. (2010) said that the use of multiple exclamation marks is categorized as punctuations that are used to emphasize a sentence or word. The use of multiple exclamation and question marks by the male commenters are as follows:

1. Tiap hari**!!!**
2. Piro hayo **??**

The first example shows that the commentator wanted to emphasize his words that it happened every single day. In the second example, the writer

assumes that the commentator is questioning about how much it is. A whole message may contain of just a question-mark to express puzzlement, surprise, or other emotions (Crystal, 2006).

The next feature that is going to be explained is eccentric spelling. In the data collection, the writer found that this feature appears 13 times or about 9.5% of the total number found. According to Crystal (2006) an exaggerated use of spelling or repeated letters is one of the efforts to represent spoken language. Not only the repetition of vowels, there is also the repetition of consonants as it appears only two times, while the repetition of vowels appears ten times. Below are some of the examples:

1. Ay**oo** yg jag**oo**
2. Hu**aaaaahhhhh**

The first sentence is an example of repeated vowel of <o>. This repetition shows the length of the word as it were spoken, it is pronounced with a long vowel [o:]. Based on the data, the repetition of vowel <o> has the highest number of occurrence which is 4 times, followed by vowel <a> 3 times, <u> 2 times, and <i> 1 time. For the second example, the repeated vowel of <a> and consonant <h> also indicates the long sound. This example shows that repetition of vowel can be followed by the repetition of consonant or vice versa.

Next feature occurred is written-out laughter. In the data, the writer found the used of written-out laughter feature 24 times or 17.6% of the total number found. The word *haha* is the most used word by male commenters to represent laughter; it appears 7 times followed by *hahaha* and *wkwkwk* which appears 4

times for each. There are also another types of written-out laughter used by male commenters, they are: *hahahaha* (appears 3 times), *hahahahaha* (appears 2 times) and *hiahaha, jiahaha, muehehehe, wkwkwkwk, wuahahahahahahaaaa, xixixixi*, each of them appears 1 times. The following examples are the written-out laughter employed by male commenters:

1. Jelaskan **haha**
2. Ngakak emng brpa frek kita toh **wkwkwk**

The first example shows that he asks his friend to explain the question in the picture while laughing because the question in the picture is funny for him. The second example also shows the same reaction to the picture. The commenter asks his friend to answer the question in the picture while laughing. Before he intends to ask his friend, he begins the sentence with the word *ngakak* which in English means *laughing*. He used this word to show an action of what he is doing when he saw the picture, and then he asked his friend to answer the question and ended with written-out laughter *wkwkwk*.

The writer found that the used of this feature is mostly appeared in the end of a sentence. As we know in traditional face to face conversation people usually give their response directly after the joke is finished. This situation contrasts with the fact where most male commenters usually put the written-out laughter in the end of the sentence. In this case, the writer thinks that the written-out laughter should appear in the beginning of a sentence to show their response after looking at the picture then followed by their comment of it. As in the second example where the commenter said the word *ngakak* in the beginning of the sentence to

show that right after he reads the question in the picture, he does laugh. But then again after giving his comments he ended the sentence with written-out laughter indicates that he still laughing.

Another feature appeared is music/noise. According to Crystal (2006), there are whole ranges of communicative expression in computer mediated communication; one of them is through music. It is found from the data that male commenters use this feature 5 times represents 3.6% from the total number found. The music/noise occurred in the data are: *Huaaaaahhhhh, ah, hiks, muah and pukpuk*. Here are the examples of the used of music/noise:

1. **Muah** haha
2. **Pukpuk** cabal

The first example indicates the sound of kissing. After saw the question in the picture, the commenter wants to comfort someone by kissing them. In this case, he typed the sound of kissing *muah* to make a sound effect of what he is doing and makes it feels real.

In the second example, it also shows a sign of comforting others. The word *pukpuk* in Indonesia is used to represents the sound of patting someone. In real life, when someone is having a trouble, others usually pat their shoulder to calm them down. So in online setting, where people don't interact face to face, they type the word *pukpuk* to shows an action of patting someone shoulder. The meaning the word is strengthened by the following word *cabal*, a slang version of the word *sabar* which in English means *be patient*.

Description of actions is one of the features with the least occurrence in the data collection; it only appears 1 time and represents 0.7% of the total number found. According to Nishimura (2003 in Danet & Herring, 2007) description of actions is expressed by typing the verb between angle brackets or using asterisks that enclose the verb, and the initial letter alone of the verb in angle brackets. But in the data, the writer found that the description of actions did not use any of those punctuations mentioned by Nishimura, brackets are used to describe actions, as illustrated below:

1. Iya arumanis…sampe lupa namanya, haha cus malem ini juga pulang jogja… **(pake mimpi)** muehehehe

In the sentence above, the commentator creates an imaginary action using brackets. Not only the verb *pake* that typed between brackets, the object *mimpi* also typed between the same brackets. Based on the finding above, the writer assumes that brackets also can be used to describe actions and to give further information. The description of actions provides information about non-verbal aspects of communication (Danet, 2001).

Next, we move on to the highest number feature found in the data which is emoticon. This feature used by male commenters 39 times represents 28.8% of the total number found. In this feature, the writer needs to transcribe the emoticon manually because in most of gadgets, it already has emoticon feature, where the users don't have to type the emoticon manually by combining some punctuations. Although the writer types it manually due to the use of notepad in the computer, it doesn't change the meaning of the emoticon itself. From all the emoticons found,

there are 26 emoticons that transcript manually, while the other 13 emoticons were all typed manually by the commenter.

According to crystal (2006) there are two types of emoticons, they are: positive and negative emoticon. Positive emoticon is used to represents positive attitude, such as, :) [smile] or :D [laugh], while negative emoticon express negative attitude, like :([sad], :'([cry], etc. Based on the data the number of positive emoticon is higher than the negative one. It appeared 30 times while the negative attitude appeared 9 times. This fact shows that most of the commenter expressed positive attitude towards the picture. The following sentences are the example of the used of emoticons:

1. Ini pertanyaan nnt bwt zera sama anggi **:'D**
2. Kn lu anak kuliahan -_-

The emoticon in the first example represents cry of happiness. This emoticon express how happy the commenter is until he cannot hold his tears. It could also means that the commenter laughs so hard until he drops his tears. It means that this emoticon is a type of positive emoticon. From the data, this emoticon is the most used emoticon by male commenters, it appears 6 times. Because the picture is a humorous thing, the writer assumes that the used of this emoticon is to represents an action where its users laugh out loud until they burst into tears.

For the second example, the commenter used -_- [straight face] emoticon to express a flat feeling. This emoticon considers as negative emoticon. Different from the previous example, this emoticon is read in vertical way while the

previous example is read horizontally. Yamakazi (2002) found Western-style emoticon and also Asian-style emoticon in the Japanese newsgroup *fj.soc.men-women*. A major difference between those styles of emoticon is that in Western-style they are read sideways or horizontally, while Asian-style is right-side up or vertically.

Another feature appeared in the data is abbreviations. Based on the data, this feature is used 26 times by male commenters or about 19.1% from the total number found. The used of abbreviations promote efficiency, in online setting they save valuable typing time (Danet, 2001). There are two types of abbreviations found in the data, the first one is by pronouncing the name of each letter like *BRB* (*be right back*) (McCarthy, 2002) and the second is by using the consonants of a word like *pls* (*please*) (Lee, 2005). Here are the examples of the use of abbreviations in the comment:

1. Soal **un** paling susah
2. Awal 8 bulan **yg** lalu **dgn** soal kode ini

The first sentence is the example of the used of abbreviations by pronouncing the name of each letter the bold word *un* is stands for *ujian nasional* (national examination). This abbreviation is related to the topic of the picture which is about *ujian nasional*. The commenter uses this abbreviation to save typing time rather than used a full term of it.

The second example represents the use of abbreviations that employ consonants of a word. *Yg* (*yang*) is used by male commenters 3 times; it is the most used abbreviations of all. The abbreviation *yg* is usually used by Indonesian

to shorten the word *yang*; this could be also shortened into *yng* if all consonants in the word *yang* are inserted. But in the data the writer did not find any male commenters who used the abbreviation *yng*.

Rebus writing is one of the least used features found in the data. This feature only appeared 1 times or 0.7% of the total number found. According to Anis (2003 in Danet & Herring, 2007) rebus writing is the use of letters or numbers to represent the phonetic sequence that constitutes its realization in spoken language. This is the comment that uses rebus writing feature:

1. Kq susah? Blm **d** coba yaang :))

The letter *d* is used to represents the prefix *di* of the word *coba*; it becomes *dicoba* which is the passive form of *coba* (in English means *try*). The letter *d* itself in Indonesian should be pronounced [de] but in this sentence the used of the letter *d* has been affected by the pronunciation of the letter *d* in English which is pronounced as [di].

Apart from ten Internet language features mentioned by Danet (2001), the writer found other features that occur in the data. The features are blending and clipping.

According to Plag (2003) blends are words that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words. The example of blending words is *brunch* (breakfast-lunch) or *motel* (motor-hotel). Based on the data, the writer found 2 comments which are using blending words. One of them is:

1. **Yawloh** lay beud dah

The word *yawloh* is the blending of two words, *Ya + Allah*. In this word, the commenter did not delete any letter from the first word *Ya*. But he changed the second word quite different from the source word *Allah*. *Allah* is originally an Arabic word, Indonesian pronounce it in various ways like [allooh], [awloh], [allah], etc. in this sentence, the commenter pronounce the word *Allah* with [awloh]. So he blends two words *Ya + Allah* by deleting letter *a* either from the word *Ya* or from the word *Allah*. It becomes *Ya* + *Awloh* → *Yawloh*.

Another feature besides ten feature mentioned by Danet found in the male comments is clipping. O'Grady and Guzman (1996) said that "Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables". The examples of clipping are photography → photo and professor → prof. According to Allan (1986) there are two kinds of clipping, they are: backclipped word and foreclipped word. It is called backclipped word if the end part of the word is clipped; for examples: exam (examination) and taxi (taximeter). While if it is the beginning part of the word that cut off, it is called foreclipped word; for examples: plane (aeroplane) and phone (telephone).

Based on the data, clipping feature is used by male commenters 4 times or about 2.9% of the total number found. Here are the examples of the used of clipping feature in the comments:

1. Yawloh **lay** beud dah
2. Ngakak emng brpa **frek** kita toh wkwkwk

In the first sentence, the word *lay* is a shorter form of *alay*. In Indonesia, *alay* is a slang word, it have the same meaning as *norak* which in English means

tacky (showing poor taste and quality). The word *alay* consists of two syllables, *a* and *lay*. In this case, the commenter deleting the first syllables of the word *alay* becomes *lay,* which makes this word belongs to foreclipped word.

The second sentence shows the example of the used of backclipped word. The word *frek* is originally from the word *frekuensi*. This word consists of four syllables: *fre-ku-en-si*. In this sentence the commenter deleted the last two parts of the word *en-si*, remaining the first two parts of the word *fre-ku*. Then he deleted the letter *u* in the last syllables so it becomes *fre-k*. The writer assumes that the used of the word *frek* instead of *freku* is to make the clipping of the word *frekuensi* more understandable for the reader.

Next the writer is going to discusses one of the internet language features proposed by Crystal (2005) which is lexical features. In this section, the writer examines three most used words by male commenters. Based on the data, there are three top used words that appear 7 times for each. Those words are: *haha*, *ini*, dan *kita*.

From the total number found, the word *haha* appears 7 times. *Haha* is one of the types of written-out laughter. The occurrence of this word shows that male commenters do think that the content of the picture is humorous. Instead of using other types of written-out laughter, male commenters prefer to use *haha* as the depictions of laughter. The reason might because male commenters are more familiar with the word *haha* or because it is much simpler compared to other kinds of written-out laughter.

Next most used word found in the data is the word *ini*. This word is used to point out something; in this case it refers to the pictures. Male commenters employed this word to highlight the pictures themselves.

The third most used word appears in the data is the word *kita*. The used of this word shows that in giving comments or reaction to the picture, male commenters not only talking about themselves, but they also talking about others, might be his friends or girlfriend. The content of the three pictures chosen by the writer is about *Ujian Nasional*, but the author of the pictures made a humorous thing about how question in Ujian Nasional will be, and apparently it is about romance.

4.2 Internet Language Features Used By Female Commenters

Based on the data collected, there are 439 tokens used by female commenters in the 180 comments collected. From ten Internet language features mentioned by Danet (2001), there are only eight features employed by female commenters. The two Internet language features that are not used by female commenters are description of actions and rebus writing. Apart from those ten Internet language features by Danet, the writer found two other features used by female commenters in the data. Those features are blending and clipping.

It is found in the data that female commenters did not use descriptions of actions feature. According to Nishimura (2003 in Danet & Herring, 2007) description of actions is expressed by typing the verb between angle brackets or using asterisks that enclose the verb, and the initial letter alone of the verb in

angle brackets. The writer found that they tend to use emoticons to show what they are doing instead of using angle brackets or asterisks to describe their actions in their comment.

Rebus writing is one of the features that are not used by female commenters. The use of letters or numbers to represent the phonetic sequence that constitutes its realization in spoken language (Anis, 2003 in Danet & Herring, 2007). It shows from the data that instead of using rebus writing, female commenters used abbreviations to shorten their comments. The writer assumes that they accustom to use abbreviations or it is easier for them to use abbreviations in order to shorten the time of typing rather than using letters or numbers that represents the phonetic sequence.

The data of the Internet language features found in female comments are shown in Table 4.2:

Table 4.2 The Internet Language Features Found in Female comments

Internet Language Features	Examples		Total Number Found (percentage)
Multiple punctuation	Entah…. Hiks .. Wahahah ,, Belom… Mantan… Jawab!!! Peka!!! What?? Yang..	Kamu!! Ini!!! Jelaskan!!! Huaaaaaaa… Sep… Ohmeeennn… Hahahahaha.. Matiaje.. Nth.. Ven..	19 (12.1%)

Eccentric spelling	Berkepingkepinggg Ratusaaaaaan Guaaahh Astagaaa Wihhh Dennnn Riiim Yaaaa Iyooo Beeyy Hahaaa	Huaaaaaaaa Somplaaaak Ohmeeennn Tauu Jawabb Gihh Nohh Rii Tanyaaaa Aamiin Koponggg	22 (13.9%)
Capital letters	UN (2) MERIT RA VANDEN HAHAHAHA	ANJING TANYA BU OKTA RII TANYAAA	11 (6.9%)
Asterisks for emphasis	*waksss #soalUN #sepertinya		3 (1.9%)
Written-out laughter	wkwkwk (9) hahaha (7) hahahaha (3) haha (2) hahaaa	Hahahahaanjir hahahahaha hahahha hehehe wahahah wkwk	28 (17.8%)
Music/noise	Hiks (2) Eh Hikshiks	Hmmm Ihh Waksss Wihhh	8 (5%)
Description of actions	-		0
Emoticons	:’D (9) :’O (4) :D (3) :p (3) :v (2) ;D (2) ;) (2) :3 -_- ^^	-___- :)) :-D :-(-.- :) -- :* ;p ==a --“	39 (24.8%)

Abbreviations	Un (3) Bs (3) Yg (2) Ldr (2) Ikm G Mtk Tdk Y	Jd Khz Kcptn Nth Mknya Srh Ank Jwb Lol Brantem Kcuali	23 (14.6%)
Rebus Writing	-		0
Blending	Gada		1 (0.6%)
Clipping	Keknya Olimp	Pel Akun	4 (2.5%)
	Total number of the Internet language features found:		158

Based on the table 4.2, we can see there are eight Internet language features by Danet (2001) found in female comments plus two other features, blending and clipping. The total number of Internet language features used by female commenters is 157. From that number, emoticon has the highest number of occurrence that is 39 times. While for the lowest feature appears in the data is blending which is only 1 times. From the data, the writer also found out that some words in the comments can be categorized into more than one feature. The explanation for each Internet language features found in female comments is given in the following paragraphs.

The first feature to be discussed is multiple punctuations. This feature appears 19 times or 21.1% of the total number found. There are four types of punctuation multiplied by female commenters, they are: periods, exclamation

marks, question marks, and commas. From all those types, multiple periods is the most prominent punctuations found in the data. It appears 12 times, followed by multiple exclamation marks that appears 5 times, while question marks and commas only appear 1 times for each. The following sentences are the exam ple of the use of multiple punctuation by female commenters:

1. Maaf mba pacar aja belom**…**apalagi mantan**…**wkwkwk
2. Mas jawab pertanyaan bahasa indonesia ini**!!!**

The first example shows that multiple periods not only appear in the end of the sentence as Danet and Herring (2007) said that generally Internet users multiply punctuation marks in the end of a sentence, but it can also appear in the middle of the sentence. The function of its appearance in the middle of the sentence is to show pauses. It indicates that the commenter is thinking while typing the comments.

The second example is an expression of being assertive. She uses multiple exclamation marks in the end of the sentence to emphasize her sentence or to express shouting. The exclamation marks traditionally requires for suppressing emotion (Danet, 2001).

Eccentric spelling is one of the features found in the data. Based on the data collection, it appears 22 times or 13.9%. There is a slightly difference in the appearance of repeated vowels and repeated consonant. The repetition of vowels appears 11 times, while the repetition of consonants appears 10 times. Here are the examples:

1. Ratus**aaaaaa**n

2. Ohm**eeennn**

The first example represents the repetition of vowel <a>. The commenter extended the vowel <a> to emphasis the word itself. It also represents how the commenter said the word as if it were spoken. From the data, the writer found that the repetition of the vowel <a> is the most employed extended vowels by female commenters. It appears in the data 8 times, while the extended vowel of <i> appears 3 times, then followed by vowel <e> which appears 2 times, and the repetition of vowel <u> and <o> only appear 1 times for each.

The second word is an example of the repetition of consonant <n>. This example also shows that the repetition of vowel and consonant can appear at once. The repetition of vowels and consonants can be a sign of expressiveness as the commenter wants to show how she actually says that word in real life. There are eleven extended consonants found in the data, two of them appear at the same time with extended vowels.

Next feature discussed is capital letters. From the data, this feature found 11 times or 7% from the total number found. According to Danet (2001) the use of all capital letters in a sentence or word may be used to moderate the emphasis. The examples of the use of capital letters by female commenters are as follows:

1. **TANYA BU OKTA RII TANYAAAA**
2. Minta jelasin dong sama **VANDEN** wkwkwk

As we can see in the first example, the commenter uses all capital letters in her sentence. Not only as a sign of shouting or anger, Danet & Herring (2007) also mentioned that the use of capital letter over lower case is because it visually more

prominent. So the reason why she uses all capital letters is not only because she wants to attract the reader to pay attention to what she said, it is also as an expression of excitement.

In the second example, the use of capital letters only appears in a certain word. The commenter only capitalizes the word *VANDEN* because she wants to emphasize that word, as Danet (2001) said that capital letters is one of strategies to enrich readers' and writers' ability to experience the word as if it were spoken.

Another feature found in the data is asterisks for emphasis. Based on the data, this feature appears 3 times or 1.9% of the total number found. Actually, the writer only found one comment that uses asterisks for emphasis feature. While the other two, using hashtag to emphasis the words. Because both functions are to emphasize a word, then the writer decided to put them in the same category. The examples are presented below:

1. Jawabannya berkepingkepinggg/? :'D ***waksss** :'D
2. Kemungkinan jawabannya, mereka 608x bertengkar. **#sepertinya** wkwkwk

In the first example, the commenter uses asterisk symbol right before the word *waksss* to emphasize the word itself. The word *waksss* is actually categorized as a noise. So in this sentence the commenter wants to emphasize on how she making a noise.

For the second example, we can see that the commenter uses hash symbol instead of asterisks to emphasize her word. She puts the hash symbol before the word *sepertinya* as a sign that she wants to emphasize that word. From the context

of the comment the writer thinks that the reason why the commenter puts the hash symbol to the word *sepertinya* is to emphasize that she was not so sure about her answer to the question in the picture.

Now we go on to the next feature which is written-out laugher. This feature appears 28 times in the data collection or about 17.8% from the total number found. It is found in the data that the written-out laughter *wkwkwk* is the most employed by female commenters. It occurs 9 times, followed by *hahaha* that used 7 times, then written-out laughter *hahahaha* which appears 3 times, and *haha* 2 times, while the rest is only appear 1 times. The following sentences are the example of the use of written-out laughter:

1. Matiaje.. **wkwkwk**
2. **Hehehehe** jd gaenak

Wkwkwk is another type of written-out laughter. There are some types of written-out laughter used by female commenters. Although the written-out laughter *haha* only appears 2 times, apparently the writer found that it is the most frequent one, what makes it different is just the length of it (*haha, hahaha, hahahaha*, etc), depending on how the commenter types it.

The fact that written-out laughter mostly appears in the end of the sentence, contrast with the rule of face to face conversation where people laugh after the joke is finished. On the Internet, if we see someone joking, the laugh response supposed to be typed immediately, not after the comment. So that is why in online setting, written-out laughter should appears in the beginning of the sentence, just like the second example. This shows that right after seeing the

picture, the commenter immediately expresses their emotions; in this case the emotion of laugh or joy. *Hehe* is usually used to signify joy and pleasure (Danet, 2001). But then it means in online setting, before they type the written-out laughter, they can type their comment towards it first.

Next feature that is going to be discussed is music/noise. This feature appears 8 times in the data or about 5% of the total number found. Music/noise is usually used to represents a sound as if it were spoken. The examples of the use of music/noise are as follows:

1. **Hmmm** bayangin un kayak gini :p
2. Perih batin barbie . **hiks hiks** ..

In the first example, the commenter says a noise *hmmm* as a sign of thinking before she writes her comment. Danet & Herring (2007) said that reproduction of oral sounds of *hmmm* is to express doubt. But in the comment, the writer thinks that the sound *hmmm* is employed by the commenter as a filler to shows that she is thinking.

For the second example, we can see that the commenter types the sound *hiks hiks*. She uses this word to express a sad emotion or as a sign of crying. Because interactions are not face to face, several kinds of extralinguistic information are missing in online setting, and to supply the missing information, internet users strive to express various nonlinguistic sounds visually by typing in similar ways (Danet & Herring, 2007).

Emoticon has the highest number of the Internet language features found in the data. This feature used 39 times or 24.8% of the total number found. Same

as the emoticon feature found in male comments, the writer also transcribe some of the emoticons found in female comments so it can be written in notepad and be analyzed. The function of the emoticon itself doesn't change. From the appearance of emoticons in the data, there are 26 positive emoticons and 13 negative emoticons. This shows that the commenters mostly give positive attitude towards the picture. These are the examples of the used of emoticon by female commenter:

1. Astagaaa **:'D :'D :'D**
2. Wkwkwk iya bs jadi li ==**a** , iseng2 ching, bosen ama pel akun

The first example shows how female commenter uses positive emoticon. The emoticon **:'D** is an expression of happiness, it shows that she is so happy until she cries or she laughs until burst a tears. But looking at the context, the writer thinks that she uses that emoticon to shows that she laughs so hard until she bursts a tears, she even writes it multiple times to emphasizes her response towards the picture. In addition, this kind of emoticon categorized as Western-style emoticon which is read sideways or horizontally.

The emoticon in the second example is considered as negative emoticon. This emoticon represents an action of thinking. The use of letter '*a*' symbolizes a hand as if it is touching her head while thinking. This kind of emoticon is classified as Asian-style emoticon which is read right-side up or vertically. Based on the data, Western-style emoticon has higher frequency than Asian-style emoticon; it appears 32 times while Asian-style emoticon only used 7 times.

Abbreviation is one of the features used by female commenters. This feature emerges 23 times in the data or 14.6% of the total number found. From that number, the most used abbreviation is *un (ujian nasional)* which is 3 times, followed by *bs (bisa), yg (yang), ldr (long distance relationship)* which appear 2 times for each, and the rest only appear 1 times. Here are the examples:

1. **Ldr ldr**
2. Hehehehe **jd** gaenak

The abbreviations shown in the first example is *ldr* which is stands for *long distance relationship*. This type of abbreviations is read by pronouncing the first letter of the word as proposed by McCarthy (2002). The commenter mentioned *ldr* twice to emphasize the meaning of the word itself as it is related to the question shown in the picture (figure 2). She abbreviates the phrase *long distance relationship* in order to save typing time.

In the second example, the commenter abbreviates the word *jadi* into *jd*. She omits the vowel [a] and [i] in the word *jadi*. Lee (2005) considers this form of abbreviations as a kind of word that typed only the consonants in the word. The function of the use of this abbreviation is also to save typing time.

Besides the ten Internet language features proposed by Danet (2001), the writer also found other features employed by female commenters in the data. Those features are blending and clipping. The number of occurrence for blending in the data is only 1 times, while clipping is 4 times. The discussion of each feature is in the following paragraph.

Based on the data, the writer only found one blending words. Here is the comment contains blending feature:

1. Gada

The word *gada* in English means *none*. It derives from two words, *enggak + ada*. The commenter changes the word *enggak* into *ga*, by deleting the first syllable *eng* and the consonant in the last letter of the word. For the second syllable of the word *gada*, she deletes the first letter of the original word *ada*, so it becomes *da*. Therefore, the commenter blends the two words *enggak + ada* into *gada*.

Clipping is another feature found in the data besides ten Internet language feature by Danet (2001). In the data, there are 4 words which categorized as clipping words. Here are the examples of the used of clipping feature in the comments:

1. Ya ampon ven.. segitunya –“ **keknya** tiap detik deh mereka brantemnya
2. Iya yg anak **olimp** fisika 95

In the first example, we can see that the commenter uses the word *keknya* which derives from the word *kayaknya* (in English means *seems*). She deletes the middle word *aya* in the *kayaknya*, and changes it into letter *e*, becomes *keknya*. The change of the word *kayaknya* into *keknya* is influenced by how the commenter pronounces the word *kayaknya* in real life. Instead of pronounce it *ka-yak-nya*, she pronounce it *kek-nya*. It reflected on how she types that word in online setting. As the writer mentioned before that according to Allan (1986) there

are two kinds of clipping, they are: backclipped word and foreclipped word. In this case, the clipping word *keknya* doesn't belong to any kinds of clipping stated by Allan because the clip doesn't happen in the beginning or in the end of the word, it happens in the middle.

The word *olimp* in the second example is categorized as backclipped word. It is originally from the word *olimpiade* which in English means *olympiad*. The word *olimpiade* consists of five syllables, *o-lim-pi-a-de*. In this case, the commenter deletes the last three syllables, becomes *o-lim*. To make it predictable what the clipping word stands for, the commenter takes the letter *p* in the third syllable and puts it in the end of the word, so it turns into *o-limp*.

Next the writer will discuss the one of the Internet language features proposed by Crystal (2005) which is lexical feature. In this section, the writer takes the three most used words by female commenters. The first word mostly used by female commenters is the word *wkwkwk* which appears 9 times, followed by *hahaha* which appears 7 times, and the word *tak* which appears 6 times.

The words *wkwkwk* and *hahaha* are types of written-out laughter. Both represent laughter in written language or in this case in online setting. The word *wkwkwk* is more used by female commenters rather than the word *hahaha*, it means that for Indonesian females, the written-out laughter *wkwkwk* is more popular compare to the usual written-out laughter *hahaha*. Actually they don't really produce the literal sound of *wkwkwk* when they are laughing in real life; but they prefer to use it in online setting. Related to the picture, the fact that the number of the occurrence of the words *wkwkwk* and *hahaha* are higher than other

words, means that for some of female commenters, the pictures posted by *Dagelan*'s account are considered as humorous things.

The word *tak* appears 6 times in the data and is the third most used words by female commenters. The word *tak* refers to the answer of the question shown in the picture. Lots of female commenters answer it *tak terhingga* which in English means *infinite* or *countless*. In other words, the word *tak* means *tidak* (in English means *no*). So it means that some of the female commenters think that the answer of the question is countless, they do not know how much it is.

4.3 The Comparisons of the Internet Language Features Used by Male and Female Commenters

As the writer already discussed the Internet language features found in both male and female comments, in this section the writer examines the similarities and differences between the Internet language features used by male and female commenters. From the finding explained above, we can see that both male and female commenters are using a great number of the Internet language features to express their thoughts towards the pictures posted by *Dagelan*'s account on Instagram. The comparisons of the Internet language features found in male and female comments are shown in Table 4.3 as follows:

Table 4.3 The Comparisons of The Internet Language Features Found in Male and Female Comments

No.	Internet Language Features	Males	Females

1	Multiple Punctuation	21 (15.5%)	19 (12.1%)
2	Eccentric Spelling	12 (11.1%)	22 (13.9%)
3	Capital Letters	0	11 (7%)
4	Asterisks for Emphasis	0	3 (1.9%)
5	Written-out Laughter	24 (17.8%)	28 (17.8%)
6	Music/Noise	5 (3.7%)	8 (5%)
7	Description of Actions	1 (0.7%)	0
8	Emoticons	39 (28.8%)	39 (24.8%)
9	Abbreviations	26 (19.2%)	23 (14.6%)
10	Rebus Writing	1 (0.7%)	0
11	Blending	2 (1.4%)	1 (0.6%)
12	Clipping	4 (2.9%)	4 (2.5%)
	Total number of the Internet language features found:	135	158

From the table above, the writer spots some similarities and differences between male and female comments. Both male and female commenters have the same number of the use of emoticons feature. Emoticons feature has the highest number of appearance in both data, it occurs 39 times. This fact indicates that in online setting, male and female commenters are likely to show their emotions or represent their actions in a form of emoticons rather than explain what they are doing though other features (e.g. description of actions). This fact also does not support the statement by Witmer and Katzman (1997) who said that women used more emoticons than men. It shows that in terms of the use of emoticons feature,

both male and female commenters are expressive in giving comments towards the pictures posted by Dagelan's account. As Crystal (2001) said "The use of emoticons constitutes a unique feature of the electronic language register and has been interpreted as an indicator of emotional expressiveness and a means of conveying nonverbal communication in the absence of paralinguistic or extralinguistic cues."

Another similarity found in the data is the use of one of the other features besides the Internet language features by Danet (2001) which is clipping. The number of appearance of this feature in both data is the same. It is used 4 times by male and female commenters. Although the occurrence is not as big as other features, the same number of it in both data shows that male and female commenters have the same way in shorten a word or save typing time besides using abbreviations feature which more popular among them (based on the number of occurrence).

The use of description of actions and rebus writing features between male and female commenters is also quite similar. Those features are the least used features by male commenters; they only appear 1 times in the data. Apparently, those two features did not appear at all in the female comments. From the data we can see that male and female commenters are not really intend to use description of actions in their comment, instead, they use emoticons to represents their actions. The reason might be because using emoticon is much simpler and save more time than describing an action in words between angle brackets or asterisks, since it will take longer message and of course longer time of typing.

Rebus writing is one of the ways to shorten a word. It seems that male and female commenters are not really familiar with this kind of way; they are more likely to use abbreviations instead of using a word or syllable with a similar sound represented by letter or number. This kind of way is more common in English, since there are more letters or number that can represents a word compared to Indonesian, for example, C for *see*, U for *you*, 2 for *to*, etc.

For the lexical features by Crystal (2005), although male and female commenters emplyoyed different top three words, the most frequent used word in both data is actually in the same categorization which is written-out laughter. *Haha* in male comments, and *wkwkwk* in female comments. The use of these words indicates that male and female commenters think that the pictures posted by Dagelan's account is funny.

Not only the similarities, there are also some differences found in the data. From the data the writer found that the second most used feature by male commenters is abbreviations, it appears 26 times, while the second most used feature by female commenters is written-out laughter which appears 28 times. The explanation for each feature is in the following paragraphs.

The function of the use of abbreviations is to save valuable typing time (Danet, 2001). A great number of occurrence of this feature means that male commenters tend to shorten the words in their comments in order to not only save time but also reduce typing effort. This also shows that abbreviations feature is more common for male commenters compared to other features that have the "shorten word" function which are rebus writing or clipping. In relation to the

number of abbreviations used by female commenters which is lower than males, means that in giving comments, male commenters are much simpler than females.

Written-out laughter is the second highest feature employed by female commenters. According to Herring (2003) the representation of smiles and laughter through emoticons or written-out laughter are typed three times more often by females than by males. This statement supported by the fact that emoticon is the highest feature occurs in the data, followed by written-out laughter. Although the occurrence of both features is not three times more often than males, the number of written-out laughter used by female commenters is still higher than male commenters. Even though female commenters used written-out laughter higher than males, the writer noticed that male commenters produce more variety of laughter compared to female commenters. This fact shows that in terms of represents laughter in online setting, male commenters are more expressive than female commenters.

Another difference found in male and female comments is the use of capital letters and asterisks for emphasis features. In male comments, there is no appearances of these features at all, while in female comments, capital letters employed 11 times and asterisks for emphasis used 3 times.

The function of capital letters is to highlight a word or as a sign of shouting or anger. The zero appearance of this feature in male comments indicates that male commenters did not intend to emphasize their comments by capitalizing the letters or did not mean to shout at someone. Meanwhile, this feature appears 11 times in female comments indicates that female commenters want to

emphasize the word they type. Not only to emphasize a word, the function of capital letters can also to attract the reader, as stated by Danet and Herring (2007) that the reason of people using capital letters because they look more prominent than the lower case.

We can see in the data that the occurrence of asterisks for emphasis feature in male comments is zero. Just like its name, the use of asterisks is to emphasize something. In this case it means that male commenters did not want to emphasize anything in their comments. However, this feature appears 3 times in female comments. So it can be concluded that some female commenters still using asterisks for emphasis feature to stress some words in their comments.

The total number of word tokens and Internet language features found in male and female commenters are also different. The word tokens found in male comments is 545 and they used the Internet language features 135 times, while the number of word tokens in female comments is 439 and they used the features 157 times. The different number of word tokens shows that male commenters typed longer comments compared to female commenters. This fact supports a statement by Herring (2003) who said that men tend to post longer messages than women who relatively post short messages in a gender-mixed conversation.

The number of Internet language features found in male and female commenters show that even though male commenters posted longer comments than females, female commenters are more likely to play with the language they produce in the comments compared to male commenters or in other words female commenters are more expressive in giving comments than male commenters.