

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the writer has determined the Internet language features by Danet (2001) used by male and female commenters. Both male and female commenters used eight Internet language features. The two features that are not found in male comments are capital letters and asterisks for emphasis. In female comments, the two features that are absence in the data are description of actions and rebus writing. Beside ten Internet language features proposed by Danet (2001) (multiple punctuations, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, written-out laughter, music/noise, description of actions, emoticons, abbreviations, and rebus writing), the writer found two other features in both data which are blending and clipping. The writer also has examined the lexical features by Crystal (2005) which is the top three words used by male and female commenters.

In male comments, there are eight Internet language features occur in the data. Those features are multiple punctuations, eccentric spelling, written-out laughter, music/noise, description of actions, emoticons, abbreviations, and rebus writing, also two other features apart from Internet language features proposed by Danet (2001) which are blending and clipping. From those features above, the highest feature employed by male commenters is emoticons, followed by abbreviations, then written-out laughter. While the lowest feature used by male commenters is description of actions and rebus writing. The writer also examined

the lexical feature of male comments. It is found in the data that the top three words used by male commenters are *haha*, *ini*, and *kita*.

There are also only eight Internet language features found in female comments. They are multiple punctuations, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisks for emphasis, written-out laughter, music/noise, emoticons, and abbreviations. Beside those features, blending and clipping also occurred in female comments. The top three most used features are emoticons, written-out laughter, and abbreviations. For the lowest used features found in female comments is blending. Meanwhile, for the lexical features in female comments, the writer found that the top three words employed by female commenters are *wkwkwk*, *hahaha*, and *tak*.

From both data, the writer noticed some similarities and differences. The first similarity between male and female comments is the most used features occurred in the data which is emoticons. The second is the same number of one feature besides the Internet language features by Danet (2001) which is clipping. The third is the similarity of the use of two features, description of actions and rebus writing which are apparently are rarely used by male and female commenters. And the last is the same categorization of the most frequent used word by male and female commenters.

There are also some differences found in the data. The first one is the second highest feature employed by male and female commenters, they are abbreviations for male commenters, and written-out laughter for female commenters. The next one is the use of capital letters and asterisks for emphasis

which are not used by male commenters at all, but they are occurred in female comments. And the last is the number of word tokens and Internet language features used by male and female commenters. Based on the data, the number of word tokens in male comments is 545, while in female comments there are 439 word tokens. For the Internet language features, the writer found that male commenters used them 135 times, and female commenters used them 158 times.

Thus, it can be concluded that in giving comments towards the pictures posted by *Dagelan's* account on Instagram, female commenters are more expressive compared to male commenters, as it can be seen from the total number of Internet language features used by them. It appears that female commenters give more playful language in the comments. Meanwhile, related to how male and female commenters react to the pictures posted by *Dagelan's* account on Instagram, the same category of the most used word by male and female commenters which is written-out laughter shows that they are agree that the pictures are considered as humorous.

For further research, it will be interesting to see the Internet language features used in other online media such as messenger applications in mobile phone like LINE, BBM, or whatsapp. In this study, the limitation is in the gender, it is between males and females, it will be also interesting if the subject is not only limited in gender but also in age. The age differences may produce different kind of language especially in online setting.