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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LANGUAGE VARIETY USED ON FACEBOOK® STATUSES OF AVARA VADYA'S ACCOUNT

A THESIS

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, *Tarbiyah* and
Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Undergraduate Degree



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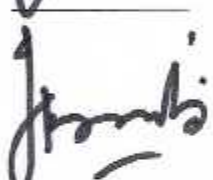




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RATIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LANGUAGE VARIETY USED ON FACEBOOK® STATUSES OF AVARA VADYA'S ACCOUNT

Language is a tool to deliver a message from someone orally or written and can be understood in the society. Sociolinguistics is an important study how to use the language in society with different culture, gender, status and social background. As stated by Holmes "sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society" (Holmes, 1992: 1). Now, the social media undergone has many developments, from Friendster, Facebook, Twitter, Path and etc. Here the researcher will discuss the social media Facebook, which is used as an object of research to determine variations and characteristics of the language used by Facebook users.

The purposes of this research are to enrich knowledge about language variety and kinds of languages on social media *Facebook*. This study was primarily intended to capture characteristics of language variety and the functions of language used on facebook statuses of Avara Vayda's account. Contribute to the language of the field of sociolinguistic study in linguistic particular and expected to provide insight into benefits of language study in particular the characteristics of language use on facebook status.

The researcher used qualitative method using documentation study from statuses facebook of Avara Vadya's account. Qualitative method is used for this research because *first*, it is expected the researcher will be able to find out the characteristics of language, and analyze the characteristics of language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account. *Second*, it is more useful and has high contribution for the students skill in English especially Sociolinguistics. *Third*, to know the feelings of the participants involved and further to discover the underlying motivate of their behavior. *Last*, It primarily uses a qualitative approach in analyzing the data considering the purpose of this study is to authentically capture the phenomenon of human linguistic experience.

There are results of the researcher's analysis of The Characteristics of Language Variety Used on Facebook® Statutes of Avara Vadya's Account, language variety that much used by the facebook users, there are *Consultative*, *Casual and Intimate*. *Beside that* functions of language, there are from speaker aspect, listener aspect, contact between listener and speaker, topics, code, and messages.

Keyword : Analysis, Language variety, and Facebook statuses



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APPENDIX I

APPENDIX II



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the research, the question of the research, the aims of the research, the uses of the research, theoretical foundation, significance of the research, the methodology of the research and previous study.

The background of the research explains about the problem that found by the researcher in this research. The questions of research consist of questions that will be discussed in this research. The aims of the research consist of the purposes from this research. The uses of the research consist of uses of this research theoretically and practically. Theoretical foundation explains the theory of research. Significance of the research expected to know of the language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account. The methodology of the research, presents the objective of the research, the place and time of the research, the method of the research, the source of data, the instrument of the research, the technique of collecting data, and the last is the technique of analysis data. Previous study explains the related study that similar with this research.

1.1 Background of The Research

Language is a tool to deliver a message from someone orally or written and can be understood in the society. Every person has different ways to express their language written or oral. Nowadays, we can find written language not only used in letter, SMS (Short Message Service), or telegraph, but also used in many social media, such as facebook, twitter, path, so on.

Language that they used has many variations, such as their local languages, national language, or combination between their local language and national language. It can make problem when their write status use combination language. The other friends who have different culture and language will not understand that meaning. In communication, we cannot use the same language with people who have different cultures, social background or status.

Sociolinguistics is an important study how to use the language in society with different culture, gender, status and social background. As stated by Holmes

“sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society” (Holmes, 1992: 1).

Sociolinguists are also interested in the different types of *linguistic* variation used to express and reflect social factors. Vocabulary or word choice is one area of linguistic variation, But linguistic variation occurs at other levels of linguistic analysis too: sounds, word-structure (or morphology), and grammar (or syntax) as well as vocabulary. Within each of these linguistic levels, there is variation which offers the speaker a choice of ways of expression. They provide us with different linguistic styles for use in different social contexts. Choices may even involve different dialects of a language, or quite different languages, as we shall see.

The same statement was said by Chambers (2002: 3) “sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic studies have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants...” (Chambers, 2002: 3).

With the reason above, we know that language and society is a component that cannot be separated in everyday life. Because every people in society have different ways to deliver their idea to other people.

Sociolinguistics divided into micro and macro sociolinguistics. Micro-sociolinguistics is how the use of language can affect someone talking with his interlocutor, whereas macro-sociolinguistics is what societies do with their own language. As stated by Coulmas “micro-sociolinguistics investigates how social structure influences the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age. Macro-sociolinguistics studies what societies do with their languages, that is, attitudes and attachment that occur for the functional distribution of speech forms in society, language shift, maintenance, and replacement, the delimitation and interaction of speech communities”(Coulmas,1997: 2).

The range of linguistic variation which can be observed in different speech communities. People may use different pronunciations, vocabulary, grammar, or styles of a language for different purposes. They may use different dialects of a



language in different contexts. And in some communities people select different languages according to the situation in which they are speaking.

Now, the social media undergone has many developments, from Friendster, Facebook, Twitter, Path and etc. Here the researcher will discuss the social media Facebook, which is used as an object of research to determine variations and characteristics of the language used by Facebook users.

Facebook is one of media social that has function as communication media. As stated by Fredy (2009) “facebook is a social networking web which launched on February 4 2004 and was founded by Mark Zuckerberg”. The function of Facebook is to establish a network of friends, find old friends, knowing latest news from your friends, share profiles and photos, video, business, and even function for the campaign. Facebook users not only teenage, but also adults.

Fredy Yusman Fungus (2009: 17) argues facebook has a feature that different from other social networking.

Home, Profile, Wall, Friends, and Inbox/Message. Home or homepage is the first page when a user opens the facebook site. Home is a personal page. Through the homepage, users can view and control activities in FB. In the Home menu there is news feed containing the latest information on the profile changes more friends, status updates that lists all user activity FB, photos, as well as other interesting features. Profile is a page that can be seen others about users on facebook and describes all the things they know about the user in the life real, and it has to say about yourself. Wall on the profile menu, there is a feature called wall or walls. Wall is a medium containing information exchange short messages, comments, or testimonials from friends. Friends are the most basic things in social networking facebook. Inbox or entry message is a feature to see incoming messages posted by fellow facebook users.

Facebook has positive and negative effects for the users. Positive effects such as we can meet again with old friends from cyberspace, we can communicate from long distance, exchange thoughts easily, exchange of information facilitated



by the excellent, and many others. Beside that, negative effects such as a lot of people who think it's better to socialize with facebook, so that social life in the community deteriorates, Limits the personal and social sphere became vague in facebook we are free to write anything, often we do not realize what we write should not be submitted to the social sphere, Pornography, the misunderstanding or gossip and slanted information (wrong), and many more. As the facebook user we should be careful in using social media.

The researcher used herself facebook account in this research, she changed her facebook account's name become Avara Vadya. She used her account because she found the problems consist of language varieties and differences of function through the user statuses. Beside that researcher will be easier to collect and classified the statuses. She will analyzes facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account focused on characteristics of the language variety based on formality (*frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate*), and functions of language (*speaker aspect, listener aspect, contact between listener and speaker, topics, code, and messages*).

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of problems above, problems in this study can be formulated as follow.

1. How are the characteristics of language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vayda's account?
2. How are the functions of language used on facebook statuses of Avara Vayda's account?

1.3 The Aims of the Research

Appropriate formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study consists of follows.

1. To know the characteristics of language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vayda's account.
2. To know the functions of language used on facebook statuses of Avara Vayda's account.



1.4 The Uses of the Research

1. Theoretical

Theoretically, this study area useful as contribute to the language of the field of sociolinguistic study in linguistic particular and expected to provide insight into benefits of language study in particular the characteristics of language use on facebook status.

2. Practical

Practically, this study area useful as to enhance knowledge about the characteristics of the researcher and the reader language in particular social media facebook, and expected to be used and developed as the next reference to similar studies, such as in the field pragmatics or discourse.

1.5 Theoretical Foundation

A. The Nature of Language Variety

In this world the people has many languages and variation that used to communication. Variety of language is a term that used to indicate one of the many variations that exist in language usage. Determined by a variety of language usage that is created because the speaker needs to communicate in accordance with the situation in the social context. Hudson (1996: 22) in Wardhaugh (2006: 25) defines a variety of language as “a set of linguistics items with similar distribution.” Ferguson (1972: 30) in Wardhaugh (2006:25), offer another definition of variety “anybody of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangements or processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all formal contexts of communication”.

Variety is a sociolinguistic term referring to language in context. A variety is a set of linguistic forms used under specific social circumstances, i.e., with a distinctive social distribution. Variety is therefore abroad term which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects and even different languages which contrast with each other for social factors. It has proved a very



useful sociolinguistic term because it is linguistically neutral and covers all the different realisations of the abstract concept 'language' in different social contexts.

From the definition above can conclude the variety is term f a specific set of linguistic item or human speech pattern. Hartman and Stork (1972) in Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62), distinguish variations based on criteria (a) geography and social background speakers (b) the medium used, and (c) topic. Halliday (1986) in Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62) distinguish language variations based on (a) users are called dialects, and (b) the usage called registers.

As explained before, that social factors and situational cause variations language. The variation of language indicates the language usage is diverse (heterogeneous). Language diversity appears in its use either individually or in groups. Everyone is different ways language usage, differences can be seen from the intonation, choice their said, sentence structure, how to express it, and so on.

Linguistic variety observed in different speech communities. People may use different pronunciations, vocabulary, grammar, or styles of a language for different purposes. They may use different dialects of a language in different contexts. And in some communities people select different languages according to the situation in which they are speaking. The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It matters who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling. The same message may be expressed very differently to different people. We use different styles in different social contexts. The social factors which influence the choice of appropriate ways of speaking in different social contexts. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. We also indicate aspects of our social identity through the way we talk. Our speech provides clues to others about who we are, where we come from, and perhaps what kind of social experiences we have had.

As stated by Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-68), the language varieties that started form variety of the speaker, consumer, formality and medium aspects.

1. Variety From The Speaker Aspects

- a. The first language variety from the speaker aspect called by *idiolect*. Idiolect the language they are individual variations and owned by everyone. This variation is related to the "color" of voice, word choice, style, sentence structure, and so on. However, the most dominant is the "color" the sound of it, so if we're quite familiar with a person, we can recognize premises only hear his voice without seeing the person's appearance.
- b. The second language variety from speaker aspect called by regional *dialect*. Regional variation in the way language is spoken likely to provide one of the easiest ways to observing variety in language. As you travel throughout a wide geographical area in which language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundred years, you are almost certain to notice differences in pronunciation, in the choices and forms of words, and in syntax. They may be very distinctive local colorings in the language which you notice as you move from one location to another.
- c. The third language variety from speaker aspect call by *temporary dialect*. *Temporary dialect* is language variety that used by social community in certain period. For example Indonesian language variety in thirty period, and variety that used in recent period.
- d. The fourth language variety from speaker aspect called by *social dialect*, it means language variety about status, class, and social class of the speaker. In sociolinguistic variation usually this is much talked about and most time-consuming to talk about it, because this variation involves all the speakers of personal problems, such as age, occupation, level of nobility, socioeconomic circumstances, and etc.



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- e. By age, we can see difference variation of the language used by children, teenagers, adults, and the elderly. This difference can be seen in morphology, syntax, and vocabulary. Based on the study we can also see this social variation.

Highly educated speakers will be different variations of the language by the educated middle, low or uneducated. This is evident from the field of vocabulary, pronunciation, morphology, and syntax. Differences jobs, professions occupation, or task speakers can also lead to social variations.

Socio-economic circumstances speakers can also cause variations in language. In connection with language-related variations with level, class, status, and social class of the speakers, it is usually called by *acrolect*, *basilect*, *vulgar*, *slang*, *colloquial*, *jargon*, *argot*, and *ken*.

Acrolect is the social variety which is considered to be a higher or more prestigious than other social variations. Such as Jakarta dialect increasingly being used as one of the characteristics of metropolitan cities, because young people in the area who've been to Jakarta feel proud to speak in a dialect of Jakarta.

Basilect is the social variety which is considered less prestigious, or even considered to be low. English used the cowboy and mine porters can be said basilect.

Vulgar is the social variety that has characteristics used by uneducated people.

Slang is the social variety that is privileged and confidential. This variation is used by certain circles is extremely limited, and should not be known by the outside of the group. Slang temporal and more commonly used by young teenagers.

Colloquial is the social variety used in daily conversation. Such as *join up* in formal language is *enlist*, etc.



Jargon is the social variety the limited use by certain social groups. The phrase that often can not be understood by the general public.

Argot is the social variety used limited on certain profession and secret. In particular on vocabulary used.

Cant is the certain social variety that have a tone pity it usually use by beggar.

2. Variety from using aspects

Language variety about the used or function call by register. It is usually talk based on style, formality, and media of using. Such as, language variety of journalistic, military, and scientific.

3. Variety from formality aspects

Based on its level of formality aspect, Poedjosoedarmo (1984: 113-115) explain formality aspects have characteristics, such as:

- a. There are shortening sentences, clauses or phrases, words, phonemes and syllables. If in the sentences there are more shortening, of course more casual speech occurs and vice versa.
- b. Sentences that used in this type of speech usually characterized by the use of words *this* and *that*.
- c. The term of address which can be used to indicate the intimate between one person and the second person, and it is used in informal language diversity. The words which used can be simple form such as (*brad, sist, mom, dad, and many more*).
- d. There are combinations between two languages.
- e. There are syntactic structure that deviate from the linguistic norm. Thus, the grammatical functions such as S, P, and O are not met.



- f. The topic of conversation is not necessarily, changed the topic suddenly from one topic to another. In fact, sometimes the speech is not relevant to the subject.
- g. Component selection was not direct discourse, means may be used words, phrases, or sentences that contain a variety of connotations and raises various strange impression.

According to Martin Joos (1967) in Chaer and Agustina (2010: 70-71), divide the language variations of five different styles, namely:

- a. Variety of frozen is variety of language is the most official used in situations solemn and ceremonies official. Written forms are available in the frozen variety documents such historic constitution and documents other important.
- b. Variety official (formal) is the diversity of languages used in speeches official, official meetings, or formal meetings led entity.
- c. Variety of business (consultative) is the diversity of languages in accordance with the talks at schools, companies, and meetings results-oriented business or production.
- d. Variety of casual (casual) is talking between friends in a variety of language conversation, recreation, exercise, and so on.
- e. Variety familiar (intimate) is a variety of language among members who are familiar family or friends who do not need to speak in articulation complete with bright, but enough with utterances short.

4. Variety from medium aspects



We can see language variety from medium aspects, such as telephone or telegraph. Written and spoken language has different structure. Because in spoken language, we helped by non segmental elements that sound, movement, and so on.

B. Functions of Language

In general language has function as an interpersonal communication media or interpersonal and group communication media in society. Language used to deliver message, it can be implicit or explicit. As stated by Wardhaugh (2006: 3-8) language function is communication tool of human, written or oral.

In the simplest sense, the word 'function' can be seen as equivalent word 'use'. Thus the function of language can be interpreted the way people use their language or their languages if they speaking more than one (Hasan, 1994: 20).

Brown and Yule (1996: 1) said that the function of language is divided into two section, transactional and interactional. Transactional is a function of language for express 'content' and while interactional is a function of the language involved the disclosure of social relations and personal attitudes.

Transactional view suggests that in general the language used to carry out many of the functions of communication, but most language functions important is the delivery of information. Lyons (via Brown and Yule, 1996: 2) suggests that the notion of communication easily used for 'feelings, moods, and attitudes', but points out that 'the submission factual information or propositional intentional '. Likewise Bannett (via Brown and Yule, 1996: 2) states that the communication is primarily a business case speaker to tell something to the listener or told him to do something.

The language used to convey factual information or propositional called the main transactional language. In the main transactional language, which is in the mind of the speaker (or writer) is effective information delivery. The language used in such a situation-oriented messages. The most important thing is the recipient gets the details of the information correctly (Brown and Yule, 1996: 2).

In interactional view, the use of language is used for establish and maintain social relationships. The use of language is not merely as a



communications but rather to negotiate relations message, the peer solidarity, exchange turns in conversation and saving face both the speaker and the listener. Most of the everyday human interaction is characterized by the use of language, especially interpersonal and instead are primarily transactional (Brown and Yule, 1996: 3).

Functions as a communication language in relation to society and a more detailed study can be divided into four groups of language function, namely: (1) a function of culture, (2) social functions, (3) the function of the individual, and (4) the function of education (Nababan, 1984: 38).

1. Function of Culture

The functions of language in a culture that is as (1) a means of development culture, (2) the successor paths of culture, and (3) an inventory of cultural features. In filogonetik (relationship type), the language is part of culture, and language that allows the development of culture as we know. A culture born in most individuals with the help of language (Nababan, 1984: 38).

In ontogenetic (occurring in individuals), one learns and know their culture mostly through language. In other words, a culture born in most individuals with the help of language (Nababan, 1984: 38).

2. Social Function

At social functions, language shows a special role language in public life. Classification of languages by social function can be divided into two, namely (1) based on scope, and (2) based on field usage (Nababan, 1984: 40).

Based on the scope, language and the language contains national language group. National language formulated by Halim (via Nababan, 1984: 40) serves as (1) the symbol of national pride, (2) the symbol of national identity, (3) means of pooling the various ethnic groups with different socio-cultural background and language, and (4) as the interface between regions and between cultures.



Group language is the language used by a larger group smaller than a nation, like a tribe or an area subsuku as the symbol of the group's identity and culture of the group's implementation tools. In Indonesian language group commonly called "vernacular" or "patois". Dialect used by area smaller group of tribes (Nababan, 1984: 40).

Classification is based on the field of the use of language is the official language, the language education, language, religion and language of trade. The official language is the language used for official state purposes such as government and courts. In Indonesia, the official language is Indonesian government. However, at the level villages and small towns often use the local language as an official language. Language education is the language used as the language of instruction in education (Nababan, 1984: 41).

3. Individual Functions

Function based on the individual language study language functions belong Halliday as follows (Nababan, 1984: 42).

a. Instrumental function

According to Halliday (via Alwasilah, 1985: 27) is the instrumental function of language serves as a tool to vibrate as well as manipulate the environment or causing an event occurs. The function of this language can be seen clearly when applied to the situation when a person govern, either directly or indirectly.

In the instrumental function, language not only makes the listener do something, but the activities were consistent with the desired speaker. This case can be done by using the speakers of sentences stating command (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 15). Instrumental functions contained in the expression languages, including infants, to ask for something (food, goods, and so on).



b. Regulatory Function

Regulatory functions according to Halliday (via Alwasilah, 1885: 30) refers to use language to regulate the behavior of others. Language function as supervisors, controllers and regulators events to other people.

c. Representation Function

According to Halliday (Via Alwasilah, 1885: 28) refers to the representation function the language as a tool to talk about objects or events in the environment around or inside the culture in general. At this function, the speaker may submit a statement of how the speaker feels and understanding the world around. According to Halliday (via Sudaryanto, 1990: 15) function namely the representation of language functions to make a statement, the submission of facts, explanatory or reporter actual reality as seen. Instrumental function reminiscent of what is commonly known as news.

d. Interactional Function

Halliday (via Alwasilah, 1885: 28) argues that the function interactional is a function-oriented contacts between parties is communicating to a relationship, nurture it, shows friendly feelings or social solidarity. This interaction requires knowledge about dialect, jargon and jokes as a spice in interacting.

Expressions in the language usually patterned interactional function still, as at the time of encounter, left, talk about the weather, or ask family circumstances. Therefore utterances can not be interpreted or translated literally. For example, in English the expression How do you do, How are you, Here you are and Nice day. The phrase that accompanied the paralinguistic element has no meaning, in the sense provide information, but to build social contacts among the participants in the substitutions (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 16).



f. Heuristic Function

Halliday (via Alwasilah, 1885: 28) argues that the heuristic function is a function of language as a tool to investigate the reality and learn about many things. This function involves the use of language to gain as much knowledge about the surrounding environment. Problem-solving function (heuristic) contained in the expression requesting or claimed responsibility for an issue or problem.

g. Personal Function

Halliday (via Alwasilah, 1885: 27) argues that this function more oriented speakers, meaning that he attitude towards language. Delivery not only expresses emotions through language but also pay attention to her emotions when delivering spoken. This function gives an opportunity for the speaker to express feelings, personal emotions, as well as reactions deep. In this case the listener can also be suspect whether the speaker sad, angry or excited.

h. Imaginative Function

Halliday (via Alwasilah, 1885: 30) argues that the function of imaginative is a function of the use of language itself for pleasure for speakers and listeners. Language can be used to expressed mind or real good idea or not, feeling or delusion. Imaginative function normally in the form of works of art such as poetry, stories, fairy tales or joke that is used for pleasure speakers, as well as for pleasure listeners or readers (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 17).

4. Education Function

The function of education is based on the intended use of language in education and teaching. Educational function of language can be divided into four sub-functions, namely (1) the integrative function which gives emphasis on the use of language as a tool that makes



students become strong and could be members of the public, (2) instrumental function, this function aims to get material benefits, get a job, won the science and so on, (3) function Culturally, the use of language as a pathway to recognize and appreciate a and a system of values and way of life and culture in a society, and (4) reasoning functions more emphasis on the use of language as a means of thinking and understand and create concepts (Nababan, 1984: 43-44).

Chaer and Agustina (2010: 15-17) said that functions of language can be seen from aspect of speaker, listener, topic, code, and message.

1. From speaker aspect language has *personal function*. It means the speaker not only expressed the attitude towards what has been spoken, but also show emotion when they delivering words. By this case, the listener can also guess whether the speaker is sad, angry, or excited.
2. From listener aspect language has *directive function*. It means speaker can manage the behavior of listeners with use command sentences, appeals, or requests. For example *You should call first*.
3. From contact between speaker and listener language has *interpersonal function*. It means function to relationships, nurturing, show friendly feelings, or social solidarity. Expressions are used usually patterned remain, such as when met, said goodbye, and many more. This expressions usually accompanied by smile, shake of head, or blink of an eye. For example in English *Hoe are you, How do you do, Here you are, so on*.
4. From topic aspect language has *referential function*. It means language has function as tool to talk about objects or events those around speaker or that exist in the culture at large. This is the function that is used as a tool to express thoughts, opinions speaker about the world around him. For example *You are beautiful*.



5. From code aspect which is used aspect language has *metalingual* function. It means language used to talk about the language itself. It can be seen in the language learning process where the rules of the language described by the language.
6. From message aspect language has *imaginative* function. Language can be used to deliver thoughts, ideas, and feelings; either real or imagination. This imaginative functions, such as works of art such as poetry, stories, fairy tales, or a joke, which is used for the pleasure of the speaker or the listener.

C. Emoticon

Word (emoticon) is merger of English word *emote* (emotion) and icon. Emoticon is face expression textual form of still or moving images depicting the mood of the user. Emoticon sometimes called a smiley emoticon, emote, and others. The most commonly used examples are used smileys or emoticons while chatting with media such as Yahoo! Messenger, MSN, and so on.

Emoticons are also contained in the existing chat feature on facebook. "Emoticons are used to notify the respondent of the atmosphere or the statement of anger, and can change and improve interpretation of plain text".

There are two styles of writing emoticons that are often used as an addition in the writing of status, namely the western style and the style of East Asia. The researcher will describe emoticons on facebook status based writing style and meaning based on the form of expression.

1. The Western Style Emoticons

According to Dresner & Herring (2010), western-style emoticons face shape is written from left to right and further emphasize the lips as an expression form, colon (:) serves as the eyes, followed by the nose, lips, and so on. In addition to point two, eye shape can also be replaced with an equal sign (=), figure eight (8), and the capital letter B. For more details can be seen in the table below.



Tabel 1.1
Emoticon (Western Style)

Icon	Meaning
:-) :) :o) :] :3 :c) :> =] 8) =)	Smile or happy face
:D C:	Wider smile
:">	Shy
:-D :D 8D XD =D =3 <=3 <=8	Laugh
:- (:(:c < :[:((Sad or very sad
:-9	Lick
;-) ;) *) ;] ;D	Flicker
:-P :P XP :-p :p =p :-P :P :-b :b	Stick outward tongue
:-O :O	Shock
:-/ :/ :\ =/ =\ :S	Anxious
:	Flat or no expression
d:-) qB-)	Wear a hat
:)~ :-)>....	Spittle
:-X :X :-# :#	Shy
O:-) 0:3 O:)	An angel
: '(;*(, :_(Cry
:-* :*	Kiss
>:) >:) >:-)	Evil
B) B-) 8) 8-)	Wear glasses
:<, >:(D-:< >:- (:-@ ;(Angry, crazy
<3 <333	Love, heart
\m/\>.<\m/	Symbol of rocker
\o/	Jump
:3	Lion face, mustache

2. The East Asian Style Emoticons

East Asian style using the parentheses (()) or square brackets ([]) as the shape of the head, and the bottom line or point as the shape of the lips or mouth. Users of East Asia popularized the style emoticons



that can be understood without tilting the head to the left, and more emphasis on the facial expressions of the eyes than the western style which is more focused on the shape of the lips. For example, to shape the East Asian-style eye using various signs such as signs circumflex (^), an asterisk (*), single quotes ('), a capital letter T, the letter x is small, and so on.

Communication is often not so much what we write or say but how we write and often what we do not say. Thus, meaning in real-world chat messages depends not only on the words we use but also on how we express meaning through nonverbal cues. Online chat is simple, direct, and unrestrained. While it contains many of the elements of face-to-face conversation, it differs from ordinary chat in that it is a textual representation of conversation. For more details can be seen in the table below.

Tabel 1.2
Emoticon (East Asia Style)

Icon	Meaning
d^_^b d-_-b	Listen to music, give mother finger.
(^_^) (^-^) (^ ^) (^.^)	Smile
(~_^) (^~) ~.^ ^.^~	Flicker
(>_<) (>.<)	Angry
(>_>) (ㄟ_ㄟ)	Fed up
(-_-)	Sad, confused, sleepy
(^o^)	Sing, laugh
(^3^)	Kiss
(;_;) (T_T) (T~T) (ToT) (T^T)	Cry
(._.) (.,.)	Disappointed
[(- -)] ZZzzz...	Sleep
(X_X) x_x	Die
(O?O)	What
\m/*.*\m/	Symbol of rocker



(o.O) (o_O)	Surprise
(?_?)	Unknown
(*^.*^*)	Shy
(-_-;) (-_-') (-_-*)	Sweaty
\(^_^\)/	Happy
(Z.Z)	Sleepy
(*_**)	Surprise

From the table above, explain many kinds of emoticon that used by the users to expressed their felling on their status.

1.6 Significance of The Research

This research is expected to know of the language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account. The investigation of the language variety can enrich the knowledge in sociolinguistics especially in the field of language variety. It can also enrich the knowledge of characteristics of languages used by the facebook users' and their expressing in written forms.

1.7 The Methodology of The Research

In the methodology of the research, it presents the objective of the research, the place and time of the research, the method of the research, the source of data, the instrument of the research, the technique of collecting data, and the last is the technique of analysis data.

A. The Objective of The Research

The objective of the research is to know an analysis of the characteristics of language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account.

B. The Place and Time of The Research

In this study there is not use place, because the data will be collected through the facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account. The researcher uses her account facebook to get the data from another participant who writes the status on their Facebook's wall.



The studies will be conducted during three months started from 16 Februari 2015 until 16 May 2015.

C. The Method of Research

This research is applies a qualitative method in order to complete the research and analyze data. The researcher used this method because it is expected the researcher will be able to find out the characteristics, kinds of language, and analyze the characteristics of language variety used on facebook statuses and the educational background specify characteristic of language used in facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account.

The research used content analysis method to analyze and interpret the data. It primarily uses a qualitative approach in analyzing the data considering the purpose of this study is to authentically capture the phenomenon of human linguistic experience.

In addition, Kothari (2004) said that the use of the qualitative approach provided an access for the researcher to describe the feelings of the participants involved and further to discover the underlying motives of their behavior. Therefore, that is the reason why the researcher used this method.

D. The Source of Data

The term data refers to the kind of information researcher obtain on the subject of their research. In this research, researcher use primary source only.

1. Primary Data Source

According to Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh and Sorensen (2006: 446-447) primary data source are original documents (correspondence, diaries, report, etc), relics, remain, or artefact. These are the direct outcomes of events or the record of participants.

In this research was conducted to 25 statuses facebook of Avara Vadya's account were purposively selected and write statuses in English. The data in this study is the characteristics of



language variety used on facebook statuses, such as kinds of language varieties can be from speakers, using, formality and tools.

2. Secondary Data Source

The secondary sources are acquired from the books that has relation with this research. The researcher used two books as source in wrote this research, them are *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition* by Ronald Wardhaugh 2006, and *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal* by Abdul Chaer dan Leonie Agustina 2010.

E. Instrument of Collecting Data

In qualitative studies, the instrument of this research is researcher herself. As stated by Sugiyono (2014: 59) "in qualitative studies as an instrument or tool is the researcher's own studies". According to Lincoln and Guba (1986)"the instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human. We shall see that other forms of instrumentation may be used in later phases of the inquiry, but the human is the initial and continuing mainstay..."Sugiyono (1986).

F. The Techniques of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data is the most strategic step in research, because the main aim of the research is receive the data. In this research, the researcher applied documentation and library techniques.

1. Documentation Study

Data collection techniques are methods used to acquire data quality. Data collection techniques used in this study is a library technique. Techniques library according to Eddie Subroto (2007: 47) is "use written sources to obtain data. Written sources that can the form of magazines, newspapers, literature, general reading books, scientific papers, laws books". Technique in the studies literature was conducted by retrieve data on the linguistic form of language variety in facebook statuses, then collected by printed out.



G. The Techniques of Analysis Data

The technique that researcher used content analysis. The researcher will write all of the finding content analysis that researcher find and classify the language variety from facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account.

Lodico, et al. (2006: 301-302) propose the data analysis in qualitative research consists of six steps as follow:

1. Preparing and organizing the data
2. Reviewing and exploring the data
3. Coding data into categories
4. Constructing descriptions of people, places, and activities
5. Building themes and testing hypotheses
6. Reporting and interpreting data

The classification of data is a problem setting the data by the principles that have a particular strategic interest in studies" (Edi Subroto, 2007: 51). Classification of data is done after all the data was collected. Data classification is very useful to guide and facilitate in analyzing. This data classification was adopted from Utami (2010) by the data gathered from related websites were analyzed as follows:

1. Classifying sample data from related websites (*Facebook*) including the status written by the participants and other related postings of the wall or the timeline of the participants";
2. Classifying or mapping the results based on categories;
3. Analyzing the results of categorization;
4. Interpreting the results of data collection;
5. Presenting the results using a descriptive method to describe the characteristics of language variety and functions of language used on Facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account.

H. Coding

Lodico, et al. (2006: 305) states that "coding is the process of identifying different segments of the data that describe related phenomena and labeling these parts using broad category names". Therefore, for



facilitating more profound analysis of the data, the researcher put the code of the data as follow:

Nadya Ayu: Username FB / researcher status (name underlined to distinguish between the name and content of status).

100609 : 10th, June, 2009 (updated time).

(1) : Number of data

Example :

(1) Novitri Fadhilah Start begins write this research..... 100609

1.8 Previous Study

The first related previous study from Ervika Puspitandari (2004) about "Language Variety Short Message Service". The study describes the linguistic forms and mixed SMS Short codes in Message Service (SMS). The specificity is the form of the abbreviation, changes phonemes or syllables, abbreviating shape of the word, and variations shortening of the word, SMS while sentences in written form by eliminating one of the core elements in a sentence.

The second studies from Sena Husada Budi (2007) about "Register Chat the Chatter Surakarta". The study resulted in unique forms of registers in the chat, the uniqueness of the form: use of pronouns of address, spelling writing unnecessary, use of slang, distinctiveness calendar phonemes and syllables, use of affixes Jakarta dialect, Jakarta dialect particle morpheme usage, and the use of abbreviations. In this study also discusses how to recognize chatter chatting registers, in other chatters asked, thinking his owns initiative, learning guides from others, the bandwagon effect of direct communication or internet media, and intensity of 3chat activity.

The third studies from Nanik Andayani (2009) about "Use of Language in Chatting on the phone: Mig33 Chat Application Case Study ". In this studies the use of found forms of language, such as shorthand, spelling irregularities, the elongation of letters, sound substitution, and the use of a combination of letters and numbers. In addition, researchers have also described the use of emoticons as a form to express emotion speakers.



This study has similarities and differences among previous studies. The similarity is using social network such as Facebook (Astuti, 2013), Mig33 (Andayani, 2003) and Twitter (Mork, 2009). The differences in this studies researcher analyze the characteristics of the language variety used on the facebook statuses such Kinds of language varieties can be from speakers, using, formality and tools.. The position of current study is the researcher will concern on characteristics of the language variety the use on facebook statuses. This studies use qualitative approach especially document analysis because it analyzes based on the sentences in facebook statuses.





CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion. The researcher explains the result of analysis the characteristics of language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account. In the suggestion, researcher explained suggestions related to the research process has been completed and the possibilities for further research.

4.1 Conclusion

4.1.1 The results from an analysis characteristics of language variety used on facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account, there are three kinds of language variety that used by the facebook users. They are consultative, casual, and intimate language varieties. Consultative consist of twelve statuses, casual consist of eleven statuses, and intimate consist of three statuses. Characteristics of language variety used based on with whom, where, when, and what talking about. So language variety that most used by the facebook users is consultative, because the users used language between formal and informal in communication with other people and written grammatically.

4.1.2 The results from an analysis kinds of language used on facebook statuses of Avara Vadya's account, there are four language functions that used by the facebook users. They are personal function, interpersonal function, referential function, and imaginative function. The functions classified based on how the users expressed their emotional in written text. We can guess what the users felt when they wrote status happy, sad, angry, bored, so on.

4.2 Suggestion

The researcher recognized the limitations of the ability, time, and money in preparing this study. So that, the researcher hope to other researchers in order to examine the deeper issues related to language

variety in the Internet, especially social networks. Based on the analysis and conclusions, the researcher suggests to next researchers and facebook users as follows.

- 4.2.1 The study of language variation in social networks can not only be examined by a review sociolinguistics, but it is possible to be developed into other research such as pragmatics and discourse.
- 4.2.2 The phenomenon of language in social networking not only in facebook, but still a lot of social networking has its own characteristics to be discussed. It is expected to further research can assess the linguistic phenomena in other social networks are more interesting to study.
- 4.2.3 Social networking is a medium to bind friendships, so that what is in profile, status, or the record will be a public consumption. It is expected to be able to implement its good and correct language, manners, and deserves to be published.



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