

**AN ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER-MEDIATED
COMMUNICATION FOUND IN FACEBOOK STATUS**

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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**AN ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER-MEDIATED COMMUNICATION
FOUND IN FACEBOOK STATUS**

THESIS

Presented to
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in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra

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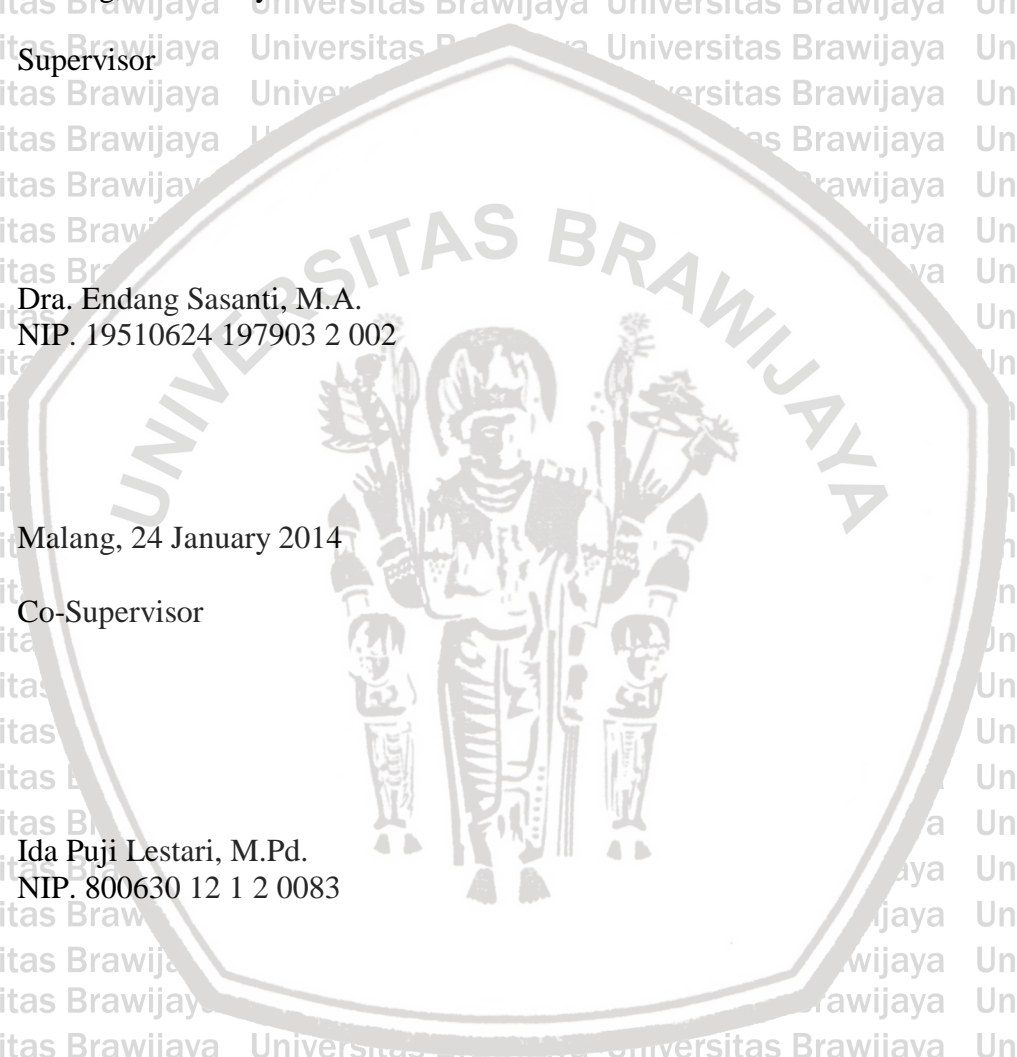
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ABSTRACT

Ariestawati, Wulan Suci. 2014. **An Analysis of Computer-Mediated Communication Found in Facebook Status**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Endang Sasanti; Co-Supervisor: Ida Puji Lestari

Keywords: Computer – Mediated Communication, Oral and written language, facebook status.

Language is a major element in a human society, especially for communication. There are two forms of how a language is produced, namely oral (spoken) and written forms. Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) is a kind of communication by computer today which have both oral and written forms. Facebook is a popular social networking sites which can be included into one of CMC types. The writer conducted a research about language phenomenon found in facebook status to see how the written theory has changed with the coming of CMC. There are two problems to be solved the study, those are : (1) What the characteristics of Computer-Mediated Communication which are used by facebook users, and (2) What the factors influencing facebook status which have the characteristics of Computer-Mediated Communication. This study uses the Paolillo's theory (2001) about characteristics of CMC. Those are orthography, vocabulary, grammar, discourse text, and paralinguistic graphic.

This study uses qualitative approach especially document or textual analysis because it analyzes the sentences in facebook status. The researcher has 103 facebook status which have characteristics of CMC. The characteristics found in facebook status are orthography, vocabulary, grammar, discourse text, and paralinguistic graphic. Sometimes, a facebook status has more than a characteristic of CMC. But, the characteristic mostly found in facebook status is paralinguistic graphic with the total of 92 status, followed by 45 status of grammar characteristic. The next one is 36 status of orthography, followed by discourse text with the total of 19 status. The last characteristic is vocabulary. It has 17 status. From 103 facebook status, there is just one status which has not characteristic of CMC and it is standard of written language. Actually, there are some factors why people use the characteristics of CMC, but in this research, there are gender and age factors which can be clearly seen in facebook. As the conclusion, characteristics of CMC really exist in the social media, especially in facebook status. People are free to write everything they want in social media without thinking about the formality or standardization of the language.

The researcher suggests to the next researchers to find out other language phenomena because those are interesting topic for the readers. For the example is *Bahasa alay* phenomenon. It is confusing for some people. They can ask the participants about the meaning of the sentences in *Bahasa alay*. She also suggests to discuss other social media, like twitter, blog, blackberry messenger, and so on. In addition, it is also expected that the next researchers use more various approaches to analyze the data.

ABSTRAK

Ariestawati, Wulan Suci. 2014. **Analisis Computer – Mediated Communication pada Status Facebook**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Endang Sasanti (II) Ida Puji Lestari

Kata Kunci: *Computer – Mediated Communication (CMC)*, bahasa lisan dan tulisan, status facebook

Bahasa ialah elemen utama dalam kehidupan sosial, terutama untuk berkomunikasi. Ada dua jenis bahasa, yaitu bahasa lisan dan tulisan. *Computer – Mediated Communication (CMC)* adalah salah satu jenis komunikasi melalui media komputer pada jaman sekarang yang didalamnya terdapat bahasa lisan dan tulisan. Facebook adalah salah satu media sosial yang populer yang merupakan bagian dari CMC. Penulis mengadakan penelitian tentang fenomena bahasa yang terdapat pada status facebook untuk melihat bagaimana teori bahasa tulisan yang telah berubah seiring dengan munculnya CMC. Karena itulah dalam studi ini penulis akan menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian, yaitu (1) Apa ciri-ciri CMC yang digunakan oleh pengguna facebook, and (2) Apa faktor yang mempengaruhi status facebook yang terdapat ciri-ciri CMC. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Paolillo (2001) tentang ciri-ciri CMC, yaitu ortografi, perbendaharaan kata, tata bahasa, percakapan dalam teks, dan tulisan tangan

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif khususnya analisis dokumen atau teks karena yang dianalisis adalah kalimat dalam status facebook. Penulis mempunyai 103 status facebook yang terdapat ciri-ciri CMC, yaitu ortografi, perbendaharaan kata, tata bahasa, percakapan dalam teks, dan tulisan tangan. Dalam satu status facebook bisa ditemukan lebih dari satu ciri CMC. Ciri CMC yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah tulisan tangan dengan jumlah 92 status, diikuti oleh 45 status ciri tata bahasa. Kemudian 36 status ciri ortografi, diikuti oleh percakapan dalam teks sejumlah 19 status. Ciri terakhir adalah perbendaharaan kata sejumlah 17 status. Dari 103 status facebook, hanya ada satu status yang tidak mempunyai ciri-ciri CMC sehingga merupakan standar bahasa tulisan yang sudah baik dan benar. Ada beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan adanya ciri-ciri CMC, tetapi dalam penelitian ini hanya faktor jenis kelamin dan umur yang terlihat jelas di dalam facebook. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ciri-ciri CMC benar-benar terdapat pada media sosial, khususnya pada status facebook. Orang bebas menulis apapun yang mereka inginkan di media sosial tanpa harus berpikir tentang baku atau tidaknya bahasa mereka.

Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk mencari tentang fenomena bahasa lainnya karena hal tersebut merupakan topik yang menarik untuk pembaca. Contohnya adalah fenomena bahasa alay yang menurut sebagian orang susah untuk dimengerti. Mereka bisa menanyakan makna dari beberapa kalimat dalam bahasa alay. Dia juga menyarankan untuk membahas pada media sosial yang lain, seperti twitter, blog, blackberry messenger, dan lain lain. Saran yang terakhir adalah menggunakan berbagai pendekatan untuk menganalisis datanya.

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Malang, 24 January 2014

The Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction consisting of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, definition of key terms, scope and limitation.

1.1 Background of the Study

In daily life, a human being can not live alone. They interact with one another in a community to do something that it makes the language become a major element in a human society. Language, as defined by Poole (1999), is generally considered to be a form of communication among human beings by means of a system of symbols which are principally transmitted by vocal sounds. In other words, a language relates to communication among human beings. Through communication, we can get information that we need and convey our ideas and thoughts. Therefore, we should be able to master the language and elements of language such as vocabulary, structure, spelling, pronunciation, and so on. Krauss (2002) states that communication occurs when signals carry information-bearing messages between a source (or sender) and a destination (or receiver).

In communication, there are two forms of how a language is produced, namely oral (spoken) and written forms. Oral form can be clearly seen in our daily

life because it is produced orally to support the communication, and it might also be supported by body language, such as, speech, dialogue, debate, conversation, and so on. Meanwhile, the written form is usually expressed through text, either formal or informal one, such as magazine, newspaper, novel, email, and so on.

According to Ferraro and Palmer in www.mtholyoke.com, “the oral language is usually spontaneous, natural, and more effective, while the written language is planned, controllable, and more precise”. In oral language, we have to consider the intonation to transfer information clearly because different intonations can create different meaning. In written communication, we have to consider the punctuation, capitalization, and the characters we use. The lack of awareness of these differences can cause failure in sending the message. The failure in sending message can be caused by deviations in writing. This makes the written language is more complicated rather than oral language.

According to Bodo (2009) new communication technologies do not only generate new forms and uses of language, but also new forms of literacy which are associated with the introduction and uses of new technologies. Therefore in the modern age, the theory about oral and written language has changed. There is a language which has both oral and written forms. According to Crystal (2001, p. 25), it is called ‘written speech’. The written speech itself is the new term invention of language in modern age that allows people to write whatever they talk. It means we can write anything without paying attention to the rules of written speech because we use oral language applied in written media.

In the 21st century, people prefer to communicate using computer methods.

Today face-to-face interaction is substituted and complemented by computer-mediated communication. Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) is “a hybrid register that resembles both oral and writing” (Veselinova & Dry, 1995).

CMC is generating a new, alternative concept of communication as the shared construction of meanings (Kraut and Streeter, 1995). CMC is more convenient, expedient, and purposeful than previous traditional means of staying in contact.

As written in the Journal of iiste (2013), the text-type in CMC uses more informal language, and "spoken" style of writing. It means people use spoken style in a written medium. CMC is “wide range of technologies that facilitate both human communication and the interactive sharing of information through computer networks or social networking sites, including e-mail, discussion group, newsgroups, chat, instant messages and web pages” (O’Neil, 2010). According to Boyd and Ellison (2008) Social networking sites are web-based services that allow individuals to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, view, and traverse their list of connection and those made by others within the system.

Most people use social networking sites to connect with their friends and relatives all over the world. The social networking sites have helped them to get connection with people everywhere and every time. According to the statistics data in January 2013 from www.blog.unikom.ac.id Indonesia has the fourth biggest social networkers in the world after the United States, Brazil, and India.

One of the most popular social networking sites is facebook. Facebook itself, according to Myers (2011) is a social networking site intended to connect friends, families, and business associates. It allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos, and videos, send messages and keep in touch with friends, families and colleagues. Instead of the standard features of social networking site, facebook also provides its users with many other interesting features such as chatting, games, applications, pokes, and so on. Those are the features that people do not get from other social networking sites. The founder, Zuckerberg launched it from his Harvard University dorm room in February 2004. The statistic shows that facebook has had more than 400 million active users nowadays.

Facebook status is the most popular feature on facebook. People can express everything they want through their facebook status, from personal feeling to general topic such as sport, cooking, and so on. They can also give comments on other users' facebook status. They can also tag their friends on their status.

Facebook status usually contains a sentence to express anything the user wants to share with his or her friends on facebook. From that statement, the researcher is interested in doing a research about the language phenomenon found in facebook status to see how the written language theory has changed with the coming of Computer-Mediated Communication.

This study is expected to give a valuable contribution to the writer's knowledge on sociolinguistics especially on oral and written language aspect.

Then, this research is expected to give a valuable contribution in developing and increasing the references on sociolinguistics for the Faculty of Cultural Studies

Universitas Brawijaya. Afterwards, the findings of the research can give more information and enrich the readers' knowledge on oral and written language aspect. The last one this study is expected to be a useful reference for the next researchers in conducting similar researchs. Therefore, this study is entitled "An Analysis of Computer-Mediated Communication Found in Facebook Status". This study shows how the theory of written language is changed in facebook status.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background, the problems of the study are formulated as follows :

1. What are the characteristics of Computer-Mediated Communication which are used by facebook users?
2. What are the factors influencing facebook status which have the characteristics of Computer-Mediated Communication?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

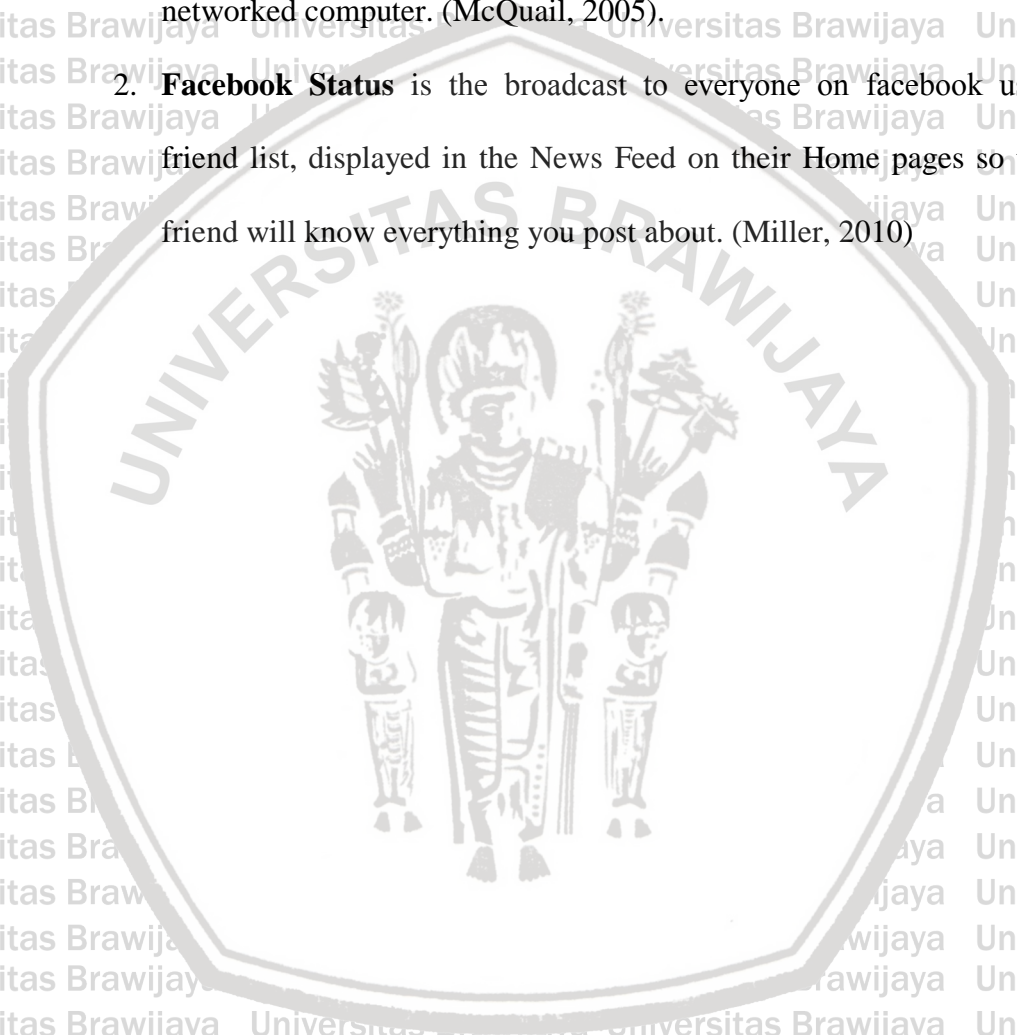
Related to the problems, the objectives of the study are :

1. To find out the characteristics of Computer-Mediated Communication which are used by facebook users.
2. To find out the factors influencing facebook status which have the characteristics of Computer-Mediated Communication.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms in this research are:

1. **Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC)** is defined as any communicative transaction that occurs through the use of two or more networked computer. (McQuail, 2005).
2. **Facebook Status** is the broadcast to everyone on facebook users' friend list, displayed in the News Feed on their Home pages so their friend will know everything you post about. (Miller, 2010)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents the discussion about this theories, which are sociolinguistics, oral and written language, computer-mediated communication, and previous studies underlying this research.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of study about language related by society condition. According to Yule (2005, p. 205), "Sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society". Sociolinguistics is abroad area of investigation that develop through the interaction of linguistics with a number of other academic disciplines. Wardaugh (1998, p.12) states that "sociolinguistics is concern with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication", while Gumperz in Wardaugh (1998, p.11) states that sociolinguistics is "an attempt to find correlations between social structure and to observe any changes that occurs."

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (J.A. Fishman 1972, p.4 in Chaer and Agustina 2004, p.3).

From definitions above, we can conclude that sociolinguistics is the study of language related to the use of language in society. It explores how language is used on daily society and how language is used differently in different social contexts. Language is used as a code for people to communicate and to interact in the society or the community. Sociolinguistics investigates how the social structure of a community brings effects on the way people talk and use different language to communicate with each other in different social context. It shows that sociolinguistics not only deals with the language, but also explains in why people speak differently in different social context. It also identifies the functions of language and social identity through language. It explores the significance of language which people establish relationships with others and make them understand about their social background, personal history, culture, and their social relationships.

2.2 Oral and Written Language

According to Eggins (2004, p.93),

Oral language is characterized by: a turn-taking organization, context dependency, dynamic structures (interactive staging, open-ended), spontaneity phenomena (false starts, hesitations, interruptions, overlap, incomplete clauses), everyday lexis, non-standard grammar, grammatical complexity; lexical sparsity. On the other hand, the features of written language are: monologic organization, context independency, synoptic structure (rhetorical staging, closed, finite), "final draft" (polishment), indications of earlier drafts removed, prestige lexis, standard grammar, grammatical simplicity, lexical density.

From that statement, the oral and written language are totally different.

Oral language is spontaneous without rehearsing what is going to be said, meanwhile, written language is planned, drafting, and rewriting with standard grammar. Oral form can be clearly seen in our daily life because it is produced orally to support the communication and it might also be supported by body language, such as, speech, dialogue, debate, conversation, and so on. Meanwhile, the written form is usually expressed through text, either formal or informal one, such as magazine, newspaper, novel, email, and so on.

Crystal (2001) stated that spoken (oral) language has the phonetic and phonological features. Phonetic feature is the general auditory of spoken language, like the distinctive of voice quality, vocal register, voice modality. Phonological feature is the sound system of an individual language, the distinctive use of vowels, consonants, intonation, stress, and pause.

According to Crystal and Davy (1969) there are five main types for written language, which are graphic, orthographic (graphological), grammatical, lexical, and discourse. Graphic include distinctive typography, page design, spacing, use of illustrations, and color. Orthographic is the writing system of an individual language, like the use of the alphabet, capital letters, spelling, punctuation, and ways of expressing emphasis (italics, boldface, and so on). Grammatical is many possibilities of syntax and morphology, include the use of sentence structure, word order, and word inflections. Lexical is the vocabulary of a language, defined in terms of the set of words and idioms given distinctive use within a variety.

Discourse is the structural organization of a text, include the coherence, relevance, paragraph structure, and the logical progression of ideas.

From those literature, the researcher can say that spoken language is different than written language. The main difference is that most written language is intended to be read by someone who is separated from the writer in space and time. Therefore to communicate succesfully, it has to be a lot more explicit than spoken language used in a face to face conversation because the reader can not ask the writer for clarification.

Then, Crystal (2001, p.7-p.10) stated that

Spoken (oral) language currently has only a limited presence on the Internet, through the use of sound clips, films, and video; but the use of speech will undoubtedly grow as technology develops, and it will not be long before we see the routine use of interactive voice (and video) dialogues, speech synthesis to provide a spoken representation of what is on a screen or to give vocal support to a graphic presentation, and automatic speech recognition to enable users to interact verbally with sites.

It means that now the existence of spoken language may almost extinct, but someday technology innovation will create new pattern of the use of communication itself. People are also happier with the coming of it because it is helpful.

2.3 Computer-Mediated Communication

According to Bin Yu (2011), "communication is a process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings. It has many formats, such as Interpersonal Communication, Organizational Communication, Oral Communication, Small Group Communication, Intercultural Communication

and so on, but what we discussing here is Computer-mediated Communication, a kind of communication based on computers and networks.”

According to December (1997), Computer-mediated Communication (CMC) is defined as process of human communication via computers, involving people, situated in particular context, engaging in processes to shape media for a variety of purposes. Popular forms of CMC include email, video, audio or text chat, bulletin boards, list-services and MMOs (massively multiplayer online game). These settings are changing rapidly with the development of new technologies. So, CMC is communication among humans by using the medium of computer, such as e-mail, world-wide web (www), net news, bulletin boards, chat programs, and chat rooms.

As written in Journal of iiste (2013, p.17) “the text-type has an important role in determining the nature of the language used in CMC. The trend is towards a more informal, "spoken" style of writing”. It means it have been developed to represent effects that are possible in face-to face interaction but not in writing.

Based on Tayfun, et al (2010), the characteristics of CMC are written by users with a virtual identity, specifically target a single individual, unedited, and have a unique style and vocabulary.

Whereas according to Paolillo (2001), there are some characteristics of Computer-Mediated Communication which the writer use this theory for analyzing her data, which are orthography, vocabulary, grammar, discourse text, and paralinguistics graphics.

1. Orthography

Paolillo (2001) said that CMC steps out of rule in orthography aspect as in written language. There is no writing system such as the alphabet, capital letters, spelling, punctuation, and way of expressing emphasis. From orthography aspect, the characteristics of CMC are:

a. CMC uses informal ("phonetic") spelling.

Phonetic spelling means the representation of vocal sounds which express pronunciations of words. It is often faster to spell phonetically than to type out correctly spelled whole words or phrases.

Example:

1. **wot** I did

The word **wot** is written based on the spelling of the word **what**.

2. **dunno** how easy it'll be

The word **dunno** is written based on the spelling of the word **do not know**.

b. CMC uses speed-writing.

It means CMC uses combination of informal spelling with letter omission.

Example:

1. **thx 4 yr txt**

The word **thx** is speed-writing for the word **thanks**. The word **for** is speeded become number **4** because those are quite similar in

spelling. Then the word **ur** is speed-writing from the word **your**, and then **txt** is from the word **text**.

2. im f9.thx

The phrase **I am** can be written as **I'm** then the word **I'm** itself can be written as **im** because it uses speed writing by the writer. The word **f9** means **fine**. Then the word **thx** is speed-writing for the word **thanks**.

c. CMC uses absence of capitalization.

Sometime there is absent of capitalization in the first letter in the first word in the beginning of the sentence. It also usually happens in pronoun *I* and proper names.

Example:

1. got your email. i'll be over later on in the day.

Letter **g** and **i** are absent of capitalization. In written language, those should be capital because **g** is placed in the first letter in the first word in the beginning of the sentence. Meanwhile the letter **i** is pronoun.

2. best wishes for your birthday. wait me in party tonight.

As I explained before that in written language, the first letter in the first word in the beginning of the sentence must be capital. Because the sentence above included into CMC, the letter **b** and **w** are absent of capitalization.

2. Vocabulary

According to Paolillo (2001) there is no vocabulary of a language which have been defined and explained before. The vocabulary is new term and up to date. CMC has characteristics in vocabulary aspect such as:

a. CMC is informal.

If something is informal, it is casual and does not follow any particular rule or conventions.

Example:

1. If you give it to me to look at in the summer **hols** I'll be able to **have a peek** at it myself sometime.

The word **hols** means holiday. Meanwhile the word **peek** means a brief look or glance.

2. Oh **goody**. ... Even **goodier**.

The word **goody** means something good or attractive. The sentence above used to show the pleasure of something they look.

b. CMC uses interjections.

Interjection is a word used to express an emotion or sentiment on the part of the speaker.

Example:

1. At last — **phew!**

The word **phew** is an exclamation of relief, surprise, disbelief, and weariness

2. **eww** you shouldn't wear it in this party.

The word **eww** shows a dislike or disgust.

c. CMC uses abbreviations or acronyms.

An acronym (as the term is commonly used) is a term that is formed from the initial letters of some longer name and is pronounced differently than the expanded form. Meanwhile, an abbreviation is written differently from the expanded form but is pronounced the same.

Example:

1. **Btw** have you heard an update on the continuing saga?

The word **btw** is an abbreviation from the phrase **by the way**.

2. Wait a minute. I'm **otw**.

The word **otw** is an abbreviation from **on the way**.

3. Grammar

Paolillo (2001) said that CMC does not obey the rule of grammar. The many possibilities of syntax and morphology, defined in terms of such factors as the distinctive use of sentence structure, word order, and word inflection.

In grammar aspect, CMC has characteristics, as follows:

a. CMC uses "telegraphic" language.

Telegraphic language means make shorter for the writing of some words.

Example:

1. Have forwarded the **N** email.

The letter **N** is the telegraphic from the word **end**.

2. Will do, but **am** not back in office until Tuesday.

The word **am** means **I am**.

b. CMC uses "chaining".

It means CMC uses multiple coordination/subordination in sequence.

Example:

1. I got very upset **because** they wouldn't stop talking **and** I had eventually had to leave, **but** this work had not finished yet.

There is multiple coordination and subordination on the sentence above. Coordination joins words and groups that are equal in grammatical importance. The example is the word **and** and **but**.

Meanwhile the word **because** is subordination because it joins a dependent idea or clause to main clause.

2. I'm very tired to go to school today **because** of football league last night **but** I've just remembered that I've a biology test **and** my notes was lost **so** I want you to cheat me.

There are many coordination, like the words **because**, **but**, **and**, and **so**.

4. Discourse and Text

According to Paolillo (2001) CMC does not follow the correct discourse and text as in the written language. There is no structural organization within text influences to coherence, relevance, paragraph structure, and the logical progression of ideas. In discourse and text aspects, CMC has characteristics, as follows:

- a. CMC uses interaction features (e.g. questions)

Interaction means action that occurs as two or more object have an effect upon one another.

Example:

1. I'll be over later on in the day, **OK?**

There is interaction between the writer and the reader by adding the question **OK**. So the writer needs the reaction from the reader.

2. The main trip up seems to be that what we were thinking of is not in this call, **am I right?**

The phrase **am I right** is the example of interaction feature from the writer to the reader.

- b. CMC uses "stream of consciousness" writing.

Stream of consciousness means the continuous flow of ideas and feeling that constitute an individual's conscious experience.

Example:

1. Just one more thing, do I want to go to England to teach in a school???.do I? Oh well, I'll decide that when I have to.

The sentence above uses stream of consciousness of writing. It likes when a person is thinking too much and deep in thought. Then he writes it. Sometimes stream of consciousness represents one or more characters' interior monologues.

2. Oh my God! I love you so much but if I continue this relationship I'm afraid I won't be permitted my mom to go abroad. What should I do now? Oh?!

The sentence above has stream of consciousness because there is clash in the writer's mind. So the person who write the sentence like this will be confused with himself.

- c. CMC uses message-comment structures in e-mail, and so on.

Example:

>Have just had your payslip and returned tax card.

Oh goody.

This is an example of the structure of message-comment like in e-mail. The message began with the mark >, meanwhile the comment is written as usual. So there is the difference between the message and comment.

- d. CMC uses hypertext.

Hypertext is a non linear text that connects various elements (nodes, pages) through links, so the reader can immediately access. It is usually called hashtag. It is a search bar in the header of social networking site for searching most recent post containing the hashtag.

Example:

No one should have to brave [#cold](#) and [#flu](#) season alone. We've got all the tips you need to get on the mend and back to normal.

The mark # before the word *cold* and *flu* is the example of hypertext. The writer who wrote this status wants to share the tips and the writer hopes by adding the hashtag, people will find and read his status easily.

5. Paralinguistics and Graphics

Based on Paolillo (2001) paralinguistic and graphic are related to visual art and nonverbal language within language in order to give emphasis to the specific word or letter. It influences typography, page design, spacing, illustration, and color of someone in writing a text. The characteristics in this aspect are:

a. CMC uses spaced letters

Example:

1. In case you wonder why things went **RE A L S L O W** now.

The bold word above is an example of spaced letters. It is used to give emphasis in that word.

2. You know I'm tired. **T I R E D**. clear?

The bold word use spaced letters in order to give stress on that word.

b. CMC uses multiple letters

Example:

1. **PLEEEEEEASE**. Only you can help me.

People who write status using multiple letters also want to give stress to the reader about that word. **PLEEEEEEASE** means really please.

2. TIREEEEEEEEEEDDDD. Overtime work

TIREEEEEEEEEEDDDD means very tired.

c. CMC uses alternative markers for emphasis

Example:

1. Hello Sir, be here ***now***

There is alternative marker for emphasis the word **now**. The word

now means the writer wants his driver pick him up fast.

2. Happy anniversary darling. **^loveyou^**

The writer write **^loveyou^** to give emphasis to his girlfriend that he loves her.

d. CMC uses capitalization ("shouting")

Example:

1. **HEY!** Couldnt you see me??

The word **HEY!** is shouting to someone he writes to.

2. **YOU** will get back what **YOU** did to me!

The word **YOU** is shouting to the person whom the writer does not like.

e. CMC uses little or "excessive" punctuation

Example:

1. Do I want to go to England to teach in a school???

There is excessive question mark in the end of the sentence.

2. Leave me alone!!!!

There is excessive exclamation mark in the end of the sentence.

f. CMC uses "smilies" (emoticons)

Example:

1. Instead of using it as a control key you have to do two keypresses :- (

The emoticon :- (means sadness and unhappy.

2. I love you for a thousand years :- *

The emoticon :- * means kissing.

2.4 Factors in CMC

The way people communicate in CMC is varies widely. According to Varner and Beamer (2005), there are number of factors why people write status in CMC in different ways, such as, cultural background, socio-economic background, education, gender, age, personal preferences and idiosyncrasies. The writing of people who live with Java culture is different with Sunda one, for example if they have being marriage. People from different social classes are also write differently. People from the upper classes or people in leading positions may be more confident to show up their materiil by writing the status.

Gender and communication in CMC has been explored in various forms.

There are significant number of studies which have found out some of the gender differences in CMC. Savicki et al. (1996) investigate the content and structure of CMC interactions. They state that males tend to control the topics. Males show assertiveness and competitiveness by interrupting other participants or using insults and profanity and challenging their interlocutors frequently. On the other hand, they find that female participants tend to be less assertive and expressive.

They justify their assertions, making more apologies and showing support to their interlocutors. They tend to show their feelings by emoticons or other representation of expressions. Schwartz, et al (2013) state that females use more first-person singular pronouns, males use more articles. Males use more formal, affirmation, and informational words, while females use more social interaction, and deictic language.

Besides, studies from Poynton (1989) show that females are more people-oriented. They often talk more about themselves, reveal a higher number of thoughts and feelings and interact more with others. Maltz and Borker (1982) indicate that females use conversation primarily to negotiate and express relationships, while males use it to establish control. Females are also more directed towards co-operation. In CMC the gender differences observed are similar to those in face-to-face communication. Herring (2000) reports that in CMC males tend to confront others, while females tend to give support. Furthermore, males write longer messages which are more often critical and prone to sarcasm, whereas females write shorter messages but express more doubts, suggestions and gratefulness. Males bring up more topics for discussion than females and their arguments are mainly based on facts, whereas females have a way of arguing that is based on intuition and experience.

There are linguistic features that have been quantified and compared with online communities, like emoticons, unconventional spellings, representations of spoken language features, regional dialect features, obscenity, and code-switching. These features in language variation online is patterned by some

factors like age, gender and region. For instance, the representation of spoken language features seems more common among younger users. In www.dailymail.co.uk, there is a statement that teenagers use emoticons more than older people. They like to add emoticon after their writing. Teenagers are also more likely to use abbreviations such as 'omg' from Oh My God and 'TGIF' from Thanks God It's Friday', and discuss kissing, hugging and relationships. In the age group of 30 years old and over, people talk more about napping, showering, and wine as well as work, wedding and laundry. Meanwhile 30 years old and under prefer to talk about playing, traveling, examination and school.

People of different age communicate differently as they grew up with different genres of technologies. A number of studies of technology usage and age have found that usage diminishes with age, and sometimes this is linked with attitudes towards specific technologies like the www.ntia.doc.gov, the Department of Commerce study found that computer and Internet use is the highest among children and teenagers, while people over 50 years old are less likely to use computers. Bucholtz (2000) maintained that youth have been the vanguard linguistic changes resulting from new technologies. Youth is identic by searching for identity, so they will want to know everything he look, especially in new technology in CMC. This statement is powered by The e-Living project (2002) which investigated technology across age and found that Internet usage, mobile ownership and household Internet connections rapidly decreased for users over 50 years old, and it is being high for younger. In Wright et al. (2000), in his study about examining the text entry on handheld computers by older workers found

that younger people were faster but less accurate than older people at using a touch-screen keyboard.

Pennebaker and Stone (2003) say that older individuals use more positive emotion and less negative emotion words. In the other word, the older person prefer to keep positive thinking so they write emotionally in a positive way, too.

But it does not happen with younger people. Meanwhile, according to Chung and Pennebaker (2007), older individuals prefer fewer self-references. The younger often use the word "me" and "I" to show their self-references.

Based on Schwatz (2013), the use of slang, emoticons, and internet speak mostly found by youngest group appearing in the 23 to 29 age group. He also said that topics in writing are based on their age group. For example, 13 to 18 years old are students in school. They write the topic related to school, like homework, task, raport, and so on. And it is different with the age group of 19 to 22 years old, 23 to 29 years old, and 29 years old above. The age group of 19 to 22 years old is college student, meanwhile 23 to 29 years old prefer to write about working. Meanwhile 29 years old and up seldom write in social media but sometimes they just write about family.

In other words we can say that there are many factors influencing how people write status in CMC. This research use facebook as the object. In facebook, people can see what the gender of facebook user and how old of them. So, gender and age factors can be observed in facebook.

2.6 Previous studies

The first previous study is taken from Muiz's thesis (2011) "An analysis of Bahasa Alay: A Teenagers' Writing Style Phenomenon Found in Kaskus". In his research, he discussed about slang of Indonesian language. He used the theory of Wijana (2010) about types of slang and Waridah (2008) about grammar of Indonesian language. His data was a posting taken from kaskus, consist of 43 sentences. His study is conducted using qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomenon. He found three types of slang (based on form, linguistic process, and meaning). The most frequently slang used in Kaskus were linguistics process type, especially in abbreviation, as in *dLam*, from *dalam*, *pLu* from *perlu*, *jDe* from *jadi*.

Next previous study is an article from Kuntjara (2013) entitled "Creating identities through facebook online comments: a postmodernist perspective of Indonesian youth culture". In his research, he found that there is a new way of using language among young Indonesian people who use facebook for their communication. He found a creative and random use of writing words with symbols, abbreviation, acronyms, emoticons, capital, and other inventive uses of letters combination. He used many theories from Eelen (2001), Watts (2003), Locher and Watts (2005) and Haugh (2007) to analyze how gender identities and politeness / impoliteness were stated through the online interaction.

The difference between those theses and this study are Muiz analyzed complicated slang in Kaskus comments by using Wijana and Waridah's theories, while Kuntjara analyzed gender, politenes and impoliteness in facebook by using

the theory from Eelen (2001), Watts (2003), Locher and Watts (2005) and Haugh (2007). Then, the present study analyzes the characteristics of CMC by using Paolillo's theory. In this research, the writer attempts to add and complete the previous studies' findings about language phenomena in social media especially in facebook by connecting it with the CMC characteristics and the factors that influence it.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology of this study covering the type of research, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The writer used qualitative design in this study. Ary et al (2002) state “qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric data”.

This study was also categorized as document or textual analysis because it analyzes the sentences in facebook status. Ary et al (2002, p.27) state “document analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, and so on”.

3.2 Data Source

The data was taken from the status facebook on 2013 July, 10th, started from 12 p.m until 5 p.m. The writer chose that time because it was Ramadan month and people had more free time to have communication in front of computer so people updated many facebook status. The type of the data was the sentences of the status updates found on facebook. The status was taken from the writer’s

facebook friendlist. The writer took status from “home” in facebook at the specified time and got the data reduction. Those can be got by the same users, because the writer gets the data in a day. The data were Indonesian language and there is little code mixing of English. The status which have more than 30 words are not included into data because it is too long. The data were not included from the other link, for example, twitter, path, instagram, foursquare, and so on. Those were some kinds of social networking sites, different with facebook, but those could also connect with facebook status.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection was used to gather the data. It was necessary to explain the process of collecting data clearly and systematically to make the readers of the research report understand how the researcher can reach the result and the conclusion. The method for collecting the data was document analysis. The data were collected using some steps:

1. Logging in to www.facebook.com with the writer's username and password.
2. Taking status updated in 2013 July, 10th, started from 12 p.m until 5 p.m.

This time was chosen because people updated many facebook status. The status on that day was 160 status.

3. Choosing the facebook status based on criteria, which are Indonesian language, less than 30 words, and not included the other facebook link.

The data became 103 facebook status in 92 facebook users, consist of 29 males and 23 females.

4. Asking permission to the facebook users to take their status to be her data.

3.4 Data analysis

Since the writer conducted a qualitative analysis as her research design, she used component of data analysis based on a flow models that consist of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

The three streams can also be represented in figure 3.1 (Miles and Huberman, 1994:p.12).

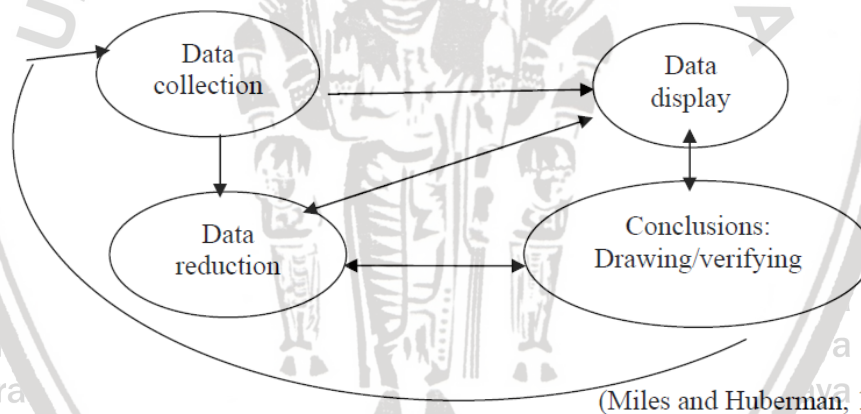


Figure 3.1. Component of Data Analysis: Interactive Models

1. Data Reduction

According to Miles and Huberman (1994: p.10), data reduction refers to “the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field note of transcription”.

The data reduction to simplify can be written in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Example of Making Data Reduction

No.	Sentences in facebook status	Age	Gender	Characteristics of CMC

This table consist of four columns, they were sentences in facebook status, age, gender, personality, and characteristics of CMC. First column was sentences in facebook which have been chosen based on the criteria. Second column was the age to see how old the facebook user was. Then third column was the gender to see the gender of facebook user. Last column was the characteristics of CMC written by the abbreviation, example: orthography (O), vocabulary (V), grammar (G), discourse and text (DT), and paralinguistics and graphics (PG).

2. Data Display

Next step of data analysis was data display. Data display is described by Miles & Huberman (1994: p.11) as, "an organized, compressed, assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action". It focuses on visualizing the data by using a number of different display techniques, such as, quotations, narrative text, figures, tabulating differences and similarities and clarifying the relationship including its associated complexity of data (Miles and Huberman 1994; Gibbs 2002; Yin 2010). The researcher categorized the sentences based on the

characteristics of CMC. So, the researcher knew how many sentences have each characteristics of CMC. Then, the researcher used chart or diagram to present the data so the data was easy to be understood.

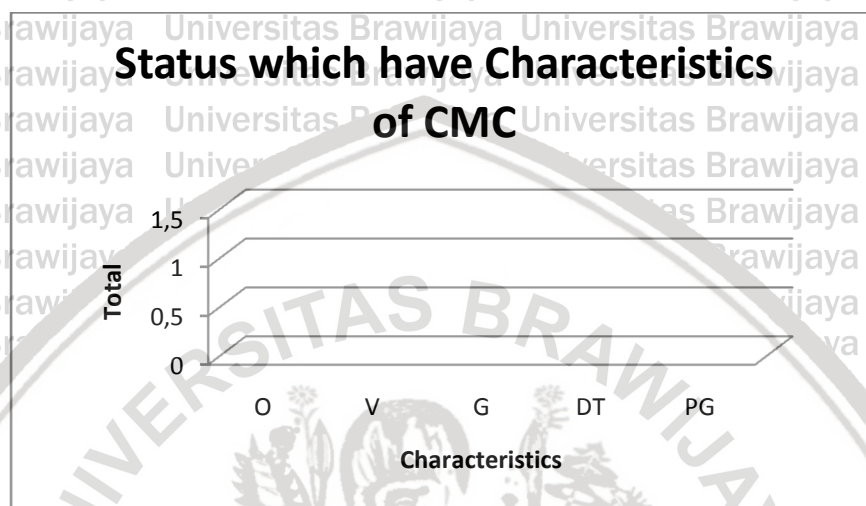


Figure 3.2. Example of making Data Display

3. Drawing Conclusion

As the displays of the data are constantly being refined, it will be possible to begin to draw conclusions. The researcher knew the percentage of facebook user using characteristics of CMC. Then, she related to the factors of them using CMC's characteristics.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. All of this chapter will be discussed in the following chapter.

4.1 Finding

The finding was based on the facebook status gathered on 2013 July, 10th, started from 12 p.m until 5 p.m. There were 103 sentences as the data that are being analyzed. As noted in Chapter II, in Journal of iiste (2013, p.17), there is statement that the trend in CMC is towards a more informal, "spoken" style of writing. Based on this statement, the researcher investigates the characteristics of CMC found in facebook status according to the theory of Paolillo (2001). The finding can be seen in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Data Analysis

4.1.2.1 Characteristic of Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC)

The researcher had 103 facebook status. Each status could have more than one characteristic of CMC. The characteristics of CMC found were orthography, vocabulary, grammar, discourse text, and paralinguistic graphic characteristics.

There were 36 status included into orthography characteristic. Then, 17 status were vocabulary characteristic. Grammar characteristic had 45 status. And then,

19 status were discourse text characteristic. Meanwhile, paralinguistic graphic characteristic had 92 status.

The analysis of each characteristic was presented below

4.1.2.1.1 Orthography

Orthography characteristic is the writing system, such as the alphabet, capital letters, spelling, punctuation, and the way of expressing emphasis (italics, boldface, and so on). Based from Paolillo (2001), orthography characteristic has three specifications, which are the use of informal spelling, speed-writing, and absence of capitalization. However, the researcher found 36 status which have orthography characteristic where the capitalization is absent. The user often uses absence of capitalization in the beginning of the sentence, like the following sentence:

1. Datum 5

santai dulu,download2 dulu,mumpung kenceng..

(Be relax, then download while it has fast connection)

There is an absence of capitalization in the first letter in the word *santai*. It should be capital for the *s* letter because it is placed in the beginning of the sentence. The absences of capitalization are also happen in datum 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 38, 40, 42, 48, 51, 54, 56, 59, 62, 63, 70, 72, 89, 92, 94, 98, and 100.

Meanwhile, there is also absence of capitalization in the first letter of the word related to God, like in the status:

2. Datum 48

maag kambuh :((yatuhan perih bgt baru pertama puasa massa kaya gini si :(:(
(I suffer from ulcer. Oh God, it is very painful. Only the first day of fasting does it feel like this?)

The word *tuhan* should also capital becomes *Tuhan* because it is related to God. The absences of the capitalization in the words related to God are also happen in datum 9, 45, 59, and 95.

Besides, there is absence of capitalization because the first letter of the geographic word, like the sentence:

3. Datum 45

alhamdulillah bentar lagi lulus , tunggu aku dijakartamu :)
(Thanks God I will graduate soon. Wait for me in Jakarta)

The word *dijakartamu* should be replaced into *di Jakartamu* with the space behind the preposition *di* and capital letter *J* in Jakarta because it is a geographic name. Another example is datum 33.

4.1.2.1.2 Vocabulary

The meaning of vocabulary here is a term which does not exist in the KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*). According to Paolillo (2001),

Vocabulary is divided into three, which are informal word, interjection, and abbreviation. The researcher found 17 status included into vocabulary characteristic. However, there is no status using interjection, it is just informal and abbreviation. Then, the researcher found that the user uses onomatopoeia word. It

is the use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to. The informal vocabulary found in this research are:

1. **Datum 69**
tepaRR
(Very tired)

The word *teparrr* is informal vocabulary from one of the dialects in Indonesia which means the user is very tired and she wants to take a rest. Another informal vocabulary is datum 28.

2. **Datum 70**
puasa jangan di jadikan alasan untuk malas bekerja...!!! #tugnumec_suret
(Do not make fasting as a reason to be lazy! #Keep high spirit)

The word *cemungut* is a new vocabulary from the word *semangat* (spirit).

Meanwhile, the abbreviation vocabulary is like in the status:

1. **Datum 20**
Wkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwk Lucu juga cman'' foto bhongan d delkon
Hahahahaha. Kpan dewasa'a km :/
(Wkwkwk. It is funny. My contact is deleted just because a fake photograph. Hahaha. When do you grow up?)

The word *delkon* is categorized into informal word, because it did not exist in the past. That word appears because it is a term in Blackberry which is abbreviation from *delete contact*.

2. **Datum 55**
Gak bisa buka puasa breng kluarga.¿ OTW SBY.™
(I can not break the fasting with my family. On the way to Surabaya)

This sentence uses abbreviation *OTW* originated from *on the way* and *SBY* from *Surabaya*. Other examples of abbreviation are datum 14, 15, 22, 68, 71, and

88.

Then, there are onomatopoeia word found in the status:

1. Datum 72

huaa hujan mengguyur kota ngalam ni.mana bsa ngabuburit kalo kek gini :’(

(It is raining heavily in Malang. How can we do *ngabuburit*?)

The word *hua* is onomatopoeia word. It imitates the sound of crying.

2. Datum 89

ngabuburit pertama dg #ibadahsemesterpendek. :D begitu seterusnya.....puufft.,

(The first *ngabuburit* with #short semester worship. On and on. Huh)

The word *puufft* is onomatopoeia vocabulary from the base word *huh*. It shows the irk. Other onomatopoeia words are happen in datum 1, 20, 41, 78, and 92.

4.1.2.1.3 Grammar

Grammar is about structure, word order, and word inflection. Based on Paolilo (2001), grammar characteristic is divided into telegraphic language and chaining (multiple coordination/subordination in sequence). The researcher found 45 status having this characteristic. The examples are:

1. Datum 3

Puasa jd terasa ringan karna selama jadi anak kos dah terbiasa gak makan akibat bokek g punya uang *pengalaman

(Fasting becomes easy because as a boarder I am used to not having meals because of no money)

There is grammar characteristic in the word *jd*, *karna*, *dah*, and *g*. It is included into telegraphic language because they are shortened from the original word *jadi* (become), *karena* (because), and *enggak* (not).

2. Datum 81

Kalo emang ngaji atau Tadarusnya gk lancar, mending gk usah pake Mic, gk usah sok-sok an pengen di denger.. Ganggu orang tidur aja...Gk ada yg mw denger orang blajar ngaji keras2..

(If your tadarus is not good, it is better not to use microphone, your voice disturbs sleepers. No one wants to listen to people who are learning tadarus loudly)

There is grammar characteristic found in telegraph language in the words

kalo, gk, pake, mic, aja, yg, mw, and blajar from the words *kalau* (if), *enggak*

(not), *pakai* (use), *microphone, saja* (just), *yang* (which), *mau* (want), and *belajar*

(learn). Other telegraphic languages are also happen in datum 1, 2, 7, 10, 11, 12,

13, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 57, 60, 62, 67, 72,

75, 78, 79, 80, 83, 88, 89, 90, 91, 97, 100, and 101.

The researcher found a branch of grammar characteristic which is suitable in

Indonesia, that is the use of slang in the verb. The example is:

Datum 40

ngerjain skripsi itu bikin batal: tangan kanan kopi pekat, tangan kiri rokok/ cemilan, jadi gak afdol ngerjain skripsi pas puasa2 gini *huuhuhuuuu justifikasi hahaha

The word *ngerjain* (do) can be included into grammar characteristic because

it is a verb and the correct verb based in *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan* is

mengerjakan. Another example is datum 21.

4.1.2.1.4 Discourse Text

In CMC there is no structural organization within text influencing

coherence, relevance, paragraph structure, and the logical progression of ideas.

The researcher found 19 status which have discourse text characteristic. Those are included into discourse text characteristic because the status use the confusing language and hypertext. The example of confusing language are:

1. Datum 11
g terasa lebaran tinggal 30 hari lagi :')
 (Unintentionally, Eid remains 30 days later)

This sentence is not proper because the use of the word *tinggal* (less) is out of discourse. It should be replaced by *masih* (still). The word *tinggal* refers to the remainder of something. The word *30 days* is not remainder because it is long time to reach 30 days later. The word *masih* means being happened and sentence above is better to use the word *masih*. The user want to make time of fasting faster than he think. So, he make it up to himself by writing this status.

2. Datum 25
tidak trasa pukul sudah menunjukan jam 1 lewat
 (Unintentionally, it is already 1 p.m)

This sentence is not proper. The word *pukul* and *jam* are usually followed by the adverb of time, like *pukul 1 tepat*, *jam 2 kurang sepuluh menit*, and so on.

Meanwhile the word *waktu* usually followed by adverb of time, especially phrase like *waktu siang hari*, *waktu senja*, and so on. So, the context in the data above, the word *pukul* is better to be replaced by the word *waktu* which shows the time so the reader will understand what the user wanted to say. another example is in datum 29.

Meanwhile, the example of status which use hypertext are:

1. Datum 8

Nikmatnya orang berpuasa itu ya jam segini 12.00 s/d 15.00 .. #HAUS & #LAPAR dalam mode 0N. :)

(The joy of fasting is from 12 a.m until 3 p.m. #Thirsty and #Hungry modes are on :))

The mark # before the word *HAUS* (thirsty) and *LAPAR* (hungry) is the example of hypertext in the CMC which is included into discourse text characteristic. It is called hashtag. It is a search bar in the header of social networking site for searching most recent post containing the hashtag.

2. Datum 22

UAP terLewati....Sidang seLesai....Kebaya mana kebaya =)) #preparawisuda

(UAP is passed. Examination is over. Where is kebaya? #prepareforgraduation)

The mark # before the word *preparawisuda* is also the example of hypertext in the CMC which is included into discourse text characteristic. Other hypertexts can be found in datum 27, 35, 44, 53, 64, 66, 70, 83, 84, 89, 101, and 102.

4.1.2.1.5 Paralinguistic Graphic

Paralinguistic graphic is related into visual and nonverbal language. It influences typography, page design, spacing, illustration, and color in writing a text. Based on Paolillo (2001), this characteristic is divided into 6 kinds, use spaced letters, multiple letters, alternative marker for emphasis, capitalization (shouting), little or excessive punctuation, and smilies (emoticon). The researcher found 92 status which have this characteristic.

a. Spaced letters

There are the examples of spaced letters:

Datum 19

slamat menunai kan ibadah puasa....!jgn lupa jaga yg bisa membatalkan puasa....Amin.....!

(Happy fasting. Do not forget to keep from anything which can break it. Aamiin)

This status shows that there is a space in the verb *menunai* and *membatalkan*. It is a kind of writing style of a facebook user in updating status.

b. Multiple letters

The example of status which have multiple letters are:

1. **Datum 6**

pussing

([I am] dizzy)

There is paralinguistic graphic characteristic in the word *pussing* because the letter *s* is doubled. From the interview, the multiple letters likes the beat of the pronunciation in the word.

2. **Datum 87**

ayo yang mau ikut buka puasa bersama dirumahku saya tunggu yaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

(Anyone who wants to have fasting break please join me in my house. I am waiting)

Paralinguistic graphic characteristic is shown in the last word *yaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa* because it has multiple letter *a*. The word which have multiple letters is read long beat frequency. Other example of the use multiple letters are found in datum 14, 37, 39, 60, 67, 69, 73, 90, and 91

c. Alternative marker for emphasis

The examples are:

1. Datum 3

Puasa jd terasa ringan karna selama jadi anak kos dah terbiasa gak makan akibat bokek g punya uang *pengalaman

(Fasting becomes easy because as a boarder I am used to not having meals because of no money *experience)

There is paralinguistic graphic characteristic especially alternative markers for emphasis in the word **pengalaman*. From the interview, the user who wrote it makes a conclusion in the end of the sentence, beginning by mark ***.

2. Datum 26

Mulai,,, hayalan tingkat tinggi....:D *Mungkin efek krucuk2

(Starting to have high delusion. Perhaps, it is because of hungry effect)

The mark *** and the word *mungkin* is the alternative markers for emphasis from the user who wrote it. Interview got the reason why person use the marker because he want to make conclusion from the previous statement. Other examples are also happen in datum 40, 82, and 91.

d. Capitalization (shouting)

There are the examples of capitalization (shouting):

1. Datum 2

HRI 1 PUASA

1.khln gn sbt

2.dpt omeln

cb.ant b.gtu brt mga bs mnjlni.x

(The first day of fasting, I lost my bestfriend and got grumble. Temptation is so hard, hope I could do it)

There is paralinguistic graphic characteristic especially capitalization in the word *HRI 1 PUASA*. It means the user wants to give emphasis on the information about his first fasting experience to the readers.

2. Datum 12 aq RINDU (I miss)

The word *RINDU* (miss) is paralinguistic graphic characteristic because it uses capitalization to give emphasis to the reader. Other examples are happen in datum 8, 51, and 55.

e. Little or excessive punctuation

The examples are:

1. Datum 37

Namun mengapa saat ku jattuh cinta,,, sayang-sayang dia ada yg punya,,,
(But, why when I am falling in love, unfortunately he has somebody)

Paralinguistic graphic is shown by the excessive commas after the word *cinta* (love) and *punya* (has).

2. Datum 70

puasa jangan di jadikan alasan untuk malas bekerja...!!!
#tugnumec_suret
(Do not make fasting as a reason to be lazy! #Keep high spirit)

There are excessive periods and exclamations on the sentence which is included into paralinguistic graphic characteristic. Other example of the use of excessive punctuations are found in datum 1, 4, 5, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 56, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 86, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, and 103.

f. Smilies (emoticon)

The example of status which have smilies are:

1. **Datum 85**

Masih Bertahan :) (y)

(Still survive)

There are smile :) and agree (y) emoticons to express his feeling. It is

included into paralinguistic graphic characteristic.

2. **Datum 22**

UAP terLewati....Sidang seLesai....Kebaya mana kebaya =))

#preparewisuda

(UAP is passed. Examination is over. Where is kebaya?)

#prepareforgraduation)

The use of emoticon =)) shows that the user was laughing. Other smilies

can be found in datum 11, 14, 20, 21, 26, 38, 39, 45, 46, 48, 52, 59, 62, 68, 72, 76,

80, 82, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, and 102.

In terms of Paolillo (2001), there is a use of Blackberry auto text which can be included into paralinguistic graphic characteristic. It is a kind of word substitution. At the past, people use it to spell check but now they make a good creation in writing by using Blackberry auto text. The example of the use of

Blackberry auto text are:

1. **Datum 36**

***-Ṃoḳọṣ̣iḥ-ṣ̣-ṣ̣ya ṣ̣ṣ̣,, ^_ ^**

(Thank you)

There is paralinguistic graphic characteristic on the sentence above because

it uses Blackberry auto text.

2. Datum 97

Uda buka, slmt prepare trawih abng bro (εεε)

(Already fasting break, have a nice preparation for tarawih, brother)

Status above uses blackberry auto text in the end of the sentence. Other

example of the use Blackberry autotext can be found in datum 32, 57, and 79.

Meanwhile, in terms of the kinds of paralinguistic graphic from Paolilo

(2001), the researcher found a kind which can be included into this characteristic.

It is the use of random letter of capital and small letters in writing. There is visual

art of letter. The examples are:

1. Datum 74

Orang Tidak Akan Pernah Merasakan BAIKnya Kita, Apabila Dia Tidak Pernah Menerima Kejelekan Kita (By : Tommy)

(People will never feel our goodness, if they never accept our mistakes. (by: Tommy))

There is random letters in his writing. He writes using capital and small letters.

2. Datum 96

Jualan Hari ini di taburi dengan tangisan langiT

(Today selling is sprinkled by rain)

There is random letter about capital and small letter.

4.1.2.2 Factors in Characteristic of Computer-Mediated Communication

(CMC)

Actually, there are some factors influencing the characteristics of CMC, such as culture, economic, education, gender, and age. Because this data is

facebook status, the researcher just analyze the gender and age factor because gender and age can be clearly observed in facebook.

4.1.2.2.1 Gender

According to Herring (2000), in CMC, males write longer messages and have more criticism. Females write shorter but express their feeling by using emoticons. Males bring up more topics for discussion than females and their arguments are mainly based on facts, whereas females have a way of arguing that is based on intuition and experience. Meanwhile, Schwartz, et al (2013) state that females use more first-person singular pronouns, males use more articles. The examples of gender as factor influencing characteristic of CMC are as follows.

1. Datum 54

emang ada ya tipe-tipe orang yang selalu lupa bawa barang-barang primer ketika traveling, misal charger, dll. dan saya tipe orang yang sering lupa bawa celana dalam.

(Indeed, there are still people who always forget to bring the primary things when they are travelling like charger, etc. And I often forget to bring underpants)

The user is male. His text is considered long because it consist of more than 20 words. Then, he writes the facebook status to criticize people who are forget which sometimes happens to people or himself.

Other example of male use long message are found in datum 28, 40, 44, 59, 71, 81, and 101.

2. Datum 62

bkin menu ap ne jrenk....;-)

(What menu will we make?)

The user who writes the status above is female. She writes about what is in her mind. She also uses wink emoticon. Other example of female users who use emoticon are in datum 14, 22, 38, 39, 46, 52, 72, 76, 80, 82, 89, 91, and 93.

3. Datum 12 aq RINDU (I miss)

The female user mostly use first-person singular pronouns because they argue with feeling, and intuition. Other example like this can be found in datum 31, 67, and 76.

4. Datum 10 kuncinya bersyukur untuk menjalani hidup yg cukup... (The key is grateful for the good life)

This status is written based on the user's fact. The user is male. This status support Herring's statement that males' arguments are mainly based on facts. Other examples are on datum 3, 7, 8, 29, 74, and 101.

4.1.2.2.2 Age

According to www.dailymail.co.uk, teenagers use emoticons more than older people. Teenagers are also more likely to use abbreviation and telegraph language in their writing. The analysis of age as the factor influencing characteristic of CMC as follows:

1. Datum 48 maag kambuh :((yatuhan perih bgt baru pertama puasa massa kaya gini si :((

(I suffer my ulcer. Oh God, it is very painful. Only the first day of fasting why does it feel like this?)

The facebook user who writes the status above is 19 years old. She adds sad :(and cry :(emoticons to show to the reader her feeling when she writes it. The she also uses telegraphic language, like *bgt* (very), *kaya* (like), *gini* (this), and *si* (sih). Other example can be found in datum 43, 47, 57, and 72.

2. Datum 4

Segarkanlah Jiwa&Ragamu...

dan ambillah air wudlu tuk menunaikan ibadah shalat

Dhuhur...Selamat Berpuasa....

(Refresh your mind and body and take wudu for prayer dhuhur. Happy fasting)

The user is 26 years old. She just shortens the word *tuk* from *untuk* (for). Compared with the first user, she is older. The writing is also more standard than the first one, although there is little characteristic of CMC found. Other examples can be found in datum 7, 23, 30, 50, 65, 94, and 103.

4.2 Discussions

After identifying the status updates in facebook, the researcher sees that there are many characteristics of CMC found in the sentences of facebook status. All characteristics of CMC from Paolillo (2001) were found. There were orthography, vocabulary, grammar, discourse text, and paralinguistic graphic characteristics.

Based on the research, the researcher displayed the data as below:

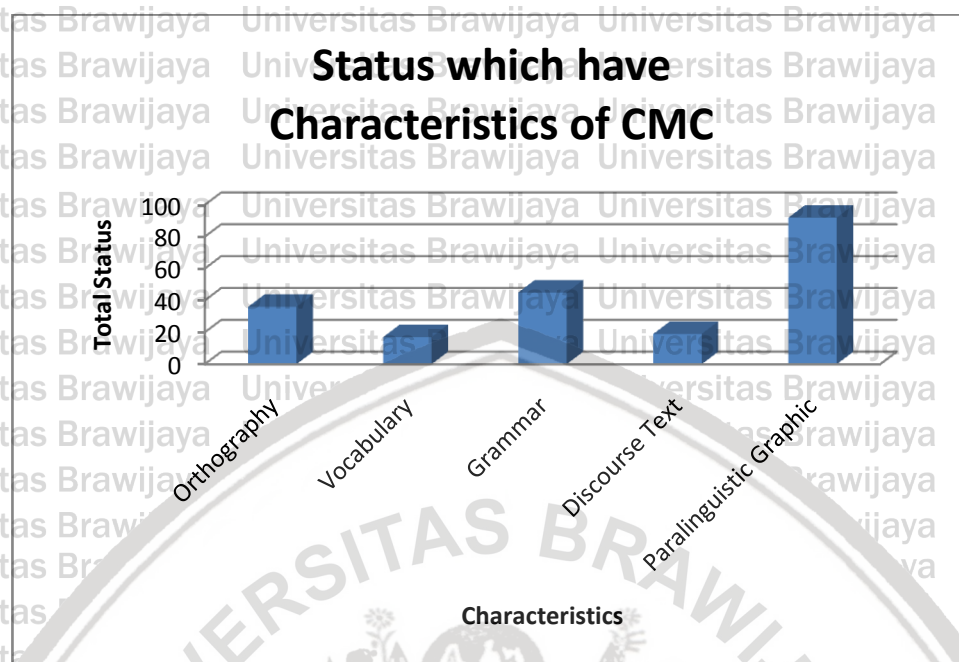


Figure 4.1 Total Sentences which have Characteristic of CMC

O : Orthography

V : Vocabulary

G : Grammar

DT : Discourse Text

PG : Paralinguistic Graphic

From 103 facebook status, the researcher found that paralinguistic graphic was the characteristic of CMC mostly found in facebook with the total of 92 status. Then, it was followed by grammar characteristic with the total of 45 status.

Orthography got the third number of CMC characteristic which often found in facebook with the total of 36 status, followed by discourse text with the total of 19 status. The characteristic which seldom happens was vocabulary characteristic with total 17 status.

Based on the research, the characteristic found mostly in the facebook status was paralinguistic graphic. People often use excessive punctuations, like periods, exclamation, question mark to show their feeling. Sometimes when someone is very angry, he uses the excessive exclamation. If someone is very confused, he will use many question marks. Then if someone is happy, he will use many periods in the end of his status. Besides using excessive punctuations to show their feeling, they use also smilies (emoticon). It is so many emoticons in facebook, like :) (happy), :((sad), ;) (winking), :p (tongue sticking out), and so on. It can be originated from facebook itself, there are also from *Blackberry auto text*, like (∩_∩) , (∩^∩), (^_^), and so on. The use of emoticon and *Blackberry auto text* show that the user updates the status and shows their feeling and wants to the reader to know his feelings. And then mostly, women use it. Yule (2005, p.242) stated that women generally discuss their personal feeling more than men. It is shown in the research that women prefer to use emoticon and *Blackberry auto text* to express their feelings.

Meanwhile, the researcher found the facebook status which can be included into paralinguistic graphic characteristic, That was the use of random letter of capital and small letters in writing status, for example in the sentence, "Orang Tidak Akan Pernah Merasakan BAIKnya Kita, Apabila Dia Tidak Pernah Menerima Kejelekan Kita". People who use random letters in their writing said that it is their style of writing and want to show specific characteristics.

The second characteristic often found in the facebook status is the use of telegraphic language which makes the words shorter. They use it to make it quick

and simple. The words which shortened are *enggak* (not) to become *gak* or *g*, *yang* (which) becomes *yg*, *jangan* (do not) becomes *jgn*, *dari* (from) becomes *dr*, *bisa* (can) becomes *bs*, and so on. Those words are common because those are used by more than one facebook users. In other word, sometimes the use of telegraphic language is by omitting the vowels and just leave the consonants.

In grammar characteristic, the researcher found a case which is suitable in Indonesia; that is the use of slang in the verb. The example is the word *ngeljain*. The word *ngeljain* (do) is a verb in slang. Slang is not standard Indonesia language but which is usually used by young people. For the verbs, it commonly omits the prefix “*me*”, and change the suffix “*kan*” become “*in*”. So, *ngeljain* is originated from the word *mengerjakan*.

The third characteristic was orthography. People omit capitalization in the first letter in the beginning of the sentence. It is sometimes caused by media because they use to update status. For example, if the person uses a phone, it is possible for him to still capitalizing in the first letter in the beginning of the sentence because there is a setting for automatic capitalization. Different from phone, if people are using a computer, mostly in updating status, they will lack all capitalization in the first letter in the beginning of the sentence because there is no automatic setting as in the phone.

Next was discourse text. Sometimes people use hashtag. It is a search bar in the header of social networking site for searching most recent post containing the hashtag. The way is adding # mark before the specific word, for example the word *#puisi*. If someone wants to search the word *puisi*, he can write *#puisi* in the

search bar. Maybe after finding the status which has the word *puisi*, he will like it and comment on it. That is the reason for people to use hashtag in their status. So that their status will have many likes and comments.

Last was vocabulary characteristic. The vocabulary can be divided into informal and abbreviation. The informal vocabulary found in this research are *coy* for addressing a close friend, *cemungut* from the word *semangat*, and *ngalam* is backward style from the word *Malang*. Meanwhile the abbreviation are *PKL* (*Praktek Kerja lapangan*), *DPRD* (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*), *DKI* (*Daerah Khusus Ibukota*), *vs* (*versus*), *delkon* (*delete contact*), *UAP* (*Ujian Akhir Praktikum*), and *Sby* (*Surabaya*). The researcher also found other kinds of Paolillo's theory which can be included into this characteristic, that is onomatopoeia word. It is the words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refers to, like *wahaha*, *wkwkwk*, *hadah*, *hua*, and *puft*.

Meanwhile, from 103 facebook status, there was just one status which has standard of written language. The sentence could be seen in datum 18, "*Orang optimis lebih suka menghitung keberhasilan daripada menghitung berapa banyak kegagalan.*" In this research, this user updated four times. One status used standard of written language, but the other three had the characteristic of CMC, which are datum 14, 46, and 89. The other user who write more than a facebook status are in datum 15 and 83, 23 and 30, 31 and 90, 44 and 51, 68 and 71.

The factors people use the characteristics of CMC in their facebook were various. Gender factor write differently in the facebook status. The females use their feeling and mood in writing the facebook status more than males so that the

females use more emoticon which are more varied than those used by males. For the example was the datum 97, *Uda buka, slmt prepare trawih abng bro (̃)ε̃)*, it shows that the user uses blackberry autotext to express her cheerful feeling and writes it in the status. Meanwhile, most males write status without emoticon or autotext, like in datum 24, *“Menu makan siang : Ayam bakar nasi padang & es jeruk...”* and datum 30, *“Waktunya makan siang...”*.

Meanwhile, the age also became a factor in the use of emoticon and blackberry autotext. It was found out that the younger shows a greater belief in efficacy of emoticons in communicating emotions and feeling. It shown in the datum 48, *“maag kambuh :(yatuhan perih bgt baru pertama puasa massa kaya gini si :(:(“*. She is 19 years old. The younger used more variant of blackberry autotext than the older. The older ones were simple and did not want to be complicated, like in the datum 94, *“menunggu berbuka puasa...”*. He is 31 years old.

Compared to the previous studies, this study supports their results that people do not write formally in social media. There are many characteristics of CMC found in the facebook status. In Muiz's thesis (2012), people often use slang. According to Oxford dictionary, slang means informal words, phrases, or meaning, not regarded as standard. In this research, slang was also found but it was not the main object. Then, Kuntjara (2013) found creative writing words in facebook comments like abbreviation, acronyms, emoticons, capital, and letters combination. The researcher also found those findings in her research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion dealing with the results of the study discussed in the previous chapters.

5.1 Conclusion

Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) is a kind of communication by computer today because people are busy with their activity so that they do not have time for face-to-face communication. CMC has five characteristics that are, orthography, vocabulary, grammar, discourse text, and paralinguistic graphic.

The source of the data in this research is facebook, a kind of social media which can be categorized into one of the CMC types. As explained before from Journal of iiste (2013), it is said that the language in CMC is towards a more informal, that is spoken style of writing. It means it has been developed to represent effects that are possible in face to face interaction, but not in writing. So, people write facebook status casually. They are not concerned with the rule of writing language as they do in formal writing.

In social media, people write as they talk. According to Crystal (2001), the way people talk which is expressed through vocal variation in pitch (intonation), loudness (stress), speed, rhythm, pause, and tone of voice is replaced by the form of writing, like the use of capitals, spacing, and special symbols for emphasis.

The characteristic found in facebook status are orthography, vocabulary, grammar, discourse text, and paralinguistic graphic. Sometimes, a facebook status has more than one characteristic of CMC. But, the characteristic mostly found in facebook status is paralinguistic graphic with the total of 92 status, followed by 45 status of grammar characteristic. The next one is 36 status of orthography, followed by discourse text with the total of 19 status. The last characteristic is vocabulary. It has 17 status. The factor why people use the characteristic of CMC in their facebook status is gender and age. In gender, females use their feeling and mood in writing than males so that the females use more emoticon more than males. Teenagers use emoticons and abbreviation more than older people.

As a conclusion, we can say that characteristics of CMC really exist in the social media, especially in facebook status. People are free to write everything they want in social media without thinking about the formality or standardization of the language.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggested the next researchers to find out other language phenomena happened around us in the society, because it is an interesting topic for the readers. For the example is *Bahasa alay* phenomenon. It is confusing for some people. They can ask the participants about the meaning of the sentences.

The researcher also suggested other researchers to discuss other social media, for the example twitter, blog, blackberry messenger, and so on. It is also expected that the next researchers use more various approaches to analyze the phenomenon found in social media.

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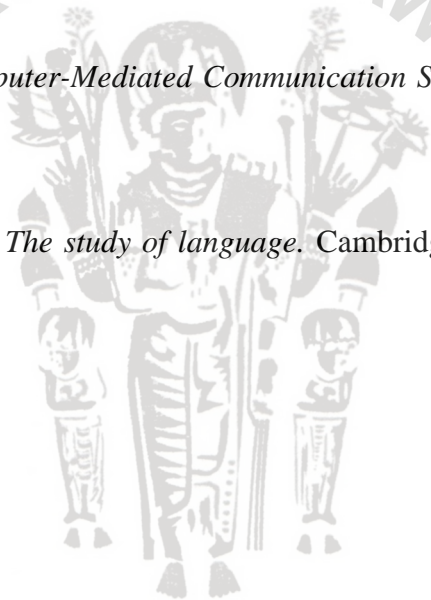
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Appendix 1. Finding of Facebook Status

No	Sentence	Age	Gender			Characteristics			
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG
1.	wahahaha bulan ramadhan,,,,moga bsa lbih baik dri yg kmren,,,,amin (Wahahaha this is Ramadhan. Hope it would be better than before. Aamiin)	22	√		√	√	√		√
2.	HRI 1 PUASA 1.khlngn sbt 2.dpt omeln.cb.ant b.gtu brt mga bs mnjlni.x (The first day of fasting, I lost my bestfriend and got grumble. Temptation is so hard, hope I could do it)	24	√				√		√
3.	Puasa jd terasa ringan karna selama jadi anak kos dah terbiasa gak makan akibat bokek g punya uang *pengalaman (Fasting becomes easy because as a boarder I am used to not having meals because of no money *experience)	23	√				√		√
4.	Segarkanlah Jiwa&Ragamu... dan ambillah air wudlu tuk menunaikan ibadah shalat Dhuhur...Selamat Berpuasa.... (Refresh your mind and body and take wudu for praying dhuhur. Happy fasting)	26		√					√
5.	santai dulu,download2 dulu,mumpung kenceng.. (Be relax, then download while it has fast connection)	22	√		√				√
6.	pusing ([I am] dizzy)	21		√	√				√
7.	Kadang menjauh dari seseorang itu lbh baik bukan karna brhenti mencintai tetapi untuk melindungi dari rasa sakit (Sometimes taking apart from someone is better, not because of stop loving but for protecting from feeling hurt)	26	√				√		√
8.	Nikmatnya orang berpuasa itu ya jam segini 12.00 s/d 15.00 .. #SUAH & #RAPAL dalam mode 0N. :) (The joy of fasting is from 12 p.m until 3 p.m. #Thirsty and #Hungry modes are on :)	22	√					√	√
9.	damai cinta bergelora jiwa-jiwa mengayun mesra menanti sang pujaan hati rahmat illahi rabbi (Peace and love is tempestuous, souls swing romantically, waiting for idol, rahmat Illahi Rabbi)	20	√		√				√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender			Characteristics			
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG
10.	kuncinya bersyukur untuk menjalani hidup yg cukup... (The key is grateful for the good life)	26	√		√		√		√
11.	g terasa lebaran tinggal 30 hari lagi :') (Unintentionally, Eid remains 30 days later)	22	√		√		√	√	√
12.	aq RINDU (I miss)	17		√	√		√		√
13.	dikzh Qultum nquantk....gagh bisa ditahan (Having Qultum makes so sleepy. It can not be restrained)	19		√	√		√		√
14.	Selamat buat <u>Miachiato Nthu JaRmiati</u> atas Ujian PKL nya. :) Semangat revisi yaaa :D (Congratulation for Miachiato Nthu JaRmiati for the Practical Work examination. Keep high spirit for revision)	22		√		√			√
15.	DPRD DKI Jakarta Vs Jokowi Ahok ayo tebak, Rakyat milih siapa??????? (DPRD DKI Jakarta Vs Jokowi Ahok. Let's guess, who will people choose?)	24	√			√			√
16.	Syukurilah apa pun yang ada padamu, karena jika ada yang dikurangkan darimu pasti ada yang dilebihkan (Be grateful for whatever you have because if there are shortcomings, there must be something given to you)	22	√						√
17.	1st anniversary... Di awal bulan yang penuh berkah...semoga hubungan kita juga banyak berkah amiiiiien... (First anniversary.In the beginning of this fully blessed month, I hope our relationship is also full of blessing. Aamiin)	20		√					√
18.	Orang optimis lebih suka menghitung keberhasilan daripada menghitung berapa banyak kegagalan. (Optimistic people prefer counting the success to failure)	22		√					
19.	slamat menunai kan ibadah puasa....!jgn lupa jaga yg bisa membatalkan puasa.....Amin.....! (Happy fasting. Do not forget to keep from anything which can break it. Aamiin)	23	√		√		√		√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender		Characteristics				
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG
20.	Wkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwk Lucu juga cman" foto bhongan d delkon Hahahahaha Kpan dewasa'a km :/ (Wkwkwk. It is funny. My contact is deleted just because a fake photograph. Hahaha. When do you grow up?)	23	√			√	√		√
21.	kalo malam ngehayalin pacar, kalo siang2 gini ngehayalin es teler, es kelapa muda, es pisang ijo, es pa'lubutung, es cendol,, :D (When evening, I dream of my girlfriend. When afternoon like this, I am dreaming es teler, es kelapa muda, es pisang ijo, es pa'lubutung, es cendol.)	19	√		√		√		√
22.	UAP terLewati.... Sidang seLesai.... Kebaya mana kebaya =)) #adusiweraperp (UAP is passed. Examination is over. Where is kebaya? #prepareforgraduation)	21		√		√		√	√
23.	Harapkan Kepastian... (Expect a certainty)	28	√						√
24.	Menu makan siang : Ayam bakar nasi padang & es jeruk... (Lunch menu: Grilled chicken, padang rice and lemon ice)	22	√						√
25.	tidak trasa pukul sudah menunjukkan jam 1 lewat (Unintentionally, it is already 1 p.m)	22	√		√		√	√	√
26.	Mulai,,,, hayalan tingkat tinggi....:D *Mungkin efek krucuk2 (Starting to have high delusion. Perhaps, it is because of hungry effect)	23	√						√
27.	#aynarutareP anahredeS : Jika dia tak membuatmu lebih baik tp lebih buruk,, biarkan dia pergi ..#teM taharitsi IIA (#simple rule : If he can not make you better but worse, let him go #happy rest all)	21	√				√	√	√
28.	bulan puasa perbanyak ibadah.. Sholat dulu coy.. (In this fasting month, let's have worship as many as possible. Have the prayer, guys)	24	√		√	√	√		√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender		Characteristics				
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG
29.	anak yatim piatu pun bisa mmberi qt pljaran bgmana mnghargai hidup dan hidup dgn cara islam.... qt lbih sempurna, mngpa qt tidak? (Orphans can give us lesson how to appreciate life and live in islamic way. We are better, why not?)	22	√		√		√	√	√
30.	Waktunya makan siang... (It is lunch time)	28	√						√
31.	gag ad yg bertahan untuk ak (No one holds on for me)	20		√	√		√		
32.	d like y... info trlengkap fatin dan kgiatannya... (👍👍) ... héhéhéhé... (👍👍) facebook.com/FatinShidqiaLubis (Please like complete information of Fatin and her activities, facebook.com/FatinShidqiaLubis)	22	√		√		√		√
33.	Bojonegoro = afrika (Bojonegoro= Africa)	20	√		√				
34.	Lama2 bosan juga di kelas terus.. (I get bored staying in the class.)	24	√						√
35.	Bolak balik Senori – Ngasem # Semangat (Go back and forth Senori – Ngasem #Keep the spirit high)	22	√					√	
36.	*مكذشہ يا الله,,, ^_^ (Thank you)	19	√						√
37.	Namun mengapa saat ku jatuh cinta,,, sayang-sayang dia ada yg punya,,, (But, why when I am falling in love, unfortunately he has somebody)	20	√				√		√
38.	asal ada tv, hp, bantal n game puasa itu cepet..hehe ^^ (As long as there are television, phone, pillow, and game, fasting passes fast. Hehe ^^)	21		√	√		√		√
39.	Rasa syukur akan menghapus semua ketakutan dan kegelisahan. Menggantinya dengan optimisme bahwa diri mampu dan bisaa :) (Having gratitude will remove all fear and anxiety. They are replaced by optimism that we are capable to do it)	22		√					√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender		Characteristics				
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG
40.	ngerjain skripsi itu bikin batal: tangan kanan kopi pekat, tangan kiri rokok/ cemilan, jadi gak afdol ngerjain skripsi pas puasa2 gini *huhuhuhuuuu justifikasi hahaha (Writing thesis can break the fasting, right hand for black coffee, left hand for cigarette/ snacks, so writing thesis at this time is not good. *huhuhu it is just a justification hahaha)	22	√		√		√		√
41.	Puasa2 kantor malah dibuat shooting acara sketsa hadeh ,,, (It is fasting but the office is used for shooting sketsa program hadeh)	25		√		√			√
42.	semakin aq melihat lebih dalam di diri aq, semakin aq tau, dan semakin q sadar bahwa dalam diri ini kosong,, (The more I see myself, the more I know and understand that I am nobody)	22	√		√		√		√
43.	Aduchh... Lma bner ea magrib,, (It is a long time to wait for sunset)	20	√				√		√
44.	#nemet emng banyak..Stlah dtng k-susah'an, bru aq tau n sdari mna tmen ku yg bner" tulus,, n sllu ada susah mwpun sneng.. #hisakamirt shobt. (Surely I have many friends. After the difficulty came, I have just know which one is my real friend and always by my side bittersweet #thank sobat)	22	√				√	√	√
45.	alhamdulillah bentar lagi lulus , tunggu aku dijakartamu :) (Thanks God I will graduate soon. Wait for me in Jakarta)	22	√		√				√
46.	Air Wudhu ini menenangkan hati dan menyegarkan pikiran ;) (Taking wudlu puts mind at rest)	22		√					√
47.	Rasanya perud gak bs laper.hbs gak ada yg gajak gbrol...hri puasa pertamaku.smga lancar.. (I feel no hungry because no one can be as a chatter. Hope my first day of fasting is done well)	18	√				√		√
48.	maag kambuh :(yatuhan perih bgt baru pertama puasa massa kaya gini si :(:((I suffer my ulcer. Oh God, it is very painful. Only the first day of fasting why does it feel like this?)	19		√	√		√		√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender		Characteristics				
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG
49.	Sumpek,,, (Feel stifled)	22	√						√
50.	Maju terus pantang mundur,,,,, (Keep moving forward)	27	√						√
51.	apapun yg akn terjadi, qt akn mnghdapi nya,, slama bukN ALLAH yg membenci nya... (Whatever happens, we will face it, as long as God does not hate it)	22	√		√		√		√
52.	Hujan ♥ (It's raining)	21		√					√
56.	puasa pertama . . turun hujan, (First fasting, the rain comes)	24		√	√				√
57.	Jdi kena ujan (ε““) HhoffLL (So, I get caught in the rain)	19	√				√		√
58.	Menantikan berbuka puasa (Waiting for breaking the fasting)	22	√						
59.	alhamdulillah... hmm, ternyata memang benar2 dahsyat kekuatan niat itu... subhanallah... Engkau beri hikmah lagi pada hambaMu ya Rabb...tak ada yang tak mungkin jika bersamaMu... :) (Thank God. Hm It is truely fact that the power of willingness is awesome. Subhanallah. You give me wisdom. Nothing is impossible if it goes along with You)	24	√		√		√		√
60.	Berburu pahala.. Disiang hari dg cara tiduuuuurrrrrr (Hunting reward in daytime by sleeping)	24	√				√		√
61.	Tak kan pernah ada yang lain disisiku segenap jiwa hanya untukmu (There is no one by my side. My life is just for you)	20	√						√
62.	bkin menu ap ne jrenk.....;-) (What menu will we make?)	28		√	√		√		√
63.	kembali ke jalan yang lurus back to the right way	22	√		√				√
64.	Hujan di awal puasa HhhmmmmMmmm #najuahuabmmurah (The rain is in the beginning of fasting month. Hm. #Aromaticrain)	21		√				√	√
65.	Subhanallah Puasa pertama turun hujan. cuaca aslinya panas dan terik menjadi sejuk..... (The glory of God. In the first day of fasting, the rain comes. Hot weather becomes cool)	26	√						√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender		Characteristics					
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG	
66.	Harus bisa .. #hcaeR .. (I must do it #Reach)	21	√						√	√
67.	Kalau puasa kok jdi nafsu mkan sech aku. Pdhal kl g lgi puasa, aku ini pling crewet n susah makan. Alaaaaahhh..... Tpi aku pintar klo puasa (If fasting comes, I have big appetite. Whereas, in other days I am a fussy eater. But I am good at fasting)	23		√				√		√
68.	Semacam ada perasaan rindu pada saat saat dapet remidi waktu SMA :’3 (There is a kind of nostalgic feeling of a remedial time in high school)	19	√			√				√
69.	tepaRR (Very tired)	24		√		√				√
70.	puasa jangan di jadikan alasan untuk malas bekerja...!!! #tugnunc suret (Do not make fasting as a reason to be lazy! #Keep high spirit)	23	√		√	√			√	√
71.	SMP dan SMA adalah masa ketika saya dapet banyak pelajaran dan kedewasaan, tapi kenapa masa - masa SD yg paling saya rindukan? (Junior and senior high schools were the time when I got a lot of lessons and maturity, but why I miss the elementary school time mostly?)	19	√			√				
72.	huua hujan mengguyur kota ngalam ni.mana bsa ngabuburit kalo kek gini :’((It is raining heavily in Malang. How can we do ngabuburit?)	20		√	√	√	√			√
73.	Alhamdulillah hujaan,, hembB, Sejuk , (Thank you God the rain comes, hm, Cool)	21	√							√
74.	Orang Tidak Akan Pernah Merasakan BAIKnya Kita, Apabila Dia Tidak Pernah Menerima Kejelekan Kita (By : Tommy) (People will never feel our goodness, if they never accept our mistakes. (by: Tommy))	22	√							√
75.	Ngak terasa Ahirnya udah ashar. . .bentar lagi magrib. . .ibuk masak apa ya??? heemmm. . .kikikikikikiki. . . (Unintentionally, that ashar has come and magrib will come very soon. What does mom cook?)	23	√				√			√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender		Characteristics				
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG
76.	Alhamdulillah syukurku... Telah dipertemukan denganmu untuk kesekian kalinya ^_^ (Alhamdulillah thank God, I have been met with you again)	22		√					√
77.	RAMADHAN PENUH SEMANGKA,, (RAMADHAN FULL OF WATERMELON)	22	√						√
78.	Hadu Hujanx Serem..... (Scary rain)	22		√		√	√		√
79.	Bru bangun o-(‘O’)-o (Just wake up)	18	√				√		√
80.	Bru dpat 3 juz :) (Just got 3 chapters)	22		√			√		√
81.	Kalo emang ngaji atau Tadarusnya gk lancar, mending gk usah pake Mic,gk usah sok-sok an pengen di denger.. Ganggu orang tidur aja...Gk ada yg mw denger orang blajar ngaji keras2.. (If your tadarus is not good, it is better not to use microphone, your voice disturbs sleepers. No one wants to listen to people who are learning tadarus loudly)	22	√				√		√
82.	Hidup hanya sekali, jadilah diri sendiri, dan ikuti kata hati ♥ *home sick (You live only once, be yourself, and follow your heart ♥ * home sick)	24		√					√
83.	Puasa kali ini, yang paling merdeka itu ya <u>Adil dan Cita-cita</u> udah ada yg nemenin #uraBnitnagnePkeffE (In this Fasting, persons who are free is <u>Adil and Cita-cita</u> , I have already been accompanied. # Newlywed Effects)	24	√				√	√	
84.	Coming soon --> Sidang #InsyaAllah (Coming soon -> Examination # InshaAllah)	21	√					√	
85.	Masih Bertahan :) (y) (Still survive)	24	√						√
86.	Sabar..... (Be patient)	22		√					√
87.	ayo yang mau ikut buka puasa bersama dirumahku saya tunggu yaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (Anyone who wants to have fasting break please join me in my house. I am waiting)	19	√		√				√
88.	Trkpar d rs..x_x Lmbung oh lmbung.. (laying in the hospital. Oh ulcer)	23	√			√	√		√

No	Sentence	Age	Gender		Characteristics					
			M	F	O	V	G	DT	PG	
89.	ngabuburit pertama dg #kednepretsemeshadabi. :D begitu seterusnya.... puufft., (The first ngabuburit with #short semester worship. On and on)	22		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
90.	Ngntukkk (sleepy)	20		√				√		√
91.	Dan sekarang merasakan bulan ramadhan dengan suasana baru..di tempat yang baru..bismillah..semoga lebih baik..dari ramadhan kemarin..dan harus..*thnx Allah for giving me this chance :) (And now I feel ramadhan nowadays is a new atmosphere, a new place. Bismillah hope it will be much better than before and must be done. *thank Allah for giving me this chance)	24		√				√		√
92.	akhirnya tante hidup lagi muach wkwkwkwkwk :v (Finally the aunt exists again muach wkwkwkwkwk)	23	√		√	√				√
93.	Andai bisa, ingin mengulang masa yang dulu2..miss you :) (If I could, I want to repeat the past.. miss you :)	21		√						√
94.	menunggu berbuka puasa... (Waiting for fasting break)	31	√		√					√
95.	alhamdulillah dalam kesendirian dan sepi...no care no share...alhamdulillah (Thank God, in solitude and quietness. No care no share. Thank God)	23	√		√					√
96.	Jualan Hari ini di taburi dengan tangisan langit (Today selling is sprinkled by rain)	21	√							√
97.	Uda buka, slmt prepare trawih abng bro (٢٠٤٦) (Already fasting break, have a nice preparation for tarwih, brother)	22		√				√		√
98.	waktu sudah menunjukkan pukul... 16:40.... hati mulai senang... (Time shows 16:40. Starting to be happy)	23	√		√					√
99.	Di radio aku dengar lagu kesayanganmu,,,,,,,,,,,,, (On the radio I hear your favorite song)	21	√							√
100.	ngabuburit kali ini terdiam di kos dengerin orng ngaji:D (Ngabuburit today stays quietly in boarding house listening to people reading Qur'an)	20	√		√			√		√

101.	Sebelum bulan ramadhan, b'k orang yg mengeluh karena acarax di potong oleh adzan maghrib. Pada bulan ramadhan sekarang ini, b'k orang mengeluh karena tak kunjung b'kumandangx adzan maghrib. #unamhalutisia (Before Ramadhan, many people complain because their program is cut by adzan. In this Ramadhan, many people complain because adzan has not been heard soon # that is a man)	24	√				√	√		
102.	Ngabuburit bareng temen* kamtis Semarang & Rembang, seruu beroo...Toss (m) # <u>alaJhapmaSnakuBipaTnaladnarBpiriMnan</u> (Ngabuburit with friends * kamtis Semarang & Rembang, It is so exciting.Toss (m) # <u>alaJhapmaSnakuBipaTnaladnarBpiriMnan</u>)	19	√					√	√	
103.	Ngabuburit yuk... (Let's have ngabuburit)	31	√						√	
Total				72	31	36	17	45	19	92

M : Male

F : Female

O : Orthography

V : Vocabulary

G : Grammar

DT : Discourse and Text

PG : Paralinguistics and Graphics



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1. Nama : Wulan Suci Ariestawati
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4. Topik Skripsi : Sociolinguistic
5. Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Computer-Mediated Communication Found in Facebook Status
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 4 Februari 2013
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 17 Januari 2014
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dra Endang Sasanti, M.A
II. Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd
9. Keterangan Konsultasi *)

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	14 Februari 2013	ACC Judul	Pembimbing I	
2.	14 Februari 2013	ACC Judul	Pembimbing II	
3.	21 Februari 2013	Konsultasi Outline	Pembimbing I	
4.	22 Februari 2013	Konsultasi Outline	Pembimbing II	
5.	26 Februari 2013	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
6.	3 Maret 2013	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
7.	22 Maret 2013	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
8.	25 Maret 2013	Konsultasi Bab II	Pembimbing I	
9.	28 Maret 2013	Konsultasi Bab II	Pembimbing I	
10.	22 April 2013	Konsultasi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
11.	16 Mei 2013	Konsultasi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
12.	18 Mei 2013	ACC Sempro	Pembimbing I	
13.	24 Mei 2013	Konsultasi Bab I,II,III	Pembimbing II	
14.	31 Mei 2013	ACC Sempro	Pembimbing II	
15.	12 Juni 2013	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I Pembimbing II	
16.	21 Juni 2013	Revisi Setelah Sempro	Pembimbing I	
17.	24 Juni 2013	Revisi Setelah Sempro	Pembimbing II	
18.	18 Juli 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
19.	24 Juli 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
20.	27 Juli 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing II	



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21.	4 September 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
22.	5 September 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
23.	9 September 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
24.	28 September 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
25.	4 Oktober 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
26.	8 Oktober 2013	Konsultasi Bab V	Pembimbing I	
27.	9 Oktober 2013	Konsultasi Bab V	Pembimbing II	
28.	10 Oktober 2013	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I Pembimbing II	
29.	22 November 2013	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I Pembimbing II	
30.	29 November 2013	Revisi Setelah Semhas	Pembimbing I	
31.	4 Desember 2013	Revisi Setelah Semhas	Pembimbing I	
32.	5 Desember 2013	Revisi Setelah Semhas	Pembimbing II	
33.	7 Desember 2013	ACC Ujian Akhir Skripsi	Pembimbing I Pembimbing II	
34.	9 Januari 2014	Ujian Akhir Skripsi	Pembimbing I Pembimbing II	
35.	14 Januari 2014	Revisi Setelah Ujian	Pembimbing I	
36.	17 Januari 2014	Revisi Setelah Ujian	Pembimbing II	
37.	20 Januari 2014	ACC Penjilidan	Pembimbing I Pembimbing II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :



Malang, 24 Januari 2014.

Pembimbing I

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