

**THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN
LANGUAGE STYLES IN WRITING TWITTER UPDATES**

THESIS

BY

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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Fatin, Marshelina. 2013. **The Differences between Men and Women Language Styles in Writing Twitter Updates**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Isti Purwaningtyas; Co-supervisor: Muhammad Rozin.

Keywords: Twitter, Twitter updates, Language style, Men language, Women language.

The language which is used by people has so many differences. The differences itself are associated with men and women which belong to gender. If there are differences in spoken language, written language also has differences among men and women especially in social networking site as it is connecting people all around the world through internet services. In this study, the writer is interested in investigating the differences of language style and different purposes in language use among men and women on twitter updates and also the purposes behind it. The research problems of the study are (1) what kinds of language styles that are mostly used by men and women in writing twitter updates (2) what are the purposes of using certain language styles in writing twitter updates used by men and women on twitter.

This study used qualitative approach. The data were the twitter updates written by men and women users on twitter. In analyzing the data, the writer used theories by Adelaide Haas (1979) and A. Mulla (2001). There were eight twitter users consisting of four men and four women.

The twitter updates of men and women users were mostly talking about the same language contexts: 1) Form: directive, expressive, the use of emoticons, slang and obscene words, and hyperbolic words, 2) Topic: life-style, life's trouble, human relation, and social life, 3) Content: positive and negative value judgment, 4) Use: assertiveness, argument, command, and request. However, their types and their aspects are found different. Men and women have different words choice. Men language form is found harsher while women language form is weaker and more polite. It means that, men and women still have their own language style because of the different types and aspects. In the communication purposes, the analysis shows that both men and women users on twitter mostly communicate or write twitter update to express feeling and opinion rather than the other communication purposes such as report fact, solving problem, and develop and maintain rapport.

In short, the writer finds the language style and communication purposes between men and women twitter updates. The present writer suggests the future writers to find men and women differences in language style from literary works such as novel, short story, or next writers can examine other twitter feature such as twitter mention or also analyze the differences between men and women in conversation like in the movie or debate show on television. It is also suggested for the future writers to use another other theories beside Haas theory to analyze the phenomenon in sociolinguistic area especially in language and gender.

ABSTRAK

Fatin, Marshelina. 2013. **Perbedaan antara Gaya Bahasa Pria dan Wanita dalam menulis status di twitter**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing : (I) Isti Purwaningtyas, ; (II) Muhammad Rozin.

Kata kunci: Twitter, *Twitter update*, Bahasa dan gender, gaya bahasa, bahasa pria, bahasa wanita.

Bahasa yang digunakan kebanyakan orang memiliki banyak perbedaan. Perbedaan-perbedaan tersebut berhubungan dengan gender; pria dan wanita. Jika terdapat perbedaan dalam bahasa lisan, maka ada perbedaan pula di bahasa tulisan. Dalam study ini, penulis tertarik untuk menginvestigasi perbedaan gaya bahasa pria dan wanita dalam menulis *twitter update* dan juga tujuan di balik itu. Rumusan masalah dalam study ini adalah (1) apa saja jenis gaya bahasa yang paling sering digunakan pria dan wanita dalam menulis *twitter update*? (2) apa saja tujuan-tujuan dari penggunaan gaya bahasa tertentu dalam menulis *twitter update* oleh pria dan wanita?

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Data diambil dari status *update* pria dan wanita pengguna *twitter*. Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan teori Adelaide Haas (1979) dan A. Mullac (2001). Ada delapan pengguna *twitter* terpilih yang terdiri dari empat pria dan empat wanita.

Status *update* pria dan wanita pengguna *twitter* rata-rata menulis tentang konteks bahasa yang sama: 1). Format: direktif, ekspresif, penggunaan emotikon, slang dan kata-kata tabu, dan kata-kata hiperbola, 2). Topik: gaya hidup, masalah hidup, kehidupan social, hubungan antar sesama, 3). Konten: pendapat positif dan negatif, 4). Kegunaan: ketegasan, argumen, perintah, dan permintaan. Tapi, tipe bahasa dan aspek yang dibicarakan sama sekali berbeda. Pria dan wanita punya pemilihan kata yang berbeda. Format bahasa pria cenderung lebih kasar sedangkan format bahasa wanita cenderung lemah dan lebih sopan. Itu berarti bahwa gaya bahasa pria dan wanita tetap berbeda. Dalam tujuan berkomunikasi, analisa menunjukkan bahwa pria dan wanita cenderung berkomunikasi atau menulis status di *twitter* untuk menyatakan perasaan dan pendapat dari pada tujuan komunikasi yang lainnya seperti memberitahukan fakta, mengatasi masalah, dan membangun dan menjaga hubungan.

Singkatnya, penulis menemukan perbedaan gaya bahasa dan tujuan komunikasi pria dan wanita di *twitter*. Penulis menyarankan untuk penulis selanjutnya untuk mencari perbedaan gaya pria dan wanita di novel, cerpen, atau penulis selanjutnya dapat menganalisa *mention* di *twitter*. Penulis selanjutnya juga dapat menganalisa percakapan antara pria dan wanita di film atau acara debat di televisi. Disarankan juga untuk penulis selanjutnya menggunakan teori yang lainnya selain teori Haas untuk menganalisa fenomena di bidang sosiolinguistik terutama dalam bahasa dan gender.

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Malang, 27 January 2014

The Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the writer presents the background of the study, problems of the study, the objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of The Study

As the main tool of communication, language is used to deliver messages and ideas among people in society. By using language, human as the language users commonly share information from one to another. Human cannot avoid language, because language has important role of their life. Since they were young, humans are equipped with language ability, whether it is verbal or non-verbal, written or spoken. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.1) "a language is what the members of a particular society speak". It means that using language is human's natural way to deliver ideas, information, and feeling. Language is needed by people in society in order to make communication.

As the development of the internet, there are many ways to make communication easier. As we know that invention of new technologies such as social networking sites among others has helped people to communicate easily with each other. There are no more worries about distance because internet has connects people around the world. For example like e-mail where it is well known by people as internet private mailing. However, nowadays internet has provided social networking sites which are more than internet mailing.

Boyd. Danah, Ellison Nicole (2007, para 5) says:

Social network sites as web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site.

It means that people can make communication through internet especially social networking sites. It allows people to share their ideas on social networking sites and get comment from another. Most people usually use social networking site to have connection with their relation and also make friends without getting any trouble with distance. It has helped people easily connected with other people anywhere and anytime. Social networking site can be called an internet society in which a language is also needed to make communication. Similar to common society, internet society also use language differently with each other. One of the reasons why language is produced differently is gender.

Gender has influenced men and women's language in society. Unconsciously, men and women have different ways in language use. Lakoff (1975) in his book *Language and Woman's Place*, investigates how women speak differently than men. In other words, they have their own ways in producing language for communication as the writer mentioned before. It is also supported by Wardaugh (2006, p.320), "There certainly are gender differences in word choice in various languages." It can be concluded that men and women have their own language styles. Language style itself is divided into two; spoken and written. According to Holmes (2001, p.233) "style is a choice of code or variety,

whether language dialect or style that can be changed depend on the addressees and the context". It means that people will produce language differently in society based on the context and situation. It is available for both of spoken and written language style.

Men and women are known to develop different language styles. Women language usually deal with politeness and conveying feeling (Holmes, 2001), and also using more hedges and question tag (Lakoff, 1973) in their speech. Men language is usually associated with slang (Holmes, 2001), and use more direct language rather than women (Wardaugh, 2006). Their language style can also be changed based on the situations, contexts, and also personal goals in doing communication.

The different language styles among men and women also raised another fact that they also have different purposes in communication. It is the same conclusion provided by Merchant (2012) in her thesis which finds that, "the biggest difference between men and women and their style of communication boils down to the fact that men and women view the purpose of conversation differently". Haas (1979) in his book finds that male speech and female speech have been observed to differ in their form, topic, content, and use. In addition, Mullac et. All (2001), finds out that people communicate to each other based on the different purposes; communication for solving problems, report facts, debate issue, express feeling, express opinions, and develop and maintain rapport.

Because of those different ways and purposes of men and women in using language, the writer considers finding how men and women write differently and

how the purpose of communication seen by men and women on social networking site especially twitter.

According to Huffington post (2013, para.1), "twitter is an online social networking website and microblogging service that allows users to post and read text-based messages of up to 140 characters, known as 'tweets' or twitter updates". From all popular social networking site like Facebook, Google+, Foursquare, Tumblr, Path, and My Space, twitter is the most visited social networking site as it is suggested by Edward (2013, para.1) "Twitter is the new king of teens, with 26% naming it as their "most important" social site. Only 23% said Facebook was most important, down from a high of 42%". There are so many twitter users in the world. They come from different social culture, different age, and also different educational background. However, twitter becomes very popular among high school and college students. A survey has proved that teenagers visit twitter more often than adults do. According to Dembosky (2013, para.3), "Twenty-four per cent of online teens surveyed by the Pew Research Center now use Twitter, up from 16 per cent in 2011, and higher than the 16 per cent of online adults who use the site". It means that twitter is an important matter for adolescent. Twitter is one of the social media which provides so many fun features that will attract users, because it has all the communication features of the networking site such as twitter update, giving comment by mention, tweet pic, timeline, direct message, hashtag, also showing user profile plus user picture, retweeting tweet updates, and also follower and following.

From all of those features, the most popular feature among users is twitter

updates. Twitter update is a feature that allows users to write and post their twitter updates in less than 140 characters on twitter timeline and it will be read by the followers list of the users (Twitter Glossary). It is a way that is used by twitter users to share their ideas, messages, information, condition, personal feeling, and many more. Once twitter users make twitter updates, then it will appear on timeline and it can be retweeted or commented by using 'mention' application.

Usually, twitter users are addicted to post their situation and condition through twitter updates. They also usually post their twitter updates in order to achieve different goals. By considering this phenomenon, the writer considers taking twitter to be analyzed because of several reasons. First, twitter has become social phenomenon which has so many users rather than other networking sites. Second, the writer is interested in the way twitter users posting their twitter updates which contain language style and gender. Third, the writer is interested to find twitter users purpose behind their twitter updates because twitter society commonly think that all twitter users, whether it is men or women have the same purposes in writing their twitter updates that is recording and exposing their life through social networking site. However, the fact is not as simple as like that. They also have different language style and different purposes in writing twitter updates. That is why the writer took twitter as the subject matter to be analyzed in this study.

Since speech style is similar to writing style, because writing language is actually spoken language in the form of text (Wen; 2009), the writer considered using Adelaide Haas (1979) theory to support this study and find out language

style differences by men and women, but in written language field. In addition, the writer also used Mullac (2001) theory to find out their communication purposes on twitter. The writer scoped and limited this study by taking only the students of Faculty of Cultural Studies Universitas Brawijaya who have been twitter users as the participants of this study because college students are categorized in adolescent as suggested by Edward (2013) that the most active twitter users are adolescents rather than adults.

Language and gender is one of the most popular research topics to be conducted by so many expert researchers because language and gender can affect many aspects like men and women's role in society, psychology, habits, influence, and so on. Many of them are concerned more about spoken language. In this study, the writer considered taking written language on twitter as the major subject to be examined. The writer expected that this study will give information and enrich the readers' knowledge on Sociolinguistics especially about language style differences between men and women on twitter. In addition, this research is expected to be a valuable contribution in Sociolinguistic field especially in language and gender. So that, the writer conducted this study which is entitled

The Differences between Men and Women Language Styles in Writing Twitter Updates.

1.2 Problems of the study

Based on the background of the study, the writer is interested in finding the answer to the following questions:

1. What kinds of language styles that are mostly used by men and women twitter updates?
2. What are the purposes of using certain language styles in writing twitter updates used by men and women on twitter?

1.3 Objectives of the study

In line with the problems formulated above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To investigate kinds of language styles that are mostly used by men and women tweet updates on twitter.
2. To describe the purposes of using certain language styles in writing twitter updates used by men and women on twitter.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Social network

: Social network sites as web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site (Boyd.

Danah, Ellison Nicole, 2007, para 5).

2. Twitter

: A free social messaging tool that lets people stay connected through brief text message updates up to 140 characters in length (The Twitter Glossary, para 85)

3. Twitter update

: Tweet, tweeting, tweeted. The act of posting a message, often called a "Tweet", on Twitter (verb),

A message posted via Twitter containing 140 characters or fewer (noun) (The Twitter Glossary, para 81-82)

7. Style

: Style is a choice of code or variety, whether language dialect or style that can be changed depend on the addressees and the context (Holmes, 2001:233)

8. Written language style

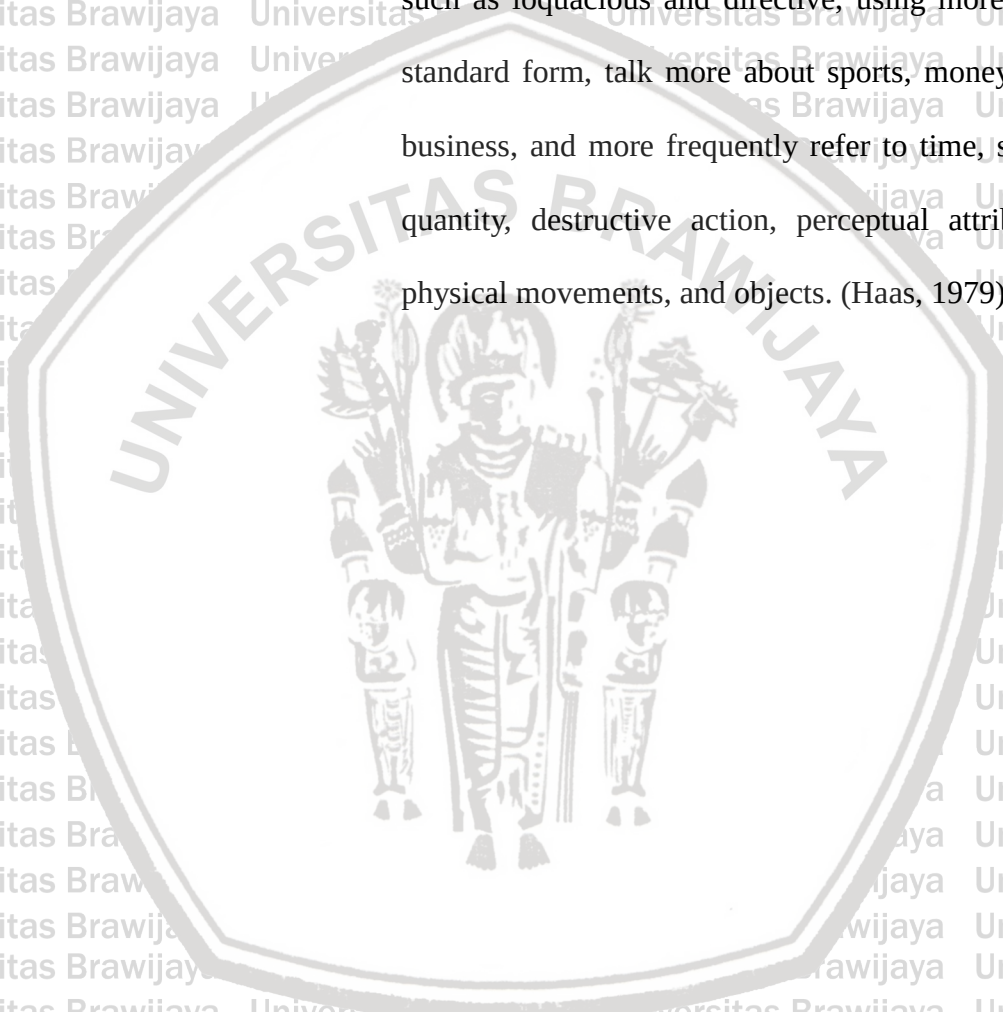
: writing style is the manner in which a person expresses a matter in a text that eventually tells their "voice" through the choice of words, sequence of thoughts and language/structures of grammar used in writing and it has variation among people (Wen, 2009)

9. Women language

: A language that reflect the characteristic of women such as speak gently and politely, and emphasize in

conveying their feeling rather than information for their comfort (Holmes, 1991)

10. Men language : A language that reflects the characteristics of men such as loquacious and directive, using more non-standard form, talk more about sports, money, and business, and more frequently refer to time, space, quantity, destructive action, perceptual attributes, physical movements, and objects. (Haas, 1979)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer discusses some theories related to the study, and also some previous studies related to the language and gender

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this part, the writer reviews theories related to the study. They are sociolinguistics, language and gender, language style, internet language, twitter, and the previous studies.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society. Language and society are well connected because language has an important role in society as the main tools for communication and society as the user. Wardaugh (2006, p.13) says,

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain language features serve to characterize particular social arrangement.

Moreover, Holmes (2001, p.1) states "Sociolinguistics studies the relationship

between language and society". Added from Yule (2005, p.239) "sociolinguistics deals with the inter-relationship between language and society". From the statements above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistic is a study of language related to the use of language in society. It is examining language functions as the media for people delivering ideas and to communicate with each other.

Sociolinguistics not only deals with language, but sociolinguistics also explains how people talk and use language differently in different contexts will show their social structure and identity.

Since this study is highly associated with language and society, sociolinguistics analysis is the appropriate approach to this study in order to analyze and gain understanding about the differences between men and women in writing their twitter updates.

2.1.2 Language and Gender

There are two notions related to differentiate men and women; sex and gender. Both of them are two different phenomena. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.315), "Sex is to a very large extent biologically determined whereas gender is a social construct involving the whole gamut of genetic, psychological, social, and cultural differences ". It means that the terms 'sex' is generally used to describe the physical condition, appearance, biological state of human being and it is used to differentiate men and women biologically. While the terms 'gender' refers to social category and it is used to differentiate men and women characteristic in social context.

Yule (2005, p.76) explains “natural gender is based on the distinction made in English between reference to women entities (she, her), male entities (he, his) and things or creatures. Social gender is a distinction that is made when the words like ‘man’ and ‘woman’ are used to classify individuals in terms of their social roles”. It means that gender is used to differ men and women in social category.

In short, in order to investigate how men and women have different characteristics in language use, the writer used the term gender in order to find the way they write tweet updates as suggested by Holmes, (2001, p.150), “gender is more appropriate for distinguishing people on the basis of their socio-cultural behavior, including speech, while sex has come to refer to categories distinguished by biological characteristics”.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.303) in his book states “females have more fat and less muscle than males, are not strong and weight less”. It is to measure that men and women are physically different. Those differences make men and women have different roles in society. For example like being the head of family for men who have married. It shows that men are dominant and it makes stereotypes that men status is higher than women. As Lakoff (1975) says, “men are dominant and women lack power”. However, this study did not focus on the way men and women different according their physical appearance, but this study tends to determine the characteristic of men and women in language use. The differentiation between men and women can be influenced by some aspects, such

as age, status, education, background, race, culture, and so on. The ways they use language differently are decided by those aspects.

There are different characteristics between men and women as explicated by Wardhaugh (2006, p.322):

1. Women and men develop different pattern of language use.
2. Women tend to focus on the effective functions of an interaction more often than men do.
3. Women tend to use linguistic devices that stress solidarity more often than man do.
4. Women tend to interact in ways which will maintain and increase solidarity while (especially in formal contexts) men tend to interact in ways which will maintain and increase their power and status.
5. Women are stylistically more flexible than men do.

2.1.3 Language Styles

Style can be defined as variation of language to a particular social setting.

People usually use different styles to deliver information and express their feeling.

Sometimes, people change their style in producing language depends on the situation and context. As it is stated by Holmes (2001, p.233) that style is a choice of code or variety, whether language dialect or style that can be changed depend on the addressees and the context.

Language style can be divided into two; speech style and writing style.

According to Wen (2009), “writing style is the manner in which a person expresses a matter in a text that eventually tells their “voice” through the choice of words, sequence of thoughts and language/structures of grammar used in writing”.

It means that written language is not really different from spoken language, since this study is associated with twitter updates which are written language. Written language also has variation, and it can be changed depend on the situation, context, and personal aim.

In written language form, there are differences between men and women.

According to Mullac et all. (2001):

Boys used more active verbs and judgmental phrases, wrote more informally, use more rhetorical questions and more run-on sentences than the girls in the study. The girls wrote more about emotions, used more relative clauses, hedges, and sentence initial adverbs than boys, use judgmental phrases, action verbs, grammatical errors, contradictions, and rhetorical questions. Females, on the other hand, are more likely to use relative clauses, hedges, and intensive adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions, references to emotion, personal pronoun, self-derogatory comments, questions, compliments, apologies and tag, questions. Males tend to have a longer mean length of sentences.

That means men and women have different pattern in written language. They develop their own language. Furthermore, Wardhaugh (2006) in his book describes that women usually have their own vocabularies which do not exist in men's languages. Usually, men do not use words like ‘adorable’, ‘lovely’, ‘charming’ to praise something like women do, or men rarely use question tag like ‘you will come tonight, won’t you?’. It is supported by Lakoff (1973) finding that men will not speak like women.

A linguistics expert, Adelaide Haas in his book *Male and Female Spoken Language Differences: Stereotypes and Evidence* finds that men and women have some aspects that can make them different in producing language. According to Haas (1979, p.616) there are four aspects to differentiate men and women language:

1. Form

Form of language can be seen by tree aspects, according to Haas (1979, p.616) cited in Bloom and Lahey (1978, p.15) "the form of utterances can be described in terms of their acoustic, phonetic shape in terms of sound, or *phonology*, the unit of meaning that are words or inflections, or *morphology*, and the ways in which units of meaning are combined with one another, or *syntax*". Since this study is highly associated with written language styles on twitter, the writer considers analyzing only on the morphology and the syntax aspects.

In his book, Haas (1979) investigates that men's speech in term of form is more rude and more direct rather than women's speech. He finds that men usually use slang expressions, often use taboo words, and employ profanity and obscenity. On the other hand, women do not talk such expressions like men do. Women prefer to be innocent, use euphemistic words, avoid improper words and sometimes they replace it with more decent words.

2. Topic

According to Haas (1979, p.619), “topic refers to the subject matter of spoken utterance, to what conversation is about”. As we know that conversation cannot be done if there is no topic to be discussed. However, we can find topic not only in conversation, but there is also topic in written text.

Haas (1979) in his book mentions that when men talking to other men, they usually talk about business, politics, legal matters, taxes, age, household expenses, electronic bugging, church collections, kissing, sports, human relations, health and women’s speech. While women usually talk about social life, books, food and drink, life’s trouble, family, social work, age, and life-style.

3. Content.

Based on Haas (1979, p.620) cited in Bloom and Lahey (1978, p.11), “content refers to the ‘categorization of the topics that are encoded in messages,’ such as ‘object in general’, ‘action in general’, and the possession relation in general”. In other words, content is the general idea of the topic.

Haas (1979) has investigated that women’s language content is more emotional and evaluative than men’s. Women usually like using excessive words or hyperbole and the use of intensity adverbs rather than men.

According to Haas (1979, p.621) cited in Baron (1971) “Specifically,

women talked more about how people felt and why they behaved in certain ways while men's speech focused more on objects and actions related to these object". That indicates women are likely associated with feeling, emotion, or motivation while men are not. Haas (1979, p.622) in his book proved that women speech includes more words implying feeling, auxiliary words, negations, evaluative adjectives, interpretation, physiological state verbs, and purposive cases while men use more terms referring to time, space, quantity, destructive action, and perceptual attributes and more objective cases. In short, men are associated to negative value judgment while women are associated to positive value judgment.

4. Use

Haas (1979, p.622) cited in Bloom and Lahey (1978, p.20) says, "Language use consist of the socially and cognitively determined selection of behaviors according to the goals of the speaker and the context of the situation". It means that people use language to achieve some goals. Men's language is associated to lecture, argue, debate, assertive, and command while women's language is stereotyped as nonassertive, tentative, and supportive.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.329) in his book mentions, "Men and women use language to achieve different purposes". It means men and women are also different in communication purposes. As suggested by Mullac (1990) that people

have purposes in producing language; communication for solving problems, report facts, debate issue, express feeling, express opinions, and develop and maintain rapport. It means that in that, the purposes of communication can be divided into six aspects. The writer used those aspects in order to find out the answer of research problem number 2.

In short, there are four aspects to differ men and women language form, topic, content, and use. There are also differences in communication purposes; communication for solving problems, report facts, debate issue, express feeling, express opinions, and develop and maintain rapport. Four measurements given by Haas were used by the writer to identify the language style differences between men and women language styles in writing twitter updates and six aspects given by Mullac were also used to analyze their goals to be achieved behind their twitter updates.

2.1.4 Internet Language

In social networking site, there are certain language forms that have been used by people when they have communication. According to Huffaker and Calvert (2005, para 8), "the language of the internet entails both of the traditional linguistic forms and adapts slang, and non-standard forms". It means that internet language is still the same with people's daily language. It is still based on the traditional linguistics forms that is used in daily conversation. Internet language also use slang language or non standard language. It can be called the adaptation

of language that makes internet users easier to communicate to each other.

Internet users often use acronyms to communicate among their friends or relatives in the internet such as 'lol' (laugh of loud), 'fyi' (for your information) 'k' (okay), 'gws' (get well soon). It makes them easier to communicate with their friends on the internet. The use of slang language is also a common thing in the internet language, such as 'cya' (see you), 'bro' (brother). Not only slang language, but emoticons are also famous among internet users. The sign such as ☹ (sad), 😊 (happy), :D (big smile), @ (angry) are usually found in the internet language. All of those things can make them easier to communicate to each other even make them easier to express their personal feeling.

2.1.5 Twitter

According to Huffington post (2013, para.1), "twitter is an online social networking website and microblogging service that allows users to post and read text-based messages of up to 140 characters, known as 'tweets' or 'twitter updates' ". Twitter is one of popular social networking sites among internet users.

It has all communication features which help the users get connected to one another. Those features are; (1) tweet or twitter update which is a feature that allow twitter users to share information, feeling, or anything and it will appear publicly on twitter timeline, (2) mention feature which allow the users to comment other twitter updates, (3) direct message allow users to send messages privately to other twitter users, (4) twitter picture allow twitter users to upload

pictures on to twitter and it will appear publicly on twitter timeline, (5) user profile allow twitter user to show their personal character, (6) profile picture which provide the users' photo to be shown on their profile, (7) retweet feature allow twitter users to re-posting other users' twitter updates, and (8) following someone means you will see their tweet (twitter updates) in your personal timeline and (9) follower are people who receive other people's twitter updates.

Twitter update as the most popular twitter feature usually used by twitter users as the media for them to convey their situation happening, their feeling, share information, and many more. It is a feature which allows twitter users to write anything in 140 characters and it will appear on followers' timeline and it can be commented by the followers who read it using reply or mention feature.

2.1.6 Previous Studies

To support this study, the writer needs the previous studies to give the strength and also to identify how men and women are different in language use.

The first, it is "Language and Gender Differences in Advertisements of Body Treatment Products" by Nanda (2012). This study has found the language and gender differences between men and women in advertisement. Women' advertisements discussed their personal life or activities to build femininity. In the other hand, men' advertisements built their masculinity by choosing sport and motorcycle as the discussion.

The second previous study entitled "A Sociolinguistic Study on the

Differences between Males and Females Status Update in Facebook” by Septyanto (2011). This study examined the male and female topics in Facebook status update. The result of this study is male and female users were mostly talking about their personal feeling. However, males and females used different choice of words.

The previous studies above talked about the same topic whereas it focuses on the study of gender differences between men and women. The study that was conducted by the present writer is also about gender, but it was in different field that is twitter updates. Besides the differences in language styles, this study observed deeper about the different purposes behind men and women twitter updates. These previous studies helped the present writer to identify the language differences between men and women based on the theories.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the method that the writer applied in this study. It comprises type of research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Types of Research

This study was aimed to gain understanding about the differences between men and women language style in twitter updates and this study was also highly associated with language which has a relationship with society, so this study has been conducted in a descriptive qualitative study. It was supported by Miles and Huberman (1994) who state that qualitative study is conducted through an intense work with a field of life situation”.

This study observed how men and women are different in language use on twitter by analyzing their twitter updates. The qualitative approach was more relevant to conduct this research since the data sources were in the form of texts which are taken from twitter. Based on Ary et al (2002, p.425):

The qualitative research inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words, rather than numbers and statistics. The data collected are subject’ experience and perspective; the qualitative research attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversation and so on.

This study used document or content analysis because it observed and analyzed the men and women language style differences and also their purposes in online communication through social networking site. Ary et al. (2002, p.29) states that content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded materials to learn about human behavior. So, the writer rewritten the sentences or phrases from the twitter updates which belong to online diary and it also can be called recorded material. In this case, the twitter users were the following list of the writer. The data were in the form of word, so this study has been conducted using qualitative approach.

3.2 Data Sources

In this study, the sources of the data were men and women twitter users taken from the writer's following list. The type of the data was the sentences or phrases of the tweet updates found on twitter which contained language and gender. The writer chose twitter because now it is the most popular social networking site around the world especially in Indonesia.

In order to conduct this study, the writer has selected participants by using the criteria to get acceptable participants and used typical case sampling.

According to Ary et al (2002, p.429), "typical case sampling selects units that are considered typical of phenomenon to be studied". So, the writer selected most active men and women users on twitter. Then the writer chose most recent tweet updates from each selected user. The writer chose men and women from the

writer's following list on twitter and they were from the same social and educational background which was FIB students of Universitas Brawijaya. The participants were twitter users and already had twitter account for more than a year. The writer knew how long the users selected joint twitter by checking the time they created twitter accounts. The selected participants were the most active twitter users who wrote twitter updates more than five tweets a day. The writer continued taking the data until the writer reached a point of data saturation which occurs when the writer do not find new information (Ary et al. 2002).

3.3 Data Collection

The writer took part as the human investigator to gather and analyze the data to conduct this study. The method for collecting the data was document analysis. In order to collect the data, the writer has done the steps as follows:

1. Log on twitter.com with the writer's username and password.
2. Choose twitter users from the writer's follower list. The selected users will be the FIB students of Universitas Brawijaya who have been twitter users.
3. Choose the most recent tweet updates from each user until the information needed by the writer to answer the research problem fulfilled.
4. List all the tweet updates from the selected users into men and women users.
5. Categorize the tweet updates into men and women category.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data of this study were taken from written twitter update of men and women. The writers used the following steps to analyze the data:

1. Analyzing written language styles used by men in women in writing their tweet updates on twitter using Haas theory and then the writer differentiated men and women twitter updates into two tables, man's table and woman's table with four different aspects according to Haas (1979).

He investigates that men and women language are different in terms of their form, topic, content, and use. The writer used those four aspects in order to seek kinds of men and women language styles used on twitter and it would be shown in the tables below.

Table 3.1 Men language style in writing twitter updates

User	Language Style			
	Form	Topic	Content	Use
Men user 1				
Men user 2				
Men User				

Table 3.2 Women language style in writing twitter updates

User	Language Style			
	Form	Topic	Content	Use
Women user 1				
Women user 2				
Women User				

2. Analyzing the influence of language styles towards men and women tweet updates purposes. The writer analyzed men and women goals through their twitter updates using the theory given by Haas (1979) in 'use' aspects that men and women have different goals in communication depend on the situations and contexts and it was supported by Mullac tendencies (1990) that people communicate to each other with several purposes; communication for solving problems, report facts, debate issue, express feeling, express opinions, and develop and maintain rapport. The tendencies given by Mullac has helped the writer to measure how different men and women goals in communication. Then, the writer showed the result in the tables below:

Table 3.3 Men Communication Purposes on Twitter

User	Communication Purposes					
	SP	RF	DI	EF	EO	DMR
Man user 1						
Man user 2						
Man user..						

Table 3.4 Women Communication Purposes on Twitter

User	Communication Purposes					
	SP	RF	DI	EF	EO	DMR
Women user 1						
Women user 2						
Women user..						

Notes:

SP : Solving Problem

RF : Report Fact

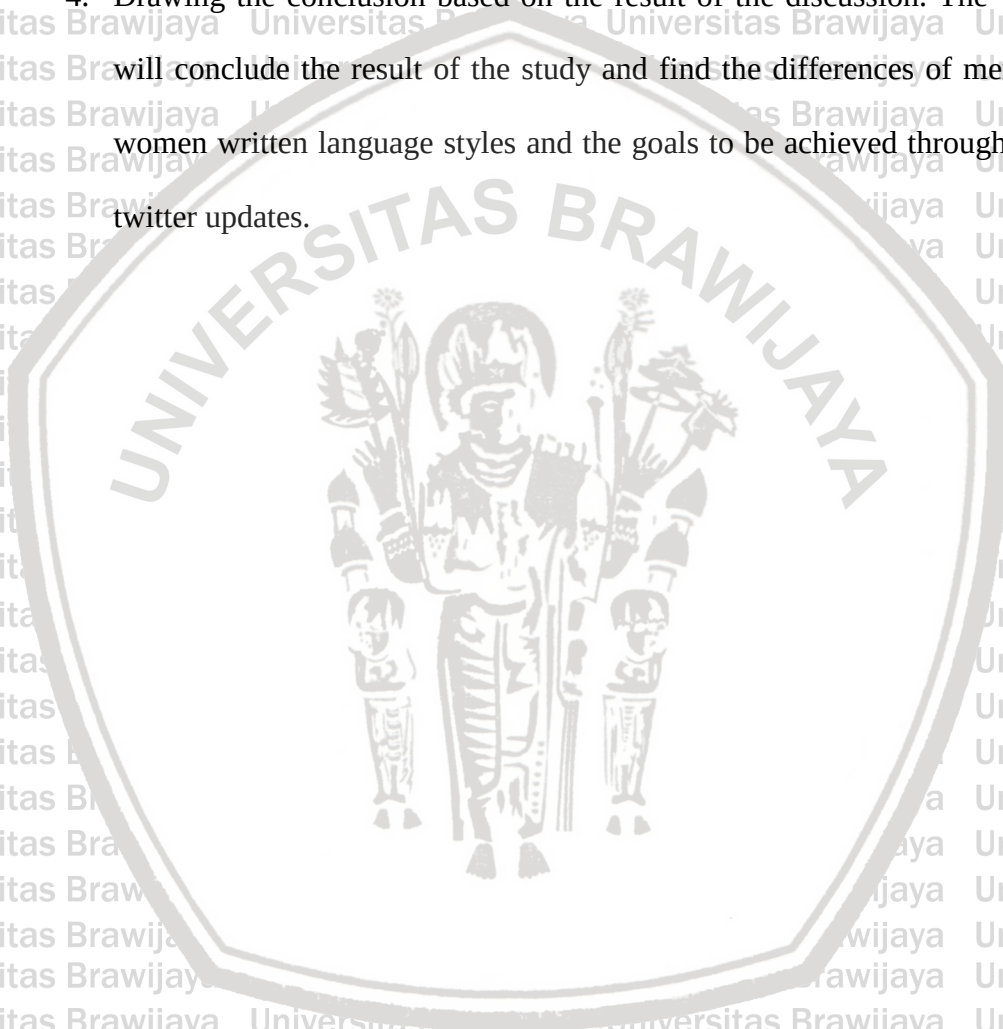
DI : Debate Issue

EF : Express Feeling

EO : Express Opinion

DMR : Develop and Maintain Rapport

3. Identifying and discussing the twitter updates which are in the written text and contain gender differences in language use.
4. Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the discussion. The writer will conclude the result of the study and find the differences of men and women written language styles and the goals to be achieved through their twitter updates.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussion. All of this sub-chapter is discussed in the following chapter.

4.1 Findings

This finding is based on the twitter updates gathered from selected men and women users of twitter. As noted in chapter II, Wen states that, "Writing style is the manner in which a person expresses a matter in a text that eventually tells their "voice" through the choice of words, sequence of thoughts, and language/structures of grammar used in writing". In conclusion, written language is not really different from spoken language and written language and it also has various styles. So, the writer considered using Adelaide Haas theory to investigate the language style differences among men and women on twitter. Wardhaugh (2006) in his book says that men and women use language to achieve different purposes. It means men and women have different goals in communication. As noted in chapter II, Mullac (1990) states that people have purposes in producing language; communication for solving problems, report facts, debate issue, express feeling, express opinions, and develop and maintain rapport. In short, the writer

considered using A. Mulla's theory to find the purposes of using certain language styles in writing twitter updates used by men and women on twitter.

The writer has undergone the data analysis of the differences between men and women language styles on twitter and the purposes behind their twitter updates. It is presented as follows.

4.1.1 Men and Women Language Style in Writing Twitter Updates

The writer has selected 8 twitter users as the participants which are included in criteria. Those 8 users are 4 men and 4 women who belong to FIB students. The writer took the twitter updates from 5th until 7th December. Each user has different amount of twitter updates as the data. From total 162 twitter updates, the writer found similarities and differences of men and women language style. As we can see below there are two tables displaying men and women language style in writing twitter updates.

Below is the table describing the language style of men users on twitter.

Table 4.1 Men Language Style in Writing Twitter Updates

User	Language Style			
	Form	Topic	Content	Use
Man user 1	1. Expressive (e.g. <i>hmm, oalah, lheh</i>) 2. Directly convey ideas toward something. 3. Sometimes mentioning hyperbolic words (e.g. <i>pelangi tak berwarna</i>) 4. Often use emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☹) 5. Mention obscene word (e.g. <i>jasik, fuck</i>)	1. Life's trouble 2. Interest 3. Human relation 4. Pornography 5. Work/study 6. Girl	1. Positive judgment by showing polite response 2. Negative judgment by showing argument directly	1. Mostly talk in non-assert although sometimes also assert. 2. Argue

Table continued..

User	Language Style			
	Form	Topic	Content	Use
Man user 2	1. Often use emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☹) 2. Directly convey ideas toward something. 3. Often use Javanese slang words (e.g <i>son, ker, deg</i>) 4. Often mentions obscene words (e.g <i>cuk, jancuk, wadefak</i>) 5. Sometimes mentions hyperbolic words (e.g <i>sedih koyok senja, your heart paints an art</i>) 6. Sometimes left sentences unfinished.	1. Life's trouble 2. Sport 3. Girl 4. Human relation 5. Politic 6. Interest 7. Social life	1. Positive judgment by showing polite response 2. Negative judgment by showing argument directly	1. Mostly talk in assert 2. Argue 3. Lecturing 4. Command
Man user 3	1. Expressive (e.g <i>aaahh, yungalah</i>) 2. Often use Emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☹) 3. Often use slang words (e.g <i>woles, aem, beb</i>) 4. Express ideas directly 5. Often mentioning obscene words (e.g <i>jasik, kimcil</i>) 6. Often use Javanese polite form (e.g <i>sampun, mundhut, ngijabahi</i>)	1. Life's trouble 2. Social life 3. Family 4. Interest 5. Human relation 6. Pornography	1. Positive judgment by showing polite response 2. Negative judgment by showing argument directly	1. Mostly talk in assert. 2. Argue 3. Request

Table continued..

User	Language Style			
	Form	Topic	Content	Use
Man user 4	1. Often use Emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☺) 2. Often use slang words (e.g <i>tuips</i> , <i>ritwit</i> , <i>kepo</i> , <i>gaes</i>) 3. sometimes mentioning hyperbolic words (e.g <i>hati lego</i> , <i>busung lapar</i>) 4. Leaves sentences unfinished. 5. Convey ideas directly	1. Life's trouble 2. Social life 3. Pornography 4. Politic	1. Positive judgment by showing polite response 2. Negative judgment by showing argument directly	1. Mostly talk in assert although sometimes use question tag to show non-assertive. 2. Often lecturing 3. Argue

The table shows the styles of men in writing their twitter updates. In context of form, all of them usually put emoticons in their twitter updates, either sad or happy emoticons, share ideas directly, and use either Indonesian or Javanese slang words. From the table above, we can see that 3 of 4 men users are likely to mention obscene words in their twitter updates. 2 of 4 men users are found to leave sentences of their twitter updates unfinished. 3 of them also usually use hyperbolic words in their twitter updates. There is also a user who talks in Javanese polite form sometimes. In context of topic, all of them talk about life's trouble. 3 of them talk about their interest in things, human relation, social life, and pornography. 2 of them talk about girl, and politic. 1 of 4 men users talks about family, study, and sport. In context of content, all of them are found to give positive value judgment and also negative judgment in their twitter updates. In context of use, most of them are found to talk in assertive. However, there are 2 of

4 men users who talk in non-assert sometimes. All of them are also arguing. From

4 men, there are 2 men users who always give lecture in their twitter updates. One of them talks in command way while the other one talks in request.

As we can see on the table above that men language form also use hyperbolic words, put emoticons, and also leave the sentences unfinished. They also talks about their life's troubles and family as their topics. They do not only give negative judgment, but also positive judgment. Although all of them talk in assert, however they are also non-assertive sometimes.

Here is the explanation of men language style on twitter.

1. The use of emoticon, Interest, Non-assertive (Men user 1, update 14)

Dadi tribute hunger games asik kayake :)) (Being hunger games tribute sounds good :)))

Form : The user put double **smiley emoticon “:))”** by the end of the sentence to show his happy feeling and his interest to be the hunger game tribute.

Topic : The user talks about his **interest** in movie because “Hunger Games” is kind of movie.

Content : The user give **positive value judgment** through his polite response “asik kayake” and smile emoticon “:))”.

Use : The words “asik kayake” are signaling **non-assertive**. The user himself is not sure if it is really interesting to be the hunger games tribute or not.

2. Expressive, Assertive, Work/Study (Man user 1, update 15)

Oh, iyo. Aku durung nemu journal. Babah wes, :)) (Oh, snap. I have not found journal yet. Whatever, :))

Form : The user is **expressive**, “oh, iyo”. He also puts **smiley emoticon “:))”** by the end of the sentence to show that he is not bothered by his journal problem.

Topic : The user talks about **his work or his study**. It can be the assignment from his lecturer or something like that.

Content : The user gives **positive value judgment**. He has a problem but he does not really care at all.

Use : The user talks in assertive. It is because he **surely prefers not to do anything** about his problem by saying “babah” instead of fixing it.

3. Directive (Man user 1, update 2)

Tak akoni film Olympus Has Hallen iki ancen apik. (I admit that the film Olympus Haas Hellen is great)

Form : It is kind of **directive**. The user **directly says that the film is great** through the word “ancen”.

Topic : The user talks about his **interest** in movie he watched. He says the film is good.

Content : It is definitely **positive judgment**. Through the words “ancen apik”, the user describes his excitement and praise the film.

Use : It is **assertiveness**, because the user is totally sure that the movie is great through the words “tak akoni” and “ancen”.

4. Hyperbole, Human relation, Negative Value Judgment, Argument (Man user 2, update 27)

Air mata Crocodile (the tears of crocodile)

Form : The user uses hyperbolic word “**crocodile**” which is associated human to hypocrisy.

Topic : The user talks about **human relation** as the topic of this twitter update. He talks about someone who is being hypocrite by giving the tears of crocodile.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives **negative value judgment** by showing his argument to the person who gives the tears of crocodile and being hypocrite.

Use : It is an **argument** from the user to someone.

5. Obscene Word (man user, update 28)

Entok dm teko admin aslisuroboyo isine juancuk -, (I received dm from aslisuroboyo’s admin and it was hell -,-)

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions Javanese obscene word “**juancuk**” which can be translated into “hell/heck” in English. He also puts emoticon “-,-” in the end of the sentence.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about life’s trouble, because he feels unpleasant to the message given by aslisuroboyo’s admin.

Content : Through this twitter update, the user gives negative judgment to the admin. It can be seen in the words “isine juancuk” which means the content of the “dm” is annoying or unpleasant.

Use : It is an argument given by the user to aslisuroboyo’s admin through the words “isine juancuk”.

6. Politics (Man user 2, update 23)

Pas mau berangkat ke Malang di dekat rumah ada baliho si Bambang

DH maju Calon DPRD Surabaya. Yo sek ae rek wong iki golek

jabatan. (When I wanted to depart to Malang, I saw Bambang DH’s billboard as a candidate of Surabaya parliament near my house. Gosh, this man is still looking for position)

Form : The user indirectly says that he dislike Bambang DH through the sentence “Yo sek ae rek wong iki golek jabatan”.

Topic : The user talks about **politics**, because the **parliament election** will be held soon.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment. It is because he gives negative comment about Bambang DH as the

candidate of Surabaya council through the word “golek jabatan”.

Use : The sentence “Yo sek ae rek wong iki golek jabatan” shows his argument towards Bambang DH.

7. Social life, Lecturing (Man user 2, update 15)

And then you realize that wherever you go there you are, time won't stop so we keep moving on.

Form : The user prefers to use shorten form like “won't” instead of “will not”.

Topic : The user talks about **social life**. He comments about how people should behave.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : The user is lecturing the reader about how people should behave in their life.

8. Life's trouble (Man user 4, update 3)

Tuips, tadi ada anak jalanan yg putih, ganteng, dan tinggi juga. Aku merasa gagal sebagai kaum sosialita ☹ (Tuips, there was a street child, his skin is bright, he is handsome and also tall. I have failed to be socialite ☹)

Form : The user mentions slang word “tuips” which is originally from the word “tweeps” to call twitter users. He also put sad emoticon “☹”

Topic : The user finds that there is a street child who is more handsome than him and he finds it as his life's trouble.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment because he dislikes the situation where a street child is even more handsome than him.

Use : The user shows his argument towards the situation through the sentence “aku merasa gagal sebagai kaum sosialita”.

9. Family, Positive Value Judgment (Man user 3, update 6)

Yungalah mentolo kudu mandek kuliah ae ngerti wong tuane onok sing loro loroen. Ga tegu babar blas. Ngeman duit ae mending gawe tuku obat. (Oh gosh, I want to quit studying when I know parents are continuously sick. I am not really that mean. I prefer save money to buy medicine).

Form : The user is expressive. It is shown through the word “yungalah”. The “yungalah” expression describes “feeling sorry” expression toward something in Javanese.

Topic : The user talks about his family.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment. He understands about his family's situation then he makes resolution to save his money for his parents.

Use : This status shows non-assertiveness of the user through the word “mentolo”. He wants to give his study up but he

himself is not really sure about that. “mentolo” can be described as “I want to do it, but it is impossible”.

10. Pornography (Man user 4, update 11)

Mungkin alasan logis dan ilmiahnya adalah dada kiri sering dipegang tangan kanan. Hmmm.. (The logical and scientific reason might be left breast is often touched by right hand. Hmmm..)

Form	: The user is expressive “Hmmm..”
Topic	: He talks about woman breast, so it must be about pornography.
Content	: The user gives positive value judgment by giving hypothesis.
Use	: This sentence shows the user’s tentativeness, because he only gives possible explanation of fact.

11. Sport (Man user 2, update 17)

Kemarin Milan menang tandang 3-0. Semalam MU menang tandang 5-0. Wadefak. (Yesterday Milan won goal 3-0. Yesterday night MU won goal 5-0. Wadefak)

Form	: In this twitter update, the user mentions profane word “wadefak” and it also can be slang word because it is the shorten form of “what the fuck”.
Topic	: The topic of this twitter update is about sport: football. It is because Milan and MU are European football clubs.

Content : The user gives positive judgment to both of Milan and MU. The word “wadefak” here can be described as “awesome” according to the situation.

Use : Through this twitter update, the user gives information about the fact that Milan and MU won the football match.

12. Command (Man user 2, update 19)

Sing teges ker (Be assertive guys)

Form : In this twitter update, the user directly commands to someone or group of people to be assertive.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is human relation. Because here, the user commands to someone or group of people to be assertive

Content : The user gives negative judgment in this twitter update.

Use : This is kind of command from the user.

13. Monggo istirahat rumiyin (please take a rest for a while)

Form : The sentence is written by using Javanese polite form in asking something.

Topic : He talks about human relationship. He asks someone to take a rest.

Content : He gives positive value judgment towards the situation which is happening by asking someone to take a rest in polite way.

Use : Through this sentence, the user requests someone to take a rest in polite way.

Below is the table describing the language style of women users of twitter.

Table 4.2 Women Language Style in Writing Twitter Updates

User	Language Style			
	Form	Topic	Content	Use
Woman user 1	1. Often use Emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☹) 2. Expressive (e.g yeeaaay, lahh) 3. Often use shorten form of word (e.g gpp, bgt, kyk) 4. Convey ideas/feelings directly 5. Mentions hyperbole words (e.g surgaa) 6. Use decent/euphemistic words	1. Life's trouble 2. Human relation 3. Social life	1. Positive value judgment 2. Negative value judgment	1. Mostly talk in non-assertive. 2. Sometimes give lectures 3. Arguing 4. Lecturing
Woman user 2	1. Often use Emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☹) 2. Use shorten form of word (e.g can't, we're, gonna) 3. Mention slang words (e.g puyang, kamoo) 4. Expressive (e.g yeay, ahh) 5. Use decent/euphemistic words and polite form 6. Use female adjective (e.g honey, baby, cute) 7. Mention obscene word (e.g damn) 8. Leave the	1. Human relation 2. Life's trouble 3. Life's style 4. Social life	1. Positive judgment 2. Negative judgment	1. Mostly talk in non-assertive. But, there are assertiveness in several twitter updates. 2. Request 3. Argue

Table continued...

User	Language Style			
	Form	Topic	Content	Use
	sentence unfinished 9. Convey feelings/ideas indirectly.			
Woman user 3	1. Often use Emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☹) 2. Use shorten form of word (e.g <i>don't</i> , <i>that's</i>) 3. Mentions slang words (e.g. <i>plis</i> , <i>nite</i> , <i>bung</i>) 4. Convey feeling directly 5. Mentions obscene words (e.g <i>damn</i> , <i>njir</i> , <i>bedebah</i>) 6. Use female adjective (e.g. <i>cute</i> , <i>wonderful</i>) 7. Leaves the sentence unfinished	1. Life's trouble 2. Human relation 3. Social life 4. Interest	1. Positive judgment 2. Negative judgment	1. Mostly talk in non-assertive. But, there are assertiveness in several twitter updates. 2. Argument 3. Lecturing
Woman user 4	1. Often use Emoticons (e.g. :3 ☺ :') ☹) 2. Use shorten form of word (e.g <i>lol</i> , <i>sy</i> , <i>w/</i>) 3. Expressive (e.g <i>arrggh</i> , <i>aaaakk</i> , <i>aaakk</i>) 4. Mentions slang words (e.g. <i>mupeng</i> , <i>maigat</i> , <i>pulkam</i>) 5. Directly convey ideas/feelings 6. Leaves sentence unfinished	1. Life's trouble 2. human relation 3. Social life	1. Positive judgment 2. Negative judgment	1. Mostly talk in non-assertive. 2. Lecturing 3. Argue 4. Lecturing

The table shows women in writing their twitter updates. From the table we can see that all of them usually mention emoticons in their twitter updates, use slang words, and use shorten forms of words. From 4 women users, 3 of them convey their ideas/feeling directly, mention obscene words, and expressive.

According to the table above, all of them talk about life's trouble, human relation, and social life as their topics. From all women users, only 1 talks about interest and life style. In the term of content, all of them are found to give both positive and negative judgment. All of women users usually talk in non-assert. All of them are also arguing. 2 of 4 women users usually give lecture in their twitter updates.

From the table above, women language form also use slang and obscene words. They also talks about social life and human relation as their topics. They do not only give positive judgment, but also negative judgment. Women users also give argument and lecture in their twitter updates. They also make request use polite complete sentence.

Here is the explanation of women language style on twitter.

1. The use of emoticon, Human relation, Positive value judgment (Woman user 1, update 4)

Just enjoy my every single time with you. Thanks God for the happiness tonight. :) Good night, sleep well. :)

Form : She puts 2 **smile emoticons “:)”** to show her happiness.

Topic : She talks about his joyful time with someone. She also says “good night, sleep well” to that person. So it must be a **human relation.**

Content : She gives **positive value judgment** because she thanks to God for her happiness through the sentence “Thanks God for the happiness tonight”.

Use : She conveys her opinion that she

2. Directive, Negative value judgment, Social life, Argument (Woman user 1, update 14)

Farhat Abbas iki kok lamis (Farhat Abbas is so fussy)

Form : She **directly** conveys her negative opinion toward Farhat Abbas. As we know that Farhat Abbas is a lawyer which likes to give arguments, critics to several celebrities, even towards politician on television.

Topic : She talks about **social life**. Because Farhat Abbas is becoming trending topic in society nowadays because of his empty talk.

Content : She gives negative value judgment through the word “lamis” which means “nagging/fussy”

Use : She shows her **arguments** toward Farhat Abbas.

3. Female words, Positive value judgment (woman user 2, update 13)

When love ends, another love begins. Cute baby, by the way :) (this twitter update is written in English)

Form : She uses female adjective “**cute, baby**” and she mentions emoticon.

Topic : She talks about **social life**. It happens in reality that there is love-end and also love-begin.

Content : She gives **positives judgment** by saying “Cute baby, by the way”

Use : She conveys her **argument about love**. The word “cute” describes her opinion that it is nice to when there is love ending there will another love begin.

4. Expressive, Life's trouble, Shortened word (Woman user 4, update 3)

Beda waktu di tlpn, di sms, dan saat ketemu langsung. Ya itulah saya, apa mungkin saya punya kepribadian ganda???? :O aaarrgghh ooohhhmen (It is different when on the phone, sms, and when meet directly. Yes, that is me. Do I have double personalities??? :0 aaarrgghh ohhmenn)

Form : She is expressive “**aaarrgghh, ohhmenn**” and she also put shocking emoticon “:o”. She also uses shortened words “**tlpn**”

Topic : She is talking about her **life's trouble** that she finds herself is not consistent when in the phone, directly meet, and text message.

Content : She gives **negative value judgment** through the sentence “apa mungkin saya punya kepribadian ganda”

Use : She gives **argument** on her personality.

5. Lecturing (Woman user 4, update 9)

When we love someone really, there are no Terms and Conditions at all (this twitter update is written in English).

Form : She conveys opinion **directly** about love.

Topic : She talks about **social life** that there is no term and condition in love.

Content : She gives **positive value judgment** towards the situation.

Use : **She is lecturing** the reader that no term and condition in love relationship.

6. Sentence unfinished, Non-assertive, Study (Woman user 3, update 11)

Nambahi teori iku semacam... (Adding theory is just like...)

Form : In this study, the user leaves **sentences unfinished**. It should be more adjective or adverb behind the word “semacam”.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about **her trouble** that she has **difficulty in adding some theories**.

Content : the user gives **negative value judgment**.

Use : The user shows **non-assertiveness** by leaving the sentence unfinished.

7. Flowery words (Woman user 1, update 5)

Hujan tadi siang cuma sesaat, untung cintaku ke kamu bukan cinta

yang sesaat. Sedangkan hujan mala mini awet bgt, seawet cintaku k

km. *tsaaah :D (It was a quick rain in the afternoon. Fortunately my love

for you is not a quick love. While tonight's rain is so long lasting, like my love for you. *tsaaah :D)

Form : In this twitter update, the user conveys her feeling toward someone using **flowery words**.

Topic : The topic of this study is **human relation**, because the user talks about her feeling to someone.

Content : In this twitter update, the user **gives positive value judgment** including emotional judgment.

Use : She **gives positive argument**.

8. Slang, (Woman user 3, update 15)

Macam bayi merangkak donlotan filmku ini >< (My movie's download is just like a baby crawl ><)

Form : In this twitter update, the user mention **slang word** “**donlot**” which is originally from “download”. She also uses hyperbolic words “**bayi merangkak**” which means “too slow”

Topic : in this twitter update, the user talks about **her problem as the topic**.

Content : The user gives **negative value judgment**.

Use : Through this twitter update, the user gives **negative argument** towards the situation she faces.

9. Polite request (Woman user 2, update)

Yes, I would like some sledgehammer, please. (this twitter update is written in English)

Form : The user use complete polite sentence to make **request**, “**I would like...please**”

Topic : The topic of this study can be **life’s trouble** because it is not clear enough why she needs some sledgehammer.

Content : She uses polite request, so it is **positive value judgment**.

Use : she makes **polite request** by using complete polite sentence.

10. Hyperbole (Woman user 2, update 12)

Suara “klek” dari sebuah rice cooker itu surgaaa

Form : The user mentions hyperbolic word “**surgaa**” to express her very happy feeling and gives hyperbolic effect.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about social life. How hungry people will be very happy when the rice is cooked.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user gives supportive arguments.

11. Obscene word (Woman user 1, update 2)

Njir kesalahan liat running man pagi2, bikin mules dah ><

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions weak slang word, “**njir**”. She also mentions emoticon to express her feeling.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life's trouble, she says that she has stomachache because she watches running man which is funny Korean reality show.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives her negative value judgment to her condition because she watches running man.

Use : The user gives her argument.

4.1.2 Men and Women Purpose in Writing Twitter Updates

The writer has selected 8 twitter users as the participants and took 163 twitter updates. From total 163 twitter update, the writer found both similarities and differences between men and women purposes in writing twitter updates. The writer also found that men user purposes in writing twitter updates were more varied than women users. As we can see below there are two tables displaying the purposes of men and women in writing twitter updates.

Below is the table describing the purposes in men twitter updates.

Table 4.3 Men Communication Purpose on Twitter

User	Communication Purposes					
	SP	RF	DI	EF	EO	DMR
Man user 1	1 tweet	3 tweets	-	5 tweets	6 tweets	2 tweets
Man user 2	3 tweets	4 tweets	-	9 tweets	12 tweets	-

Table continued...

User	Communication Purposes					
	SP	RF	DI	EF	EO	DMR
Man user 3	1 tweets	2 tweets	-	8 tweets	9 tweets	2 tweets
Man user 4	4 tweets	4 tweets	-	5 tweets	5 tweets	-
Total	9 tweets	13 tweets	-	27 tweets	32 tweets	4 tweets

From the table, we can see that all of men users write twitter updates to solve problem, report fact, express feeling, and only 2 of 4 users have purpose to develop and maintain rapport.

Below is the table describing the purposes in women twitter updates.

Table 4.4 Women Communication Purposes on Twitter

User	Communication Purposes					
	SP	RF	DI	EF	EO	DMR
Woman user 1	-	-	-	5 tweets	6 tweets	6 tweets
Woman user 2	-	-	-	4 tweets	7 tweets	6 tweets
Woman user 3	-	-	-	12 tweets	12 tweets	3 tweets
Woman user 4	-	-	-	6 tweets	6 tweets	4 tweets
Total	-	-	-	27 tweets	31 tweets	19 tweets

Notes

SP : Solving Problem

RF : Report Fact

DI : Debate Issue

EF : Express Feeling

EO : Express Opinion

DMR : Develop and Maintain Rapport

From the table we can see that women prefer to express feeling, express opinion, and develop and maintain rapport in their twitter updates.

Here is the explanation about men and women purposes in writing twitter updates. The writer only puts several twitter updates in this chapter and the rest can be seen on appendix.

1. Report Fact/RF (Man user 2, update 17)

Kemarin Milan menang tandang 3-0. Semalam MU menang tandang 5-0.

Wadefak. (Yesterday Milan won goal 3-0. Yesterday night MU won goal 5-0. Wadefak).

From the twitter update above, we can see that the user **report fact** about the match result to the reader. He talks about the fact that **Milan and MU** which belongs to football club **won the match**.

2. Solving Problem/SF (Man user 3, update 6)

Yungalah mentolo kudu mandek kuliah ae ngerti wong tuane onok sing loro loroen. Ga tegu babar blas. Ngeman duit ae mending gawe tuku obat.

(Oh gosh, I want to quit studying when I know my parents are continuously sick. I am not really that mean. I prefer save money to buy medicine.

From the twitter update above, we can see that the user is facing problem. His parents are known sick and need much financial support. As the result, **he will save his money** in order to by the medicine for his parents. So, the twitter update above aims to **solving problem**.

3. Develop and Maintain Rapport/DMR (Woman user 1, update 2)

Selalu berusaha ngerombak mood sendiri berkali-kali, menyesuaikan dengan keadaanmu, dan insya Allah aku ikhlas melakukannya. ☺ (Always struggle to change my mood all over the time, fit your situation, and insya Allah I am willing to do it ☺)

From the twitter update above, we can see that the user is trying to do her best for someone through the word “**aku ikhlas melakukannya**”. She is maintaining her relationship to that person by doing her best. This twitter update purposes is **developing and maintain rapport**.

4. Express Feeling/EF (Woman user 1, update 11)

Suara "klek" dari sebuah rice cooker itu surgaaaa (The sound “klek” from a rice cooker is a heaven).

From the twitter update above, we can see that she is describing her excitement because the rice has cooked. It can be seen through the word “**surgaaa**” which explains that she is happy. So this twitter update is **express feeling**.

5. Express Opinion/EO (Woman user 2, update 7)

Hidup itu gitu. Awal tahun masih pacaran sama A, akhir tahun tunangan sama B (Life is just like that. In the beginning of the year is having relationship with A, in the end of the year is having engagement with B)

From the twitter updates above, we can see that the user gives her opinion towards what is happening in reality. She directly gives opinion through the

words “hidup itu gitu”. So this twitter update can be categorized as **express opinion**.

4.2 Discussion

After identifying men and women twitter updates, the writer found that the way they write their twitter updates vary from one person to another as it is suggested by Adelaide Haas 1979 who finds that men and women speech has been differ in their form, topic, content and use. Their purposes in communication are also varied. They have differences and similarities in the way they use language as tool for communication.

In context of form, men mostly mentioned obscenity words, slang expression so do woman. Several women users also mentioned obscene words and slang expression. However, women slang and obscene words were weaker rather than men's. Women's obscene words usually invented the more innocent word like, from “cuk” became “cur”, from “anjing” became “njir”, while men's obscene words were harsher, for example like “cuk”, “jancuk”, “jasik”, as it is described by Haas (1979) that men are readier to employ profanity and obscenity rather than women. In this study, women and men often used hyperbolic words. Although the writer also found hyperbolic words in men twitter update, but those were different with women's. Women's hyperbolc tended to be more decent and those were used to praise someone or things for example like “cintaku seawet hujan ini”, “suara klek dari rice cooker itu surga”. Women words were also flowery like in the sentence, “tadi pagi udah sarapan senyumanmu”. Men's hyperbolic tended to be negative for example like, “air mata crocodile”, “color my life with chaos” and

they were not employ flowery words. Women usually used shortened words or acronym in their sentences while men usually wrote in long sentence and avoided to use shortened word form such as “yg”, “knp”, “bgt”. Those evidences mean that women are more selective in word choices rather than men. As Haas suggested in his book

Women will invent innocent and euphemistic words and paraphrases which sometimes may in the long run come to be locked upon as the plain or blunt names and therefore in their turn have to be avoided and replaced by more decent words.

In the findings, the writer found that men sometimes leave sentence unfinished for example like “naluri berkata...”. It is different with Haas (1979) cited in Jespersen (1949) who finds that women leaved sentences unfinished or dangling rather than men.

In this study, the writer found the similarities between men and women language form. The writer found than both of men and women users were usually directives. Both of them directly conveyed arguments, opinions, or critics toward something. Their similarities are also found in the use of emoticon. Emoticons were usually used to convey feeling be easier and it is associated with women as it is stated by Haas (1979) that females are usually feeling conveyors. In this study, the writer found that men often used emoticons in their twitter updates like women users did to help them convey their feeling such as smiley emoticon “☺”, sad emoticon “☹”, cry emoticon “:’(”, and so on. In this study, both of men and women were also expressive. They usually write “ohh”, “hmmm”, “ah”, as their expression. It is different with Haas (1979) cited in Ritti (1973) that “girls use far more “expressives” such as *oh* and *wow* rather than boys”.

Talking about men and women topic, they were balanced in talking about life's trouble, social life, life style, and human relation. It is different with Haas (1979). He says that life style and life's trouble are associated with women topic and human relation is associated with men topic. In this study the writer found that it was balanced between men and women. However, although they talked the same topic, they have different aspects. When men talk about life-style, they did not talk about places to hang out, shopping, drama, or about outfit matters like women. However, they tended to talk about their interest in things for example like music instrument, football, smoking habit, movie, and smoking habit. Men and women also talked about their life's trouble, but they have different way to utter their troubles. When men talked about their problem, they wrote it in simple way and keep it ambiguous for example like "sedih nemen, rasane koyok senja". This twitter update is directly convey that the user is sad and the writer believe it is because the user has a problem which makes him sad, but he does not mention clearly the cause of his sadness. However, when women talked about life's trouble then they wrote their problems directly for example like "saya akui sy memang g seru kok anaknya, terlebih pas di tlpn :(I don't know why...so sorry". In this twitter update, the user conveyed her problem directly to the reader that she is kind of a boring girl. The writer also found that men and women talked about social life and human relation as their topic in their twitter update. However, men's social life and human relation topic usually talked about their friends or works while women talked about their lover or crush and their love life. So, it

means that men and women talk the same topics but they have different aspects to be talked and they have different ways to utter it.

In this study, the writer also found that several men twitter updates also talked about their family. It is different with Haas (1979) cited in Klein (1971) "men talk mainly about their work and secondly about sports and never about their homes and families.

According to the stereotype, men's content always associated with negative judgment and women always associated with positive judgment.

However, in this study the writer found it was balanced between negative and positive judgment. Women's content was usually positive value judgment, but in this study the writer also found that women's content was also negative value judgment and vice versa. However, the writer found that women's judgments were usually input emotional judgment and that was different with men's judgment as it is suggested by Haas (1979) that women's language is more emotional and evaluative than men.

In the context of use, men languages were more assertive than women languages as it is described by Haas (1979) that women usually associated with non-assertiveness. In this study women language was tentative and non-assertive unlike men although the writer also found that several women twitter update were assertive, but it less than men. From the findings, the writer found that men and women commonly gave argument in their twitter update, but they argue towards something different. Men usually argued about politics, sports, movie, and music, their relation with their friends, while women usually argued about their troubles

in life, social life, and complaining about something. Men and women were found to lectures, but they gave different lecturing. Men often lectured about how people should behave in society or about the future dreams while women usually lectured about love relationship.

In this study, the writer found that men usually gave command like Haas (1979) statement cited in Lakoff (1975) women state request and men issue command. However, there was one man user who often state polite request in his twitter update. It was man user 3 who comes from Madiun. There was also man user 2 who comes from Surabaya. According to the analysis, the writer found that the participants' surrounding influence their language styles, whether it is geographical and also social factors. The participant who comes from Madiun often talked in polite Javanese, while the participant who comes from Surabaya often talked harsher. It is supported by Wardhaugh (2006, p.303), "we must be aware that geographical and social factors may account for some difference". So, different geographical and social backgrounds give different influence of language style for the users to write twitter updates.

After analyzing men and women language style, the writer has also analyzed their purposes in writing twitter updates. According to Mulla (2001), people communicate with different purposes. They communicated on twitter for solving problems, report facts, debate issue, express feeling, express opinions, and develop and maintain rapport. In this study, the writer found that men and women often use language as the media to express opinion and feeling as it is stated in the tables. In addition, women twitter updates also used language to develop and

maintain rapport rather than men. While men users used language to solve problem and report fact rather than women did in their twitter updates.

Compared to the previous study, this study finds that men and women have different ways in language use. This study also strengthen Septyanto's finding that men and women are different in word choices and they communicate to express their personal feeling. This study also supports Nanda's findings that women prefer to discuss their personal life.

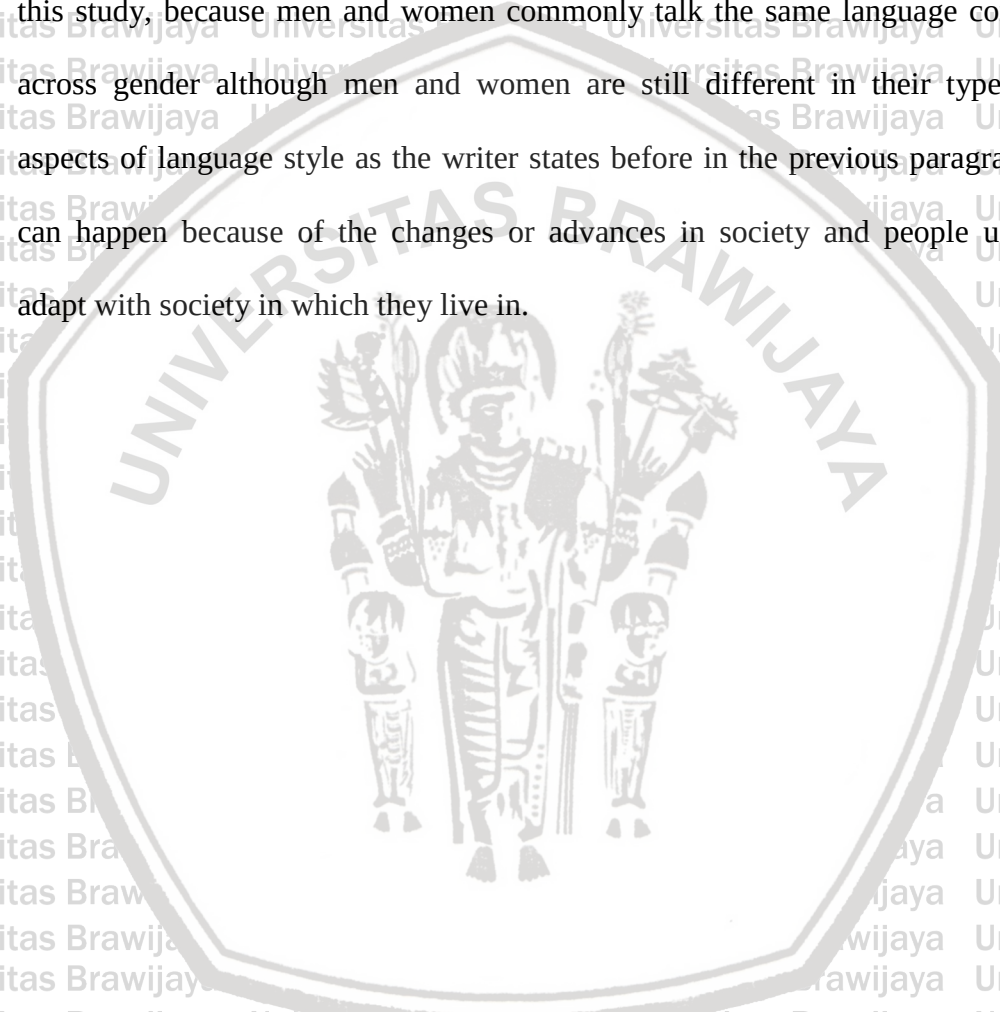
In this study, we can say that men and women users on twitter generally have the same context of language styles: 1) Form: directive, expressive, the use of emoticons, slang and obscene words, and hyperbolic words, 2) Topic: life-style, life's trouble, human relation, and social life, 3) Content: positive and negative value judgment, 4) Use: assertiveness, argument, command, and request.

However, their types and their aspects are different at all. It means that, men and women still have their own language style because of the different types and aspects. Their communication purposes are also varied with each other, but they usually communicate to express feeling and opinion. Their communication purposes usually to express opinion, it is because the characteristic of the social media itself which is usually used by people to share ideas or opinion freely as much as they want. It is shown by the differences on twitter updates between men and women.

The significance of this study is aimed to twitter users itself. Twitter users usually say that men and women are same in the use of language. According to this study, it might be true that men and women are same in their language

contexts. They are still different in their language types and also their language aspects. This study is expected to give twitter users understanding that men and women language are different.

As a conclusion, the theory proposed by Haas is not quite applicable in this study, because men and women commonly talk the same language contexts across gender although men and women are still different in their types and aspects of language style as the writer states before in the previous paragraph. It can happen because of the changes or advances in society and people usually adapt with society in which they live in.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the results of the study and the suggestion to the next researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

The twitter updates of men and women users are mostly talking about the same language contexts. The selected men and women users mention slang, obscene, and hyperbole words but in different types and aspects. Women slang and obscene words are weaker than men's. Men hyperboles tend to be in negative aspects while women are hyperboles usually used to praise something. Men also avoid using shortened words like women do. It means, women and men are different in words choice.

They are balanced in talking about life's trouble, social life, life style, and human relation as their topics. However, men and women may talk the same topics but they have different aspects to be talked and they have different ways to utter it. Men usually talk the topics of their twitter updates in simple way unlike women do. Men topics are usually about men things which build masculinity and women usually talk about women things like drama, love relationship, outfits, and so on.

In content, men and women are balanced in positive and negative value judgment. However unlike men, women usually put emotional judgment whether it is positive or negative.

In context of use, men twitter updates tend to be more assertive than women. Men and women commonly gave argument in their twitter updates, but they argue towards something different. Men also usually give command and women gave polite request. However, there is man user who often makes polite request because he comes from society which usually talks in polite form. Men and women users usually give lecturing twitter update, however men often lecture about how people should behave in society or about the future dreams while women usually lecture about love relationship.

The similarities between men and women twitter updates are in the use of emoticons to help them confess feeling easily and both of them are also expressive to show their feeling. Both men and women are also found directive in the way they share opinion or ideas to the reader.

In the communication purposes, the analysis shows that both men and women users on twitter mostly communicate or write twitter update to express feeling and opinion rather than the other communication purposes like solving problem, report fact, debate issue, or develop and maintain rapport.

5.2 Suggestion

This study is conducted to find language style used by men and women on twitter updates. The writer gives some suggestion for the next writers who are interested in choosing sociolinguistics as their topic especially in language and gender field:

1. Next writers can take the data to find men and women differences in language style from other objects for example like literary works such as novel, short story, or next writers can examine other twitter feature such as twitter mention.
2. Next writers can also analyze the differences between men and women in conversation like in the movie or debate show on television.
3. Language and gender is such an interesting subject to be studied, so that the writer suggests that the next researcher can use other theories beside Haas theory to analyze the phenomenon in sociolinguistic area especially in language and gender.

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APPENDICES 1

MEN USER UPDATES

A. MAN USER 1

1. Hmmm, Tahu mlotot... :3

Form : “Hmmm” is kind of expressive form. He puts emoticon to express his feeling “:3” towards the food.

Topic : He talks about food, because “tahu mlotot” is kind of food.

Content : It is actually positive judgment from the user towards the food. The emoticon shows that he is enjoying the food.

Use : The user gives information that he is eating “tahu mlotot”.

From the twitter update above, we can see that the user express his opinion about the tofu he eats. His expression “hmmm” conveys that the tofu is delicious according to the user and emoticon “:3” tells us that the user enjoys eating tofu.

2. Tak akoni film Olympus Has Hallen iki ancen apik.

Form : It is kind of directive. The user directly says that the film is good through the word “ancen”.

Topic : The user talks about his interest in movie he watched.

Content : It is definitely positive judgment.

Use : It is assertiveness, because the user is totally sure through the words “tak akoni” and “ancen” that the film is good.

According to the twitter update above, the user express his opinion toward Olympus Has Hallen movie. Through the words “tak akoni” he is pretty sure that the movie is an excellent.

3. Aduh mbak, km gak kademen ta? Pahamu seng putih mulus iku loh..

Form : “aduh” is kind of expressive form. This twitter update is also directive by mentioning the words “paha putih mulus” directly. However, the user leaves the sentence unfinished.

Topic : It talks about pornography. The user mentions girl's sensitive body part "paha putih mulus".

Content : It is kind of positive judgment.

Use : This twitter update shows non-assertiveness of the user.

According to the twitter update above, we can see that the user express his opinion about a girl near him who wear minimum dress until her tights are seen able. When he looks the tight, he says that the girl's tights look smooth.

4. Udan rek, lumayan iso nggarakno tibo :))

Form : He mentions smile emoticon in the end of the sentence showing his feeling.

Topic : It can be life's trouble, because he is facing rain and he thinks that the rain will makes him get in trouble.

Content : It is negative judgment. He dislikes his situation and it can be seen through the phrase "lumayan iso garakno tibo".

Use : It is tentative. Because he makes supposition that the rain will makes people fall/get in trouble.

Through the twitter update above, the user tries to express his opinion that the rain may cause an accident.

5. Duuuuhh.. iki udan" kok ndok warung soto lagune malah kehilangan. -.-"

Form : "duuuuhh" is kind of expressive form. The user also puts annoying emoticon "-.-" by the end of the sentence to show his feeling.

Topic : He tells his life's trouble actually.

Content : It is negative judgment. Through the expressions "duuuuhh" and the emotion "-.-" he tells that he dislikes his situation.

Use : He argues about the song that is played in the "warung soto"

From the twitter update above, we can see that the user express his feeling. When he eats in soto restaurant, he does not feel enjoy because of the songs which are played in that restaurant do not match his mood.

6. Jasik ndok dalam td suasana eropa banget..

Form : He mentions obscene words “jasik” which can be translated into “fuck” in English.

Topic : He talks about amusement. It is because he feels amused with the view of the road.

Content : It is positive judgment, because he likes the view.

Use : It is kind of the user’s opinion.

From the twitter update above, we can see that the user gives opinion about the road he had seen. The words “eropa banget” truly say that it is his opinion.

7. REK SEPURANE YOOOOOOOOO AKU AKEH DUSO

Form : The use of capital letters in the whole sentence is showing his emotion and the user directly apologies to his friends.

Topic : It is about human relationship. He maintains rapport to his friends.

Content : It is positive judgment from the user.

Use : The user talks in assertiveness. He is aware of his mistakes he made in life, then he directly apologies to his friends.

Through the twitter update above, we can see that the user express his guilty feeling to his friends because he may has many sins to them.

8. Color my life with chaos

Form : The user indirectly says that he has problem.

Topic : It is about life’s trouble. The word “chaos” directly conveys that the user is facing problem in his life.

Content : It is negative judgment from the user.

Use : He argues about his own life. Through the sentence “color with chaos”, the user tries to argue his life.

In this twitter update, the user wants to convey feeling that he is facing life’s trouble. He tells the reader that his life is full of chaos.

9. Let me go

Form : The user directly conveys his emotion to someone to let him go without any platitude.

Topic : It talks about the user’s life trouble.

Content : The user gives negative judgment toward his situation and make and order to someone to let him go.

Use : He talks in assert, because he directly says “let me go” to someone without any platitude.

In this twitter update, the user wants someone to let him goes. It is actually expressing personal feeling that the user must be feeling bad until he request someone or it might be his crush.

10. Selamat tidur dan selamat istirahat buat kamu yang sadar atau tidak telah menghiasi hariku.. Lheeeh~

Form : “Lheeeh” is kind of expressive form. The user indirectly conveys his feeling toward someone who makes him all day happy, because he does not mention the name of the person.

Topic : The user talks about human relation, because he says “selamat malam and selamat tidur” to develop and maintain rapport to someone.

Content : The user gives positives judgment towards the situation.

Use : It is non-assertive twitter updates, because the user makes it unclear without mention the name of the person.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user says good night to someone. It this case, the user tries to develop and maintain rapport to that person because she/he has colored the user’s day.

11. There is a will, there is no way :’)

Form : The user puts cry and smile emoticon to show his feeling to the reader.

Topic : The user talks about life’s trouble. It can be seen through the sentence “there is no way”. He has a desire towards something, but unfortunately he has no way to reach it.

Content : It is a negative judgment from the user, because of the difficult circumstance he has.

Use : He argues his situation, which is facing difficult circumstance.

In this twitter update, the user tries to tell the reader about his difficulty in something. He says that he has a will but there is no way to do

it. His emoticon declares everything that he is sad. So this twitter update is expressing feeling.

12. Owalah CL mek ngunu tok ndok mvne. Mayan lah.

Form : He uses Indonesian slang word “maya” which is originally from the word “lumayan”.

Topic : The user talks about life’s style. It is because CL is kind of hangout places.

Content : He gives positive judgment. Through the word “mayan/lumayan” can be conclude that the “CL’s mv” is good enough to be hangout place.

Use : Through this twitter updates, he is actually non-assertive, because in the beginning of the sentence he says “mek ngunu tok” which refers to uninteresting. However in the last sentence he says “mayan/lumayan”.

This twitter update signals the user’s opinion. The user says that CL’s mv is not bad. So this twitter update express the’ user’s opinion.

13. Mendung tak berhujan, atau sungai tak berair, pelangi tak berwarna, atau puisi tak berirama atau bait tak berkata.

Form : He uses hyperbole words to make hyperbole effect. It indirectly says that he has trouble.

Topic : It is definitely life’s trouble. It is because the phrases “sungai tak berair”, “pelangi tak berwarna” are signaling something unpleasant. That is whay it can be categorized as life’s trouble.

Content : It is negative judgment from the user.

Use : This twitter updates shows non-assertiveness of the user, because he replaces the whole sentence to a poem.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user writes this status like sad poem. He actually wants to express her feeling towards something.

14. Jasik nyokot lombok.. fuck..

Form : The user mentions obscene word “fuck” to show his anger.

Topic : Life’s trouble. He gets trouble because he bites chili.

Content : It is definitely negative judgment.

Use : Actually he informs that he bites chili.

15. Oh, iyo. Aku durung nemu journal. Babah wes, :))

Form : The user puts smile emoticon “:))” in the end of the sentence and he mentions “oh” which is kind of expressive form.

Topic : It is categorized as life trouble, because he has not found journal yet.

Content : It is positive judgment.

Use : This twitter update shows the user’s non-assertiveness. It is because he prefers to do not do anything instead of fix his problem.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user has a problem but he does not care about it. And he expresses it through her happy emoticon.

16. Dadi tribute hunger games asik kayake. :))

Form : The user puts smile emoticons to show that he likes to be a hunger games tribute.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about movie, because “hunger game” is kind of movie.

Content : It is positive judgment from the user. He thinks that being hunger games tribute sounds fun and interesting.

Use : It is tentative. The user has watched the movie “hunger games” and thinks that being tribute hunger games seems fun and interesting. However he still adds the word “kayake” which means he himself does not sure about that supposition.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is giving opinion towards Hunger games movie. According to him, being hunger games tribute looks good.

17. Yo ngene iki lek arek lailan :) disyukuri ae wes. Hehehhe

Form : The user puts smile cry emoticon “:))” to show his feeling. It is about sad feeling, but cannot do anything. As the result, the user just accepted his problem.

Topic : This twitter updates definitely talks about the user’s life’s trouble as the main topic. He says that he is a forgetful person.

Content

: Through this twitter updates, the user gives positive value judgment to his problem through the word “disyukuri ae”.

Use

: This twitter update is non-assertive. The user has a life’s problem, but he ends up being grateful of his problem rather than try to fix it.

In this twitter update, the user tells the reader that he has problem. He says that he has a problem with his memory. However, he solves his problem by saying “disyukuri ae”.

18. Poin tertinggi selama bermain fpl 75pts. :))**Form**

: The user shows his happy feeling through double smile emoticon “:))”. Double smile emoticon can be described as very happy feeling.

Topic

: The user talks about his interest towards game as his main topic in this twitter update.

Content

: The user gives positive value judgment in this twitter updates.

Use

: The user gives information about the fact that he has gained highest in a game.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives information about the fact that he has a highest point during playing such a game.

19. Cause I don’t wanna lose you now. I’m lookin right at the other half of me..**Form**

: The user mostly uses shorten form of word, for example like “don’t”, “wanna”, “I’m”, “lookin”.

Topic

: The user talks about his feeling to someone. It is definitely human relation and it can be seen through the sentence, “I don’t wanna lose you now”.

Content

: In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment. It can be seen in the sentence “I don’t wanna lose you now”.

Use

: This twitter update is assertive. The user directly says that he does not want to lose someone.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tells his personal feeling expression to the reader towards someone. It can be his crush or his girl because he does not want to lose that person.

B. MEN USER 2

1. Laruku bulan Mei tahun lalu gagal. One Ok Rock bulan ini juga gagal. Ayok apa lagi yang gagal selanjutnya? ☺

Form : The user puts smile emoticon “☺” in the end of the sentence. Although it is smile emoticon, but it seems not convey happy feeling.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about his failure to come to several band concerts. So, it is about life’s trouble as the main topic in this twitter update.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment to his trouble. It can be seen in the last sentence, “Ayok apa lagi yang gagal selanjutnya?”. Through this sentence, the user seems really disappointed and looks so pessimistic.

Use : The user gives direct argument to his life’s trouble.

In this twitter update, we can see that he feels so disappointed because he cannot see his idol bands concerts. His disappointment can be seen through his last sentence “apa yang gagal selanjutnya” which is signaling his deep disappointment. So, through this twitter update, the user expresses disappointed feeling.

2. Bismillah. Mohon doanya buat mbak yang saat ini sedang proses melahirkan. ☺

Form : The user puts smile emoticon “☺” in the end of the sentence to show his happy feeling that his sister is going to giving birth of her baby.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about human relation as the topic.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment in this twitter update. It can be seen in the words “bismillah”, “mohon doanya” to the reader for the sister.

Use : The user makes request to the reader to pray form her sister’s process of giving birth of her baby.

In this twitter update, the user tries report fact that his sister is in the process of giving her baby birth.

3. Ketika kamu menyatakan BERHENTI dari suatu “tempat”, saat itu kamu akan berpikir untuk kemungkinan meneruskan “jalan” yang kamu tempuh.

Form : Through this twitter update, the user directly conveys his idea about social life. The word “berhenti” is written in capital letter in order to emphasize it.

Topic : The user talks about social life in this twitter updates. It is because the user conveys his opinion about life and what people usually behave in social life. It can be seen in the sentence “saat itu kamu akan berpikir untuk kemungkinan meneruskan “jalan” yang kamu tempuh”.

Content : The user gives positive judgment in this twitter updates.

Use : The user is lecturing the reader. He lectures the reader that when people decide to stop of doing something, they may think to continue something else.

In this twitter update, the user wants to deliver his opinion about how people should behave in society.

4. Wes kadung teles, tak nyebur pisan

Form : The user indirectly says that he decides to do something seriously after he takes a little part in the beginning.

Topic : The user talks about social life. It is because the user talks about people’s habit in society that they will be continue doing something seriously after they have done a little part in the beginning.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : The user gives argument.

In this twitter update, the user wants to deliver his opinion about how people should behave in society.

5. Dear you, do you ears tear a pear? Sounds like your heart paints an art.

Form : The user indirectly conveys his feeling to someone else. It is indirect because the user does not show the real name

of that person. He only writes “dear you”. He also uses hyperbole sentence “your heart paints an art”.

Topic : The user talks about someone, it can be seen in the words, “dear you”, “your heart paints an art”. So, the topic in this twitter update is definitely human relation.

Content : Here, the user gives positive value judgment to “that” person by praising her (personality). It can be seen in “your heart paints an art”.

Use : This twitter update can be non-assertive. It is because the user might be shy to mention the name of “that” person he talks about and he uses hyperbole word to describe personality indirectly.

In this twitter update, the user tend to develop and maintain rapport with someone because he gives a nice opinion such “your heart paints an art”. It may signals that he wants to tell that to the person he likes.

6. **Besok NBL seri Malang hari terakhir, CLS main. Wajib ndelok langsung. Kudu sempet.**

Form : In this twitter update, the user is directive. He shares about basketball match in Malang.

Topic : The user talks about sport; basketball. It is because NBL is National Basketball League and CLS is one the basketball team.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment to the match, because wants to watch the match so badly as it appear in the sentence, “wajib ndelok langsung”. It can be conclude that he wants to see it because the match seems interesting and important to him.

Use : The user gives information that CLS which is one of basketball team will be playing in NBL Malang series.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is giving information that there will be basketball match in Malang, and he wants to watch it so badly.

7. **Kaka is the captain tonight!**

Form : The punctuation mark “!” emphasizes Kaka position as the captain of football team.

Topic : The user talks about sport: football. It is because Kaka belongs to AC Milan which is one of football club in Spain.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment towards Kaka.

Use : The user informs that Kaka act as the captain of AC Milan FC.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives information about the fact that Kaka is the captain in his football club in the football match, as we know that Kaka is a football player.

8. Kaka goool!!!!!!

Form : The user adds additional letter “o” in the word “gool” and punctuation mark “!!!!!!” to express his enthusiasm and his happy feeling towards the goal made by Kaka.

Topic : The user talks about the goal made by Kaka, it can be described that he talks about sport: football.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment to the goal made by Kaka, or to Kaka by showing his very happy feeling in the word “gool!!!!”

Use : The user informs the fact that Kaka made a goal at the match.

In this twitter update, the user gives information about the fact that Kaka made a goal in football match.

9. Ada pesan, hari ini jangan buka twitter sama sekali.

Form : The user directly gives command. It can be seen in the word “jangan”.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about social life.

Content : It is negative value judgment from the user. He warns himself, or other people not to open twitter.

Use : Through the words “jangan buka”, the user is giving command to himself or other people.

In this twitter update, the user says to the reader that he have an opinion about not to check twitter in a day.

10. Jujur itu berat tapi mulia.

Form : The user directly conveys idea to the reader.

Topic : Since this twitter update talks about the value being honest, so the topic of this twitter update is about social life.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment about being honest. It can be seen through the word “mulia”.

Use : The user lectures the reader that being honest might be difficult thing to be applied in life, but being honest is something noble.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is trying to gives his opinion about being honest.

11. isuk mekdi, bengi mekdi. pangananku kok sampah ngene son.

Form : In this twitter update, we can see that the user writes the name of fast food restaurant. It should be “McD”, but the user replaced it slang word “mekdi”. The user also uses hyperbole word “sampah” which means unhealthy food or it is usually called junk food.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about his life style of being fas food consumer which is bad for health.

Content : Through the phrase “pangananku kok sampah”, the user gives negative value judgment toward the food he ate.

Use : The user gives argument to his personal life style.

In this twitter update, the user gives his opinion about his life-style which always often eat junk food.

12. Sedih nemen. Rasane koyok senja

Form : The user uses hyperbole word “senja”. The word “senja” can be described as the saddest time where the sun disappears and night comes.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about life’s trouble. It can be seen in the word “sedih nemen” which means he is facing problem.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment to his feeling. It is because he compares his heart feeling with the word “senja” which means the loss of the light.

Use : The user through this twitter updates gives argument for his life.

In this twitter update, the user tries to convey his deep sadness feeling. Here, “senja” or “twilight” can be described as something pitiful because the light of sun disappears because of the dark.

13. Akhir2 iki nang tipi akeh Treasure. Naluri berkata..

Form : As we can see on the twitter updates above, the user leaves the sentence unfinished. It should be additional noun after the phrase “naluri berkata”
Topic : The user talks about his life’s style.
Content : The user gives positive value judgment.
Use : Through this twitter update, the user gives argument to himself.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is trying to gives his opinion about something on television.

14. The Comment penontone muesti ayu2 cuk

Form : The user mentions Javanese obscene word “cuk” in this twitter update. In English translation, Javanese obscene word “cuk” means “fuck”.
Topic : The user talks about girl. It is because the word “ayu” refers to female.
Content : The user gives positive judgment to the female audience of the Comment show. The user praises them with the word “ayu” which means “beautiful” in English.
Use : The user delivers opinion about the Comment female audience by praising them.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user presents opinion toward “The Comment” show. In his opinion, the female audiences in that show are beautiful.

15. And then you realize that wherever you go, there you are, time won't stop so we keep moving on.

Form : The user directly says his idea towards life. It can be seen in the sentence “time won't stop so we keep moving on”.
Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about social life. It is because the user talks about what people should behave in real life.
Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : Through this twitter update, the user lectures the reader about what people should behave in their life.

In this twitter update, the user is giving lecture about how people should behave in society. He is actually giving his opinion about it.

16. keudanan maneh, kon maneh, suwun lho cuk

Form : In this twitter update, the user mention Javanese obscene word “cuk” which can be translated into “fuck” in English.

Topic : The user talks about his life’s trouble. Through the sentence “keudanan maneh” can be described that his trouble is being wet because of the rain.

Content : In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives negative value judgment to his problem. It can be seen in the sentence “suwun lho cuk” which means showing anger.

Use : The user gives argument to his problem through this twitter update.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresser his feeling. He is angry because of the rain and it affects something which makes him hate it.

17. Kemarin Milan menang tandang 3-0. Semalam MU menang tandang 5-0. Wadefak.

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions profane word “wadefak” and it also can be slang word because it is the shorten form of “what the fuck”.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about sport: football. It is because Milan and MU are European football clubs.

Content : The user gives positive judgment to both of Milan and MU. The word “wadefak” here can be described as “awesome” according to the situation.

Use : Through this twitter update, the user gives information about the fact that Milan and MU won the football match.

In this twitter update, we can see that The user is trying to give information to the reader about the fact that Milan and MU won the football matches.

18. Nek kalian sesuai, ket awal yo gak bakal mikir ruwet ngene :)

Form : In this twitter update, we can see that the user indirectly says that the situation is already in trouble. However, he puts smile emoticon in the end of the sentence. It is a bit like irony.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about human relation. From the phrase “nek kalian sesuai” signals there is any relation between the user and “kalian”, it is because the user tries to lectures them.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative judgment. The user give direct argument from the word “ngene”, it can be concluded that the situation is already in trouble.

Use : It is an argument from the user.

In this twitter update, the user is giving his opinion to a person or it might be a group of people.

19. Sing teges ker

Form : In this twitter update, the user directly commands to someone or group of people to be assertive.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is human relation. Because here, the user commands to someone or group of people to be assertive

Content : The user gives negative judgment in this twitter update.

Use : This is kind of command from the user.

In this twitter update, the user gives command to someone or a group of people to be more assertive.

20. Aku kepengen hidden ae asline koyok bombom

Form : The user indirectly say that he wants to take a rest from something.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about his life's trouble that he wants to take a rest but he just cannot do that. It can be proven by the word “asline” which means “that is what I want, but I just cannot do that”.

Content : The user gives negative judgment in this twitter update. It is because he cannot do what he actually wants to do.

Use : In this twitter update, the user is non-assertive. It is because the word “asline” signals uncertainty.

In this twitter update, he is actually trying to convey his feeling that he also wants to hide like his friend.

21. Sepurane. Tapi aku officially mangkel.

Form : In this twitter update, the user is directive. He directly conveys his anger to someone or something.

Topic : The user talks about human relation as the topic in this twitter update. It looks like he is having difficult time with someone.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negatives value judgment. The words “officially mangkel” can be defined as “really angry”.

Use : This twitter update is a bit non-assertive. It is because in the beginning of the sentence, the user apologies first before he says angry.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is clearly conveys his anger toward something.

22. Hujan pertama di bulan Desember cukup rintik. Syahdu.

Form : In this twitter update, the user indirectly says that the rain in the first December is not that heavy, but only rainy.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about amusement of rainy day in the first December.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment. It can be seen in the word “syahdu” which can be defined as “calm” means “serenity” or “peaceful”.

Use : In this twitter update, the user gives opinion toward the situation in first December.

In this twitter update, the user gives his opinion about rain which happens in first December.

23. Pas mau berangkat ke Malang, di dekat rumah ada baliho si Bambang DH maju Calon DPRD Surabaya. Yo sek ae rek rek wong iki golek jabatan.

Form : The user indirectly says that he dislike Bambang DH through the sentence “Yo sek ae rek rek wong iki golek jabatan”.

Topic : The user talks about politics, because the council election will be held soon.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment. It is because he does not feel pleasant about Bambang DH as the candidate of Surabaya council.

Use : The sentence “Yo sek ae rek rek wong iki golek jabatan” shows his argument towards Bambang DH.

In this twitter update, the user gives information to the reader that he saw a billboard of one of parliament candidate, but then he gives a negative opinion about that candidate who is still searching for position.

24. Onok sing jarene ngaku konco tapi mek teko pas lagi sedih tok, nek seneng malah ngilang. Onok.

Form : In this twitter update, the user is assertive. He directly conveys his argument to his friend although he does not mention the name of the person.

Topic : It is definitely about human relationship as the topic of this twitter update. It is because he talks about his someone else.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative judgment the person mentioned on the twitter update. It can be seen through the sentence “konco tapi mek teko pas lagi sedih tok, nek seneng malah ngilang”.

Use : It is an argument given by the user to his friend.

In this twitter update, the user tries to give his opinion about friend relationship.

25. Lirik e Kanzen Kankaku Dreamer deg momen nuemen :))

From : In this twitter update, the user mentions slang expression “deg moment” which means the user is in the situation where he feels so awesome.

Topic : The user talks about an awesome song's lyric. So, it can be concluded that the topic of this twitter update is about interest: music.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment. It is because he gives positive comment through the expression "deg momen nuemen" which means "a very awesome".

Use : This twitter update shows the user's opinion toward the song's lyric.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives his opinion about song lyric. He says that Kanzen Kankaku Dreamer song lyric is a good one through the word "deg momen".

26. Kalo ngomong di depan umum itu jangan terlalu ditata, nanti jadi terlalu dibuat-buat. Kelihatan kok. :)

Form : The user puts smile emoticon ":)" in the end of the sentence to show his feeling.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about social life. It is because the user talks about people's behavior in society.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment toward what the people behavior by showing his polite response.

Use : It is an argument given by the user.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives his opinion about how people usually behave in society.

27. Air mata Crocodile

Form : The user uses hyperbole word "crocodile" which is associated human to hypocrisy.

Topic : The user talks about human relation as the topic of this twitter update. He talks about someone who is being hypocrite by giving the tears of crocodile.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment by showing his argument to the person who gives the tears of crocodile and being hypocrite.

Use : It is an argument from the user.

We can see in this twitter update, the user gives his critic to someone by saying that person is giving crocodile tears which means hypocrisy.

28. Entok dm teko admin aslisuroboyo isine juancuk :-

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions Javanese obscene word “juancuk” which can be translated into “fuck” in English. He also puts emoticon “:-” in the end of the sentence.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about human relation. He mentions “admin asli suroboyo” which is the person who is responsible to organize the account aslisuroboyo on twitter. So the topic is human relation.

Content : Through this twitter update, the user gives negative judgment to the admin. It can be seen in the words “isine juancuk” which means the content of the “dm” is annoying.

Use : It is an argument given by the user to aslisuroboyo’s admin through the words “isine juancuk”.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user mentions obscene word to convey his feeling that he is angry and disturbed by the content of the message.

C. MAN USER 3

1. Wes suwe kepincut The Killers. Ngrungokno Hits lawas marai nge-fly.

It's happened once again. Aaaaaah...

Form : In this twitter update, the user is expressive. It is shown through the word “aaaaahh”. He also mentions slang word “nge-fly” which means “enjoyable”.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about interest in music. It is because The Killers is a group band.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment. He gives positive comment to The Killers through the sentence “ngrungokno hits lawas marai nge-fly”.

Use : The user conveys his personal opinion towards the song he listens.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses his feeling that when he listens nostalgic songs he feels so calm and peaceful.

2. Aem koming beeeeeeeekh hoooooom~

Form : In this twitter update, the user replaces the whole sentence into slang words. From “I am” becomes “aem”, “coming” becomes “koming”, “back” becomes “bekh”, and “home” becomes “hom”.

Topic : The user talks about his personal life that he will come back to his hometown.

Content : In this twitter update, we can see that the user replace the whole sentence to express his very happy feeling.

Use : The user informs the reader that he comes back to his home.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user express his happy feeling by adding additional letters in the whole sentence.

3. Coba Bis onok colokane. Tapi sing jelas ndek tengah dalan moro mandek Aki entek. Eh, Bis gawe Aki ga yo? :|

Form : In the end of the sentence, the user put flat emoticon “☹” to show his confusion.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life’s trouble. It seems that the user with his lowbat gadget so he is looking for “colokan”. It is shown through the sentence “coba bis enek colokane”.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment through the sentence “coba bis enek colokane”.

Use : This twitter update is an argument given by the user to the bus.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to give his opinion about something.

4. Sepurane lho rek ga iso melu dukung ndek TKP. Ancen acarane ae sing bobrok. Acara sing koyo ngono guduk kelasmu. Sing sabar yo Bindhi cs :(

Form : The user mentions sad and cry emoticon “:(” in the end of the sentence to show his sad feeling.

Topic	: The topic of this sentence is human relation. He apologies to his friend for not supporting their show. It can be seen through the sentences “sepurane lho rek” and “sing sabar yo Bindhi cs”
Content	: In this twitter update, the user gives negative comment the show.
Use	: He argues that the show is rotten through the word “Ancen acarane ae sing bobrok”.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user apologizes to his friends that he does not join the show. In this twitter update, the user actually wants to maintain rapport with his friends.

5. Alhamdulillah. Sampai rumah kondisi Ibu sehat. Pengobatan jalan terus tidak ada halangan. Bapak juga masih segar bugar. Seneng. :)

Form	: The user mention cry and smile emoticon in the end of the sentence to show his very grateful feeling seeing his family stay healthy.
Topic	: He definitely talks about his family. So the topic of this twitter update is about family.
Content	: He gives positive value judgment through the word “Alhamdulillah”, “seneng”. He is happy seeing his parents stay health.
Use	: He informs the reader that his parents are in a good condition.

In this twitter update, the user report fact that his family especially his parents stay healthy. He also conveys his happy feeling through “Alhamdulillah”.

6. Yungalah mentolo kudu mandek kuliah ae ngerti wong tuane onok sing loro loroen. Ga tego babar blas. Ngeman duit ae mending gawe tuku obat.

Form	: In this twitter update, the user is expressive through the word “yungalah”.
Topic	: He definitely talks about his family. So the topic of this twitter update is about family.
Content	: He gives positive value judgment towards his family problem that he is willing to save his money to buy medicine.

Use : This status shows non-assertiveness of the user through the word “mentolo”. He wants to give his study up but he himself does not really sure about that.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is feeling sad about his family condition. In this this life’s problem, he makes resolution that he will save his money to buy his parents’ medicine.

7. Jasik! Indosiar ambek SCTV blas ga niat siaran. Giliran bal balane seru sing disiarno malah sinetron ambek film ga jelas. Kobongo studiomu!

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions Javanese obscene word “jasik” which can be translated into “hell” or “fuck” in English.

Topic : The user talks about his life’s trouble. He wants to watch football match on television, but the channels only broadcast low quality drama and film. So the topic of this twitter update is life’s trouble.

Content : He gives negative value judgment to the television channel by saying “Jasik!“, “blas ga niat siaran”, “Kobongo studiomu”.

Use : It is an argument given by the user to the television channels.

In this twitter update, the user delivers his feeling. We can see that he is angry towards two television channels which are broadcasting low quality broadcast.

8. Estimasi batre hape tinggal ±40% dan belum masuk kegiatan hape yang lainnya. Semoga dengan mendengarkan Blues, batre hape jadi woles. :')

Form : In this twitter update, the user uses shorten word “hape” which originally form “handphone” and slang word “woles”. He also puts smile cry emoticon “:’))” to show his hope.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is life’s trouble because the user tells the reader that his cellphone battery is low.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment to his problem by saying “Semoga dengan mendengarkan Blues, batre hape jadi woles. :’))”

Use : It is tentative: supposition. It is because the user says that the battery will survive if he listen the Blues, but he can't prove it since he say "semoga".

In this twitter update, the user, gives his opinion that his cellphone battery might be last long if he listens the Blues.

9. **Monggo istirahat rumiyin** (please take a rest for a while)

Form : The sentence is written by using Javanese polite form in asking something.

Topic : He talks about human relationship. He asks someone to take a rest.

Content : He gives positive value judgment towards the situation which is happening by asking someone to take a rest in polite way.

Use : Through this sentence, the user requests someone to take a rest in polite way.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tend to develop and maintain rapport to someone. It is because he asks someone politely to take a rest.

10. **Gusti Allah sampun ngijabahi. Wes mari tahajud ngene rasane plong. Tapi yo sik onok ae sing kurang. Yungalah. :')**

Form : In this twitter update, the use is expressive by saying "yungalah". He also puts cry and smile emoticon ":')" to show his hope.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about his life's trouble. He has prayed to God but he still feels that there is something missing.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment towards his problem.

Use : This twitter update is non-assertive because the user still feels that there is something missing although he has said that he feels "plong" in the beginning.

In this twitter update, the user conveys his feeling. We can see that he has prayed to God but he still does not feel calm and peace.

11. **Yuhuuuuu~ Running Man episode 137 budal~**

Form	: In this twitter update, the user is expressive by saying “yuhuuu”
Topic	: The user talks about interest: reality show. Because Running Man is kind of Korean reality shows.
Content	: The user gives positive value judgment by saying “yuhuuu” which express his happiness.
Use	: The user gives information to the reader that he is going to watch Running Man.

In this twitter update, the user report fact. We can see that the user gives the reader information that he watch/download Running Man.

12. Yungalah arepe tangi ae angele jian~

Form	: In this twitter update, the use is expressive by saying “yungalah”.
Topic	: The user talks about his life’s trouble. It is because he tells the reader that he finds difficulty in waking up.
Content	: The user gives negative value judgment in this twitter update.
Use	: The user gives argument to his problem by saying “angele jian” which means “very hard/difficult”.

In this twitter update, the user report fact that he feels so difficult to wake up from his sleep.

13. Pleeeeee~ Aku pengen mundhut simbal. :''''''''''(

Form	: In this twitter update, the user puts super sad emoticon (:''''''''') to show his sad and hopeless feeling. He also adds “e” letter in the word “please” and becaome “pleeeeee” to show hopeless feeling. He also uses polite form in asking something.
Topic	: The user talks about his life’s trouble. He seems want to buy cymbal so badly.
Content	: Positive value judgment using polite response “please”
Use	: It is kind of request, because he wants to buy cymbal and use polite request rather than command.

In this twitter update, the user expresses his feeling. We can see in this twitter update that the user asks to buy cymbal so badly to someone.

14. Highlight of your career so far: "When I broke my left arm last year, but I had to keep playing just one hand." Tatsuya Amano – Crossfaith

Form : He is directive in this twitter update, because he directly lectures the reader.

Topic : It is about social life. He tells the reader that people should highlight their career in life.

Content : It is definitely positive value judgment.

Use : The user lectures the reader to highlight their career.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to deliver his opinion about career.

15. Ya memang, main drum itu kaya ketemu wanita idaman terus diajak 'main'. 'Addicted'-nya bukan main.

Form : The user directly says that playing drum is addicted.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about his interest: playing drum.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by saying “kaya ketemu wanita idaman”

Use : The user informs the reader that playing drum is addicted.

In this twitter update, the user delivers his opinion about the feeling when someone playing music instrument, drum.

16. Ndang dadi artis yo beb. Aku nyanyi ga apal. Mosok yo saben nyanyi ndelok lirik terus. Aku ajarono yo engko. :) @oxavinada

Form : The user uses female adjective “beb” which means the dearest one. He also puts smile cry emoticon in the end of the sentence to show his hope.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about human relation. By calling his friend “beb”, so he seems having a good relationship to that person.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment to that person by saying “Ndang dadi artis yo beb”.

Use : It is kind of request, because he wants to be lectured by that person.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user seems to develop and maintain rapport with someone by saying “ndang dadi artis yo beb”.

17. Wes mari adus gari budal. Moro udan. Rasane yo opo ngono. :')

Form : In this twitter update, the user puts smile cry emoticon to show his hopeless feeling.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is definitely life's trouble because he wants to go somewhere but that is all over because of rain.

Content : The user give positive value judgment by showing his polite response to the problem he has.

Use : It is an argument giving by the user toward his situation.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is expressing his feeling. He feels sad that he actually has done bathing and wants to do out but it suddenly rain.

18. Lagu lawas datang kembali. Rintik hujan menahan sepi. Hey wanita, jangan pergi... Hujan datang di sore hari... Kudanan masuk angin lho yo~

Form : In this twitter update, the user is not directive. Here, the user indirectly tells the reader that he is listening old music while it is raining.

Topic : The user makes kind of joke. It is because the sentences do not coherence.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : It is an argument given by the user.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user delivers his opinion. He says that when person is wet because of the rain, then it might cause illness.

19. Lagu lawas selalu dinanti. Hujan turun deras sekali. Sembari ngopi, gigi sakit lagi... Hey caffein, kau sudah tak hangat lagi~ *ehmm

Form : The user indirectly say that he is listening music and does not enjoy the coffee because of toothache.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about life's trouble. It is raining outside and he does not even enjoy the coffee because of his toothache.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : It is the user's argument toward his condition.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user conveys his feeling. We can see that he seems annoyed by his condition that he has a toothache then it makes him does not enjoy his coffee.

20. Lagu lawas selalu menemani. Hujan deras entah kapan akan berhenti. Nikki Costa sudah bukan anak kecil.. Namun tetap, dia kimcil sejati. :')

Form : The user indirectly say that he is listening music while waiting for the rain. He also mentions slang word "kimcil" which means a beautiful girl who has sexy and hot body.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life's trouble and girl.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by showing his polite response.

Use : It is an argument toward the user's situation.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to give his opinion about Nikki Costa that although she has grew up but she is still cute hot baby by saying "kimcil".

21. Tumbas rokok angel saiki bro~

Form : The user uses the word "tumbas" which is Javanese polite form. He also indirectly says that he has no money to buy cigarette.

Topic : The user tells the reader that he has difficulty in buying cigarette. So, the topic of this twitter update is definitely about life's trouble.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment.

Use : It is an argument toward his situation.

In this twitter update, the user delivers his opinion to the reader that buying cigarette is now difficult. It might be he has no money to buy it.

22. Ngebul di waktu yang tersisa. Alhamdulillah. :')

Form : The user puts smile cry emoticon ":')"

 to show his grateful and he also mention Javanese slang word "ngebul" which means smoking.

Topic : The user talks about his smoking habit. So the topic of this twitter update is about life's style.

Content

: In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by showing his polite response through the word “Alhamdulillah”

Use

: It is a positive argument toward the user’s situation.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user delivers his feeling to the reader that he is happy because he can finally smokes in the limit of the time by saying “Alhamdulillah”.

23. Gantine es jeruk. Caffeine kills ya bradaaaaah~**Form**

: In this twitter update, the user uses slang words “ya/you” and “bradah/brother”.

Topic

: This twitter update’s topic is about the user’s life’s style.

Content

: The user gives positive value judgment by saying “kills ya bradaaaaah” which means coffee is fine if there is no orange juice.

Use

: It is an argument given by the user through the sentence “Caffeine kills ya bradaaaaah”.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses his opinion through this twitter update. He wants to convey that although there is no orange juice, but coffee is still enjoyable.

D. MAN USER 4**1. Tadi makan nasi goreng yg porsinya uwakuehh banget di dekat stasiun berdua aja sama @FirdaaaFF. Dan habis. Thank God kami busung lapar.****Form**

: The user uses hyperbole words “busung lapar” to indirectly say really hungry or starving.

Topic

: The topic of this twitter update is about life’s style. It is because the user eats a big portion of fried rice when he is hungry.

Content

: The user gives negative value judgment to his situation by saying his argument sarcastically through the word “busung lapar”. Busung lapar is such an illness when a human does not eat enough food and nutrition.

Use

: The user gives argument toward his situation.

In this twitter update, the user wants to delivers his opinion that he and his friend ate fried rice like a starving less-nutrition people because they have eaten big portion fried rice.

2. Aku bangun kesiangan lagi gaess.. Ibu Pertiwi dan Garuda Pancasila pasti udah ga bangga padaku :((

Form : The user puts double sad emoticon to show his disappointment feeling because he wakes up too late. He also mentions slang word “gaes” which is originally from “guys”.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life’s trouble, because the user tells the reader that he wakes up late and he seems very disappointed.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by showing his polite response.

Use : The user gives argument that Ibu pertiwi and Garuda Pancasila will be disappointed because of him.

In this twitter update, the user expresses his feeling that he is disappointed to himself because he wakes up very late.

3. Tuips, tadi ada anak jalanan yg putih, ganteng, dan tinggi juga. Aku merasa gagal sebagai kaum sosialita :((

Form : He mentions slang word “tuips” which is originally from “tweeps” to call other twitter users.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life’s trouble. The user finds that the child street is even more handsome than him.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user gives argument that he feels so failed and beaten by street child.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user conveys his sad feeling. He feels so failed because he has been beaten by street child who looks more handsome than him.

4. Baru selesai nulis tentang [#MesakkeBangsakuMLG](#). Biar energiku kembali, tolong cupang udelku tuipss..

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions slang words “tuips” which is originally from “tweeps” to call other twitter users and the word “cupang” which means “kiss”

Topic : It is about pornography. The user directly request to the user to kiss his navel. However, it seems like a joke only.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment, because he directly mentions profane word “cupang”.

Use : It is a bit like a request to the reader.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user delivers his opinion that his energy might come back if there is a person who wants to kiss his navel.

5. Baru buka profil Woody Allen di IMDB. Beliau ga pernah absen bikin film tiap tahunnya sejak 1977 sampai sekarang. Legend.

Form : The user is directive. He directly gives comment about Woody Allen.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about amusement.

Content : The user is definitely gives positive value judgment. It can be seen through the word "Legend".

Use : The user gives information to the reader about Woody Allen.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user report fact about Woody Allen which has not been absent for making movies from 1977 until now.

6. Sholatlah sebelum status keanggotaanmu dalam Islam dihanguskan.

Form : The user is directive. He directly says arguments that they who do not pray (sholat) then they are not Islam.

Topic : the user talks about social life. That in life, Islam people should pray (sholat).

Content : The user gives negative value judgment by saying "dihanguskan".

Use : It is command for people to pray (sholat)

In this twitter update, the user delivers his opinion that people should pray to God (sholat) if they do not want to be judged as people who have no respect to their religion (Islam).

7. Raffi Ahmad makan ayam 15 potong aja diliput. Tuh orang mbambung banyak yang makan makanan sisa di tempat sampah ga ada yg prihatin :((

Form : The user puts double sad emoticon ":(((" to show his sadness and disappointment.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about social life. There is no attention to people who suffer.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment to the situation. He gives negative comment through the last sentence.

Use : It is an argument from the user about social life.

In this twitter update, the user seems disappointed to the broadcasting program on television that does not care about people who suffer from hunger.

8. #FF: @TUHAN | Pencipta alam semesta, sering disejajarkan dengan yg lain tapi sebenarnya beliau Maha Esa. Sembah dia yuk, tuips!

Form : The user uses acronym shorten form "FF" for "Follow Friday" which means "Jumat". He also mentions slang word "tuips".

Topic : The user talks about social life. How people often forget about God.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment. He directly shows his argument.

Use : It is an argument. However, the user also lectures the readers and also makes request.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user sees a problem that people usually forget about God. So, the user's solution is people should be respectful to God.

9. Mungkin alasan logis dan ilmiahnya adalah dada kiri sering dipegang tangan kanan. Hmmm....

Form : The user is expressive. It can be seen in "hmmm" to support his opinion.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about pornography. He talks about female sensitive body part.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment by showing his argument directly.

Use : It is about the user's opinion toward female sensitive body.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user makes an opinion that left breast is bigger than the left one because of it usually touched by right hand.

10. Farhat Abbas nantang Al tanding tinju? Buat apa? Dengan gitu di pilpres nanti "Pendiri FPI" dan "Biang Keladi Mei '98" bakal bergidik gitu?

Form : The user directly critics Farhat Abbas.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about politics. As we know that Farhat Abbas declares himself as the candidate of president in 2014 election.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment to Farhat Abbas.

Use : The user directly gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives critics to Farhat Abbas. As we know that Farhat Abbas is an empty talk person who likes to judgment people by his comments.

11. Ga ngurus patah-patahan, yg penting jangan patahkan hatiku karena hatiku ini hati Lego :(

Form : In this twitter update, the user puts sad emoticon “:(“ in the last sentence to show his feeling.

Topic : The user talks about his life’s trouble that does not want to someone to break his heart.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by showing his emotional judgment “hatiku ini hati lego”.

Use : It is a command for someone to not to break his heart.

In this twitter update, the user seems want to someone to do not break his heart. He seems conveying feeling to the reader that he is afraid if someone will do it to him.

12. Coklatku dikerubungin semut. Padahal kan semut sukanya sama gula, tapi kok coklat juga dimakan sih? Serakah banget jadi makhluk :((

Form : In this twitter update, the user puts sad emoticon “:(“ in the last sentence to show his feeling.

Topic : The user talks about his life’s trouble that he is sad because his chocolate is eaten by ants.

Content : The user give negative value judgment through the sentence “serakah banget jadi makhluk”.

Use : It is an argument from the user.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user deliver his opinion about the ant which ate his chocolate.

13. Masang kode lewat twit, ritwit, atau ava itu tiada guna, harus lewat usaha yg luar biasa! [#camkan](#)

Form : The user uses slang words “twit”, “ritwit”, and “ava”

Topic : In this twitter update, the topic is about social live that people should not only give code on twitter but also should be struggling.

Content : The user give negative value judgment by showing his direct argument “tiada guna”.

Use : Through this twitter update, the user gives lecture to the reader.

In this twitter update, the user lectures the reader that they should not give code in their twitter updates. It is kind of the user's opinion that this method will work.

14. Buat tau seseorang udah move on atau belum itu gampang, ga usah ditanya dari hati ke hati, cukup kepo bio twitter-nya aja [#TipsCinta](#)

Form : The user mentions Indonesian slang word "kepo" which means being curious.
Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about social life.
Content : The user gives positive value judgment.
Use : Through this twitter update, the user gives lecture to the reader.

In this twitter update, the user wants to deliver opinion to the reader about move on tips.

15. Masih duduk di dalem kelas, tapi bentar lagi duduk di bangkunya Warung Kelir buat [#JumaTawa](#) kok. Kamu juga, kan?

Form : The user use question tag, "kamu juga kan?"
Topic : The topic of this twitter update is interest: stand-up comedy. Because Jumat Tawa is kind of stand-up comedy shows.
Content : Positive value judgment.
Use : Non-assertive. It is because the user uses question tag.

This twitter updates conveys the fact that the user still has in the class, but this twitter update also ask the reader to come to such a show.

16. Wah jam segini aku belum makan. Kesehatanku lhooo....

Form : In this twitter update, the user leaves the sentence unfinished.
Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life's trouble because he has not eaten yet.
Content : The content of this twitter update is negative value judgment.
Use : In this twitter update, the user leaves the sentence unfinished and it shows his non-assertiveness.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is worried about his healthy because he does not eat yet. It proves that in this twitter update the user conveys his worried feeling.

APPENDICES 2

WOMEN USER UPDATES

A. WOMAN USER 1

1. Intine hari ini ke kampus iku gak pati fungsi, tp yo gpp laaahh. -_- Make up class batal, kelas sore ya gak ada dosen. -_-

Form : In this twitter update, the user uses emoticon (-_-) to show her disappointed feeling. She also uses shorten words or acronym “tp”, “gpp”.

Topic : The user talks about her life’s trouble that she goes to her campus but there she finds that there is no class.

Content : Through this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment through the sentence “tp yo gpp lah”.

Use : It is non-assertive twitter update. She says that it is fine if there is no class, but she still puts disappointment emoticon.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tries to express her opinion about her problem. She goes to her campus, but she finds that there is no class. She expresses her opinion through the words “gak pati fungsi”

2. Selalu berusaha ngerombak mood sendiri berkali-kali, menyesuaikan dengan keadaanmu, dan insya Allah aku ikhlas melakukannya. :)

Form : In this twitter update, the user use smile emoticon “:)” to show her feeling.

Topic : The user talks about human relation. It can be seen through the “menyesuaikan dengan keadaanmu”.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response through the sentence “insya Allah aku ikhlas melakukannya”.

Use : It is supportive argument from the user.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tend to maintain and develop rapport to someone by saying that she will adjust herself with that person’s situation and she is also willing to do that only for him/her.

3. Just enjoy my every single time with you. Thanks God for the happiness tonight. :) Good night, sleep well. :)

Form : She puts 2 smile emoticons to show her happiness.

Topic : She talks about his time with someone else, so it must be a human relation.

Content : She gives positive value judgment through the sentence “Thanks God for the happiness tonight”.

Use : She conveys positive argument to someone.

In this twitter update, the user tries to convey her feeling. It is because she tells the reader that she had a very joy time with someone and she really enjoy it. She thanks God for her happiness.

4. @oxavinada ft. @YohannaHera X-Factor ASLI KEREN !! Yeeaaaayyyy !!

Form : She is expressive. It can be seen in “Yeeaaaayyyy”. She also puts “huray” emoticon to show her feeling.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about interest: music, because oxavinada and Yohanna Hera are singer.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment through the words “asli keren”.

Use : The user is assertive that Oxa and Yohanna are excellent in their performance.

In this twitter update, the user says the the collaboration between Oxavinada and Yohanna is an excellent collaboration. This twitter update tells the reader about the user’s opinion.

5. Hujan td siang cuman sesaat, untung cintaku k km bkn cinta yg sesaat. Sedangkan hujan malam ini awet bgt, seawet cintaku k km. *tsaaahh :D

Form : The user uses acronym “td”, “k”, “bkn”, “yg”, “bgt”. She also puts happy emoticon “:D” to show her feeling.

Topic : The topic about this twitter update is human relation. The user talks about his relationship with someone. It can be seen through the sentences “untung cintaku k km bkn cinta yg sesaat” and “seawet cintaku k km”.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment to someone she loves by showing her positive response.

Use : It is actually an argument from the user.

In this twitter update, the user seems conveying what she feels. She tells the reader that her love for someone is long lasting like the rain. This twitter update is definitely to express the user’s feeling.

6. Okee, sekarang hubunginnya kalo pas butuh aja ya, jangan nyalahin kalo aku juga begitu !!

Form : In this twitter update, the user is directive. She directly tells her anger to the reader.

Topic : It is about human relation. In this twitter update, the user tells the reader that he has problem in his relationship with someone.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment because she is angry to someone. This negative judgmental can be seen through “sekarang hubungannya kalo pas butuh aja”.

Use : In this twitter update, the user is assertive. Her assertiveness can be seen in “jangan nyalahin kalo aku juga begitu”. It shows that she will do the same thing like that person.

This twitter update signals the user's anger. She looks angry to someone who does not worth their friendship. So the writer conveys her angry feeling toward he friend through this twitter update.

7. Entah kenapa, kok aku kesel lagi sama kamu tanpa sebab. Ini untuk yg kesekian kalinya ! ٩_٩

Form : The user use annoying emoticon “٩_٩” to show her feeling.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about human relation. She tells that she is angry to someone.

Content : She gives negative value judgment.

Use : Non-assertive. It is because the user still writes “entah kenapa”, it means that she is not sure.

In this twitter update can be seen that the user tries to convey her feeling. She tells the reader that she feels annoyed because of someone.

8. The one who love you will never leave you because even if there are hundred reasons to give up, they will find one reason to hold on.

Form : The user is directive. She directly expresses her opinion about love.

Topic : It is about social life, because in real life, when a person truly loves someone then he/she will try to hold their love.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : Through this twitter update, the user lectures the reader about truly love.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tries to tell the reader that a person who truly loves someone will never leave because that person has many reasons to hold their love. The user in this twitter update is expressing her opinion.

9. Pantasan sampe jam segini gak kerasa lapar, lahh tadi pagi udah sarapan senyumanmu, ya awet kenyangnya, wkwkwk. :D

Form : The user use big smile emoticon to show her over joy toward the person who gives her a smile in the morning.

Topic : It talks about human relation, because the user is happy seeing someone's smile.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment. It can be seen in her last sentence.

Use : She gives a positive argument.

In this twitter update, the user tries to convey her personal feeling about her crush by saying that she is even full by only seeing the smile of her crush. This twitter update expresses the user's feeling.

10. Cinta hanyalah sebuah ungkapan dari rasa sayang, namun perbuatan adalah bukti nyata bahwa cinta itu ada.

Form : In this twitter update, the user is directive.

Topic : The user talks about social life that people should talk less and do more.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Topic : The user lectures the reader that if they love someone then they should do more to prove their love rather than only talks.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to tell her opinion the reader that people should talk less and do more and when they love someone then they should do more to prove their love rather than only talks.

11. Pantasan sampe jam segini gak kerasa lapar, lahh tadi pagi udah sarapan senyumanmu, ya awet kenyangnya, wkwkwk. :D

Form : In this twitter update, the user uses hyperbolic and flowery words "sarapan senyumanmu". She also mentions big smile emoticon :D

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about human relation, because the user mentions her relation with someone.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user gives supportive argument.

In this twitter update, the user tries to convey her personal feeling about her crush by saying that she is even full by only seeing the smile of her crush. This twitter update expresses the user's feeling.

12. Suara "klek" dari sebuah rice cooker itu surgaaa

Form : The user mentions hyperbolic word "surgaaa" to express her very happy feeling and gives hyperbolic effect.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about social life. How hungry people will be very happy when the rice is cooked.

Content : in this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user gives supportive arguments.

From this twitter update, we can make conclusion that the user was hungry before the rice is cooked. And then she is really happy and grateful when the

rice cooker's timer rings and tells that the rice is cooked. This twitter update is express feeling.

13. Yang aku takutkan ada 2. Aku takut kehilangan kamu dan aku takut berharap lebih pada kamu. Kamu itu kekuatanku sekaligus kelemahanku.

Form : In this twitter update, the user is directive. She directly conveys her feeling towards someone.

Topic : The user talks about human relation.

Content : Positive value judgment.

Use : Assertive.

This twitter update signals that the user does not to lose someone from her life. So she tries to develop and maintain rapport to that person.

14. Nek ndelok yo kudu ngguyu dewe. Kok yo onok wong model kyk ngono. HAHHAHA !!

Form : The user prefers to use shortened word "kyk"

Topic : The user talks about human relation.

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : Argument.

In this twitter update, the user tells her opinion to the reader about the person who looks ridiculous according to her opinion.

15. I loved you once, I love you still, I love you will, I love you always.

Form : In this twitter update, the user is directive. She directly conveys her feeling towards someone.

Topic : The user talks about human relation.

Content : Positive value judgment.

Use : Assertive.

In this twitter update, the user tries to develop and maintain rapport with someone or it can be her crush by conveying her feeling that she will love him forever.

16. Hidupku tanpa cintamu, bagai malam tanpa bintang. Cintaku tanpa sambutmu, bagai panas tanpa hujan. Jiwaku berbisik lirih, ku harus milikimu.

Form : In this twitter update, the user uses hyperbolic and flowery words.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about human relation, because the user mentions her relation with someone.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user gives supportive argument.

In this twitter update, the user tries to develop and maintain rapport with someone or it can be her crush by conveying her feeling that she will love him forever.

17. Wahing ping swidak jaran gara-gara debu. -_____

Form : In this twitter update, the user use emoticon and hyperbolic word “swidak jaran”

Topic : It is about life’s trouble.

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : Argument.

In this twitter update, the user tells her feeling that she is annoyed because she sneeze so many times.

B. WOMAN USER 2

1. Kamoo kapan pyuang

Form : In this twitter update, the user replaces her sentence with slang word. It is done by mean to give innocent effect.

Topic : The user talks about human relation.

Content : The user gives positive judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user seems requesting something to someone.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user writes her status by innocent effect because the whole sentence is replaced by slang words. In this case, the user wants to develop and maintain rapport with someone by requesting him/her to come back home soon.

2. When you feel so tired but you can’t sleeeeeep

Form : By adding some e letters in the word “sleep” the user wants to emphasize that word.

Topic : The user talks about her life’s trouble that she cannot sleep, because she emphasizes it in the word “sleep”.

Content : The user gives negative judgment.

Use : Argument.

In this twitter update, the user tells the reader about her feeling that she feels annoyed because she cannot sleep although she is tired.

3. Come on, honey, stop torturing ourselves

Form : In this twitter update, the user uses female adjective “honey”.

Topic : Through this twitter update, the user talks about human relation. She wants to tell someone to stop torturing her/himself.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment through her polite response “come, on, honey”.

Use : The user makes polite request.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses her opinion about someone.

4. Read a good book, kiss a lover. Ah life is good

Form : The user is expressive. It can be seen in “ah” expression.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about her life style.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment “ah life is good”.

Use : The user gives positive argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user talk about her life-style which is reading book. She wants to convey her feeling that she is happy and grateful about what she is doing.

5. Terima kasih, hujan. Yuk berhenti terus pulang

Form : In this twitter update, the user uses decent word that she thanks to rain.

Topic : In this twitter update, she talks about her life’s trouble because of the rain.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response.

Use : It is kind of polite request to the rain.

In this twitter update, the user seems tired because of the rain. She actually conveys her feeling.

6. Hidup itu gitu. Awal tahun masih pacaran sama A, akhir tahun tunangan sama B

Form : The user gives her direct opinion toward love relationship.

Topic : This twitter update’s topic is about social life that when there is love relationship begin, there will be another love relationship end.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment “hidup itu gitu”

Use : It is an argument from the user.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tells to the reader about her opinion toward love live. Based on her, human’s love is not consistent. In the first years he/she may has relationship with A, but in the end of the years has engaged with B.

7. He may like it, but I’m crazy about it. We’re not in the same level

Form : The user uses shorten form of word “I’m”, “we’re”

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about someone else. So the topic must be human relation.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment by showing her direct argument “we’re not in the same level”.

Use : In this twitter update, the user is non-assertive. She thinks that the person she mentioned will like something that may come from her but she does not sure about it by saying “but, I’m crazy about it”. She may think that there is probability that he/she may not like it.

In this twitter update, the user delivers about her opinion. She thinks that the person she mentioned will like something that may come from her but she does not sure about it.

8. And baby, you are my kind of expert

Form : The user uses female adjective “baby”.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about human relation. It is according to the fact that she praises someone “expert”.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response.

Use : It is positive argument from the user.

In this twitter update, the user signals that she wants to develop and maintain rapport with someone by saying that she/he is kind of expert.

9. Yes honey, you're gonna like it

Form : The user uses female adjective “honey”. She also user shorten form of word “you’re” “gonna”.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about human relation.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response.

Use : It is positive argument from the user.

In this twitter update, the user wants to develop and maintain rapport with someone. She calls that person using “honey” which is female word that is used usually for maintain rapport.

10. Yes, I would like some sledgehammer, please.

Form : In this twitter update, the user uses polite request.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life’s trouble. It is weird that she may wants to be punched with sledgehammer. So the topic can be life’s trouble.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response.

Use : It is a polite request.

In this twitter update, the user also signals develop and maintain rapport with someone by giving polite request.

11. When love ends, another love begins. Cute baby, by the way :)

Form : She uses female adjectives “cute”, “baby” and she also puts cry smile emoticon to show her feeling.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about social life.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives supportive value judgment by showing her polite response.

Use : It is a positive argument from the user.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tells the reader about her opinion when she sees that there is time when love begins while the other ends. She thinks that that is something cute for her.

12. Jumat malam dan nggak hujan. Yeay! ☺

Form : The user mentions emoticon, and expressive.

Topic : Social life.

Content : Positive judgment.

Use : Sharing information.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to express her happy feeling that it does not rain in that day through expression “yeay” and her smiley emoticon.

13. Oh honey, don't sell yourself that low on national tv

Form : The user use female adjective “honey”

Topic : Social life.

Content : positive judgment.

Use : polite request.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user actually delivers her opinion about someone who works for television.

14. You have the chance, but not the love. I have the love spreading all over my heart, but damn, I have no chance

Form : The user mentions obscene word “damn”

Topic : The topic in this twitter update is life’s trouble that she has no chance to make someone become hers.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment.

Use : It is an argument from the user.

In this twitter update, the user seems angry about something. He conveys her feeling through the word “damn”.

15. Knowing silly romantic things from another gender perspective are just sweet :')

Form : The user use female adjective “sweet” and emoticon

Topic : she talks about Social life as the topic.

Content : the user gives positive value judgment.

Use : She gives supportive comment.

In this twitter update, the user gives her opinion about romantic things in the men’s view. She employs emotional judgment “sweet” to express her opinion.

16. Maybe the point is, I don't really have someone on the hook

Form : She prefers to use shortened word

Topic : She talks about her life’s trouble.

Content : She gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user is non-assertive according to the word “maybe”.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user seems sad or disappointed that she does not have someone to lean on.

C. WOMAN USER 3

1. Jangan ketularam deh plis ☹

From : The use of emoticon, make polite request sentence, the use of slang word *plis*

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life’s trouble.

Content : The user though this twitter update gives negative judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user makes request.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user does not want to be infected by something. It is actually expressing her fear about being infected. So that this twitter update is used to express feeling.

2. njir kesalahan liat running man pagi2, bikin mules dah ><

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions weak slang word, “njir”. She also mentions emoticon to express her feeling.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life’s trouble, she says that she has stomachache because she watches running man which is funny Korean reality show.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives her negative value judgment to her condition because she watches running man.

Use : The user gives her argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user argue that she has done mistake by watching running man in the morning which makes her having stomachache. She express her opinion about her stomachache is because of watching running man.

3. How dare you could be so cute like that?

Form : The user mentions female word “cute”

Topic : The user talks about human relation, because she asks something to someone.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user shows her non-assertiveness. She gives negative comment in the beginning “dare” and she ends up giving positive comment “cute”.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to express her feeling about her disappointment toward something.

4. Rada jleb gitu ya kalo tiba-tiba, suddenly, dikirimin foto orang wisuda, dan orang itu adalah.....hnnn ah sudahlah!

Form : In this twitter update, the user leaves the sentence unfinished. She is also expressive and it can be seen in “hnnn”, “ah”. She mentions slang word “jleb” which means “breaking heart”.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about life’s trouble that her heart breaks because of she sees the picture of the person she does not like.

Content : She gives negative value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user is non-assertive because her expression “hnnn” and “ah” are the expression where she cannot continue her angry.

In this twitter update, the user wants to convey her feeling about she has been seen. She seems disappointed toward the picture and it can be seen through the word “jleb” which means “hurt” and her expression “hnnn”.

5. Don't change yourself while the situation has changed! Good morning :)))

Form : She puts triple smile emoticon “:)))” to show her over good mood.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about social life.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by showing his response.

Use : The user lectures the reader that in life people should be consistent.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user give lecture to the reader. She give her opinion about how people should behave in society, she also express her excellent feeling in the morning.

6. And that’s all about hero’s story, our hero, God bless you bro :))

Form : the user mentions emoticon to express her feeling, she also mention slang word “bro”

Topic : in this twitter update, the user talks about someone.

Content : She gives positive value judgment.

Use : Supportive argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user here signals that she wants to develop and maintain rapport with someone by saying “God bless you”.

7. we don't even know when the trial comes around, all we have to do is only pray to God for keep guiding us.

Form : The user is directive. She directly tells the reader her opinion.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about social life.

Content : The user in this twitter update gives positive value judgment.

Use : The user lectures the reader that in life people should remember God.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives lecture to the reader. She wants to give opinion to the reader how people should behave in society.

8. bedebah si korban mencium adanya pertempuran

Form : The user mentions obscene word “bedebah”.

Topic : The user talks about human relation as the topic of this twitter update.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user gives an argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that

9. What a wonderful nite :)

Form : In this twitter update, the user puts smile emoticon to show her feeling that she is in the good mood. She also uses female adjective “wonderful”

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life's style.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response “wonderful”

Use : This is a positive argument.

Through this twitter update, the user wants to tell the reader that she is happy because the night is wonderful. The words “wonderful” itself is kind of opinion, because the other people may have a rotten night.

10. jauh dari ekspektasi bung >< mending cheese cake-nya the harvest *yakaliksamarasanya

Form : The user use emoticon to show her feeling, she also mention slang word “bung”

Topic : This twitter update conveys the user's disappointment, so it is life's trouble.

Content : the user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user is disappointed to the taste of the cake. She gives opinion that harvest cheese cake is better.

11. nambahi teori iku semacam.....

Form : The user leaves the sentence unfinished.

Topic : in this twitter update, the user talks about her life's trouble. She seems having difficulties to add some theory to her work.

Content : in this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user leaves the sentence unfinished and it is signaling that the user is non-assertive.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user seems having problem with the additional theory for her work/study. In this twitter update, the user actually wants to express her opinion about adding additional theory but she left the sentence unfinished.

12. Kampus opo iki dosen e podo lomba karaoke kabeh isok e >< fales pak!

Form : In this twitter update, the user punts annoying emoticon "><" to show his annoyed feeling.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life's trouble that she is disturbed by the singing contest.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment by showing her argument, "kampus opo iki" and "fales pak" directly.

Use : This is an argument from the user that she does not like the voice of the singer nor the contest.

In this twitter update, we can see that she does not like the singing contest. In her opinion, people's voices that join the contest are falls. However, they who join may not think like that. So that is why this twitter update is the user's opinion.

13. sial terhipnotis koreaaaa ><

Form : In this twitter update, the user punts annoying emoticon "><" to show his annoyed feeling.

Topic : The user talks about her life's trouble that she has been hypnotized by Korean. It may refer to Korean drama or Korean pop.

Content : in this twitter update, the user gives negative value judgment by showing her argument "sial".

Use : The user gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses her feeling. She seems does not really like when she knows the truth that she has been affected by Korean wave.

14. currrr dramatis, ndunyo sempit gae film iki [#TheHeirs](#)

Form : In this twitter update, the user mentions obscene word “cur”

Topic : The user talks about her interest: drama

Content : The user gives negative comment to the drama.

Use : The user gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives her opinion about the plot in the Korean drama “the heirs”.

15. macam bayi merangkak aja donlotan filmku ><

Form : In this twitter update, the user punts annoying emoticon “><” to show his annoyed feeling. She also mentions hyperbole words “bayi merangkak” to give hyperbole effect that her download is so slow.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about life’s trouble.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user delivers her disappointment about her downloading item because it is too slow.

16. Menyiksa diri demi hasil yang memuaskan

Form : The user is not directive. She indirectly says that she will do a hard work for a better result.

Topic : The user talks about her work/study.

Content : The user gives positive comment by motivate herself.

Use : Supportive argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses her feeling that she motivates herself to work hard for better result.

17. Harusnya udh on going bab 4-5, harusnya ☹ *muntah

Form : The user use emoticon to show her feeling.

Topic : The user talks about her study/work.

Content : She adds “muntah” to give negative value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update the user gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user express her feeling about her tiresome work/study. She expresses it through the word “muntah”.

18. Abaikan twit saya barusan, bukan jari saya sebenarnya. Trims.

Form : The user prefers using shortened word “trims” and slang word “twit”

Topic : The user talks about social life.

Content : The user gives negative judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user commands the reader to ignore her tweet.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to maintain rapport to twitter users that they might be misunderstanding her several twitter updates by saying such statement on twitter timeline and saying “trims”.

19. Hujannya indah namun tak seindah moodku :”

Form : The user use emoticon to show her feeling, use flowery word.

Topic : She talks about life’s trouble.

Content : She gives positive value judgment.

Use : She gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses her feeling in this twitter update through her cry emoticon which signals her sadness.

20. i'm wondering about something..

Form : The user leaves the sentence unfinished.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about her life’s trouble because she curious about something.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user leaves the sentence unfinished which shows non-assertive.

In this twitter update, we can see that the reader gives statement that she wonders about something.

21. How to revise this damn thing????

Form : In this twitter update, the user indirectly says that she has difficulty.

Topic : Life’s trouble, because she has difficulty in revising his work/study

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : It is an argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses her feeling toward her work/study. She expresses it angrily by saying “this damn thing”.

22. Aduh aku syumpek

Form : In this twitter update, the user indirectly says that she has difficulty.

Topic : Life’s trouble, because she has difficulty in revising his work/study

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : It is an argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user expresses her feeling about something by saying “syumpek”.

23. Njir nda mau lagi dah ke alfamart itu

Form : The user mentions emoticon to show feeling and indirectly says that she finds something bad in that in that alfamart.

Topic : The topic is about life’s trouble.

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : The user gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user wants to express her disappointment about the market which has been visited by her. It seems that she found something that makes her disappointed or something like that.

24. Soon, perfect way. May this Friday is a good day for me.

Form : In this twitter update, the user does not clearly mention about something. But it is the user’s hope.

Topic : Social life.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : The user shows her non assertiveness because she does not really know that it might be good or not.

In tis twitter update, we can see that the user conveys her hope. She expresses it with her spirit.

25. Ngiiikkkk sumpah ya bahaya jalanan Malang saat ini *tilanganpolisi

Form : The user is expressive, it can be seen through “ngiiik” as her expression.

Topic : The user talk about social life that there are more traffic operation done by police officers.

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : This twitter update is tentative. The user only delivers her hypothesis.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user delivers her opinion about the traffic in Malang. She says that it is now dangerous.

26. Tips and tricks biar lolos operasi silup >> pasang kuda2 lalu masukkan gigi 1 dan KABURLAH.

Form : The user is directive.

Topic : The user talks about social life tricks should be done by people when there is traffic operation.

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : This twitter update is assertive because the user is sure about her tricks.

In this twitter update, in this twitter update the user gives her opinion about tips and tricks to escape from streets operation by police officers.

27. Gantian dah besok ane jadi ratu sehabian, mapus lo puu XP

Form : The user uses swear word, “mampus” and uses emoticon.

Topic : The user talks about human relation about someone.

Content : Negative value judgment.

Use : The user gives argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user deliver and expresses her happy feeling. The user seems excited toward something and it can be seen through her emoticon in the last sentence.

A. WOMAN USER 4

1. demi apa mimpi tadi pagi random banget >,< mimpi @maudyayunda ngekos di 51A, wkwkwkwk LOL banget nget nget

Form : In this twitter update, the writer is very expressive. It can be seen through “wkwkwkwk LOL banget nget nget”

Topic : In this twitter update, she gives information to the reader that she dreamed Moudy Ayunda which is talented young actress and singer.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment to her dream.

Use : This twitter update is Non-assertive, tentative.

In this twitter update, the user wants to deliver her feeling and opinion that she dreamed Moudy Ayunda which is soloist singer and talented actress. She gives her opinion that the dream is so impossible and makes lot of laugh.

2. saya akui sy memang g seru kok ananknya, terlebih pas di tlpn :'(I don't know why....so sorry

Form : In this twitter update, the user use cry emoticon to show her sad feeling. She also uses shortened word “sy, tlpn, g”

Topic : She talks about life’s trouble since she feels sorry for her personality.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment, by saying sorry.

Use : The user is non-assertive.

In this twitter update, the user seems sad and conveys her sad feeling through her cry emoticon and the phrase “so sorry”

3. beda waktu di tlpn, di sms, dan saat ketemu langsung. Ya itulah saya, apa mungkin saya punya kepribadian ganda???? :O aaarrgghh ooohhhmen

Form : The user uses shorten form of word “tlpn”, she also puts surprising emoticon “:o” to show her surprise feeling. The user is also expressive “aaarrgghh”, “ooohhhmen”.

Topic : The user talks about her life's trouble.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user is non-assertive. It is because she herself does not sure about double personality.

In this twitter update, we can see that she thinks she has double personality because she thinks that she is different when on the phone and sms. However, other people may not think just like her because people's perspective is different. That is why this twitter update is categorized as expressing opinion.

4. wedding dress dliat brpa kalipun tetep bikin :'(

Form : The user puts cry emoticon “:’(“ she also leaves the sentence unfinished.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update about life's trouble.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : The user leaves the sentence unfinished and it shows non-assertiveness.

In this twitter update, the user wants to convey her sad feeling about wedding dress and it can be seen through her cry emoticon although she does finished her sentence.

5. satnite w/ tacik [@ninn_nina](#) :p

Form : The user uses emoticon and slang word “satnite” which is “Saturday night”.

Topic : The user gives information.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : The user is assertive.

In this twitter update, the user gives information that she has a Saturday night with someone.

6. malang hujano po'o...puwanas lho

Form : The user uses polite requests.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about her life's trouble.

Content : in this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by saying her polite request.

Use : The user makes polite request through the word “po'o” which means please.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user delivers her opinion about Malang weather which is hot according to her.

7. rejeki g akan lari kemana2 sama kayak jodoh [#eaaakkkk](#)

Form : The user is expressive “eaaakkkk”

Topic : in this twitter update, the user talks about social life as the topic of this twitter update.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : In this twitter update, the user lectures the reader that soul mate and gift will not go around.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user lectures the reader about gift and soul mate. She gives her opinion that gift from God is same with soul mate which will not be running away if the timing comes.

8. maigat sudah ganti lagi...cepat banget ya dapat gantinya - ____-

Form : The user uses slang word “maigat” and emoticon.

Topic : The user talk about something related to somebody, it can be human relation.

Content : The user gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user is non-assertive.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user tries to give her opinion about something and she also express her surprising feeling through the slang word “maigat”.

9. When we love someone really, there are no Terms and Conditions at all

Form : The user directly conveys her opinion about love.

Topic : The user talks about social life.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment.

Use : She lectures the reader about love life.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives lecture to the reader about love relationship. She gives her opinion about it that someone with true love will not think terms and condition.

10. lihat mbk disti upload foto mulu dari tadi pagi waktu morning show di NET tv jadi mupeng >,< aaakkkk

Form : In this twitter update, the user is expressive “aaakkkk” and she also mentions emoticon >,< and uses slang word “mupeng”

Topic : She talks about social life.

Content : She gives positives value judgment.

Use : The user shows her supportive argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user express her desire and her feeling through her emoticon and expression “aaakkkk”

11. besok pulkam tapi belum packing, yasudah besok pagi saja

Form : The user uses shorten form of word “pulkam” instead of “pulang kampung”.

Topic : In this twitter update, the user talks about her life’s trouble.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response.

Use : This twitter update is non-assertive.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user has a problem. She wants to go to her hometown, but she has not prepared her stuff. So her solution is to prepare it in the morning before she leave.

12. nah kan loh...saat menghilangkan rasa males kuliah, giliran diniati masuk kelas semiotic>> malah dosennya gak dateng :-O

Form : The user mentions emoticon.

Topic : The user talks about life’s trouble.

Content : In this twitter update, she gives negative value judgment.

Use : The user gives an argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user about her situation that she wants to remove her laziness by coming to the class but then it ends because the lecturer does not attend the class.

13. sabar....sabar ya wawai sabar itu akan indah pada waktunya. Tapi emang g gampang kok

Form : The user is directive.

Topic : The user talks about her life’s trouble.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by showing her polite response.

Use : In this twitter update, the user is non-assertive

In this twitter update, we can see that the user motivates herself that she must be patient. She gives her opinion that when someone is patient about something then their hopes will happen someday beautifully.

14. sisa2 semangat yg ada y ini yg dipake >,< aaak semoga cuma hari ini aja, plis plis plis bad mood ini pergi jauh2 ya

Form : In this twitter update, the user punts annoying emoticon “>,<” to show his annoyed feeling.

Topic : The topic of this twitter update is about the user’s life’s trouble.

Content : In this twitter update, the user gives positive value judgment through “pls bad mood in pergi jauh2”

Use : The user is tentative.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user motivates herself and she feels so enthusiastic about something.

15. harus banyak bersabar dan tidak boleh cepat emosi

Form : The user is directive.

Topic : The user talks about social life that people should be patient in everything and do not be emotional.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment.

Use : Through this twitter update, the user lectures the reader about being patient and not emotional.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user gives the reader her lecture and she also motivate herself. She gives her opinion through this twitter update that people must be patient in every single thing.

16. REVISI REVISI... semangat2, kabeh wes akeh sing podo sempro e :'(

Form : The user mentions cry emoticon to show her sad feeling.

Topic : The user talks about her study/work, because “revisi” and “sempro” are related to study.

Content : The user gives positive value judgment by motivating herself to keep spirit.

Use : The user gives her supportive argument.

In this twitter update, we can see that the user motivates herself and he also expresses her sad and jealous feeling that her friends have done proposal seminar through her cry emoticon.

Appendices 3: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Marshelina Fatin
2. NIM : 105110103111001
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Language and Gender (Sociolinguistics)
5. Judul Skripsi : The Differences between Men and Women
Language Styles in Writing Twitter Updates
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 1 Oktober 2013
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 28 Januari 2014
8. Nama Pembimbing I : Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd.
II : Muhammad Rozin, M.A.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi *)

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	1 Oktober 2013	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing 1	
2.	21 Oktober 2013	Pengajuan Outline	Pembimbing 1	
3.	30 Oktober 2013	Revisi Outline	Pembimbing 1	
4.	7 November 2013	Pengajuan Bab I	Pembimbing 1	
5.	19 November 2013	Revisi Bab 1 Pengajuan Bab II	Pembimbing 1	
6.	25 November 2013	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing 1	
7.	27 November 2013	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	

Lanjutan tabel...

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
8.	2 Desember 2013	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
9.	3 Desember 2013	ACC Seminar proposal	Pembimbing I	
10.	3 Desember 2013	ACC Seminar proposal	Pembimbing II	
11.	17 Desember 2013	Revisi Bab I, II, III Setelah Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
12.	30 Desember 2013	Pengajuan Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	
13.	7 Januari 2014	Revisi Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	
14.	8 Januari 2014	Pengajuan Bab IV, V	Pembimbing II	
15.	10 Januari 2014	Revisi Bab, IV, V	Pembimbing II	
16.	13 Januari 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
17.	13 Januari 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
18.	17 Januari 2014	ACC Ujian Akhir	Pembimbing I	
19.	18 Januari 2014	ACC Ujian Akhir	Pembimbing II	
20.	28 Januari 2014	ACC Jilid	Pembimbing I	
21.	28 Januari 2014	ACC Jilid	Pembimbing II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

Malang, 28 Januari 2014

Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II

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