



**GENDER CHARACTERISTICS  
IN A CONVERSATION ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

**A THESIS**

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that he compiles this thesis by himself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and diploma degree of any university. The writer also ascertains that he does not quote or paraphrase any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, July 2018

Hadid Fajar Ibkar

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*One's first step in wisdom is to question everything - and one's last is to come to terms with everything.*

- **Georg Christoph Lichtenberg**

*We live in a digital world, but we're fairly analog creatures*

- **Omar Ahmad**

*Gender is specific only to your reproductive organs, not your interest, likes, dislikes, goals, and ambitions.*

- **Connor Franta**

*This Project is dedicated to my beloved Family and every individuals who support me*

**Advisor's Approval**

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I know that this thesis is not perfect. Therefore, I am open to any constructive criticism so I can improve myself and this thesis as a whole.

Finally, I hope that this thesis can give an insight to the readers about linguistics, especially sociolinguistic.

Semarang, July 2018

Hadid Fajar Ibkar

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## **ABSTRACT**

The goal of this study is to determine the characteristics of female written speech in social media conversation after comparing them with male speech characteristics. The data used in the study is based on Lakoff's ten female speech characteristics. The writer uses purposive sampling and participatory-observation method in order to collect the data. Aside from Lakoff's theory, this study also uses additional theory about male speech characteristics and general characteristics of online conversation to support the main theory. The result of the study shows that the boundaries between males and females in online or social media conversation are different from real life conversation. Female speech characteristics in social media conversations are not the same as Lakoff said. Generally, the Lakoff's theory cannot support female speech characteristics as a whole because there are numerous occasions where the speech characteristics of both males and females cannot be characterized as what Lakoff said. Males often times use hedges, politeness, and empty adjectives similar to females. Females use more capitalized words and sentences to create an emphasis like males usually do in real life conversations. This study concludes that males and females in social media or online conversation have slightly different speech characteristics. It is possible that mixed gender group affect the speech characteristic of both males and females, therefore what has been mentioned by Lakoff as the parameters for gender based speech are somewhat no longer true for this particular study.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Indonesia is a developing country where the most widely used language is Bahasa Indonesia. Although the majority of Indonesian use Bahasa, some Indonesians have good skills in speaking and writing English. Because English is a worldwide language and used widely in social media, many teenagers in Indonesia have certain capacity to apply the language into social media. 30 millions of Indonesian's internet users are teenagers (TECHINASIA, 2014) and the number could grow bigger. This fact triggers the writer to conduct a research about teenager in social media.

During the research, the writer joined an Indonesian group full of teenagers that speak English in a social media named LINE. The group itself has 30 members at the time with the age around 17 to 22 years old. Aside from that, the number between male and female member in the group is quite similar. What make the writer interested in doing the research is because the group itself has a specific age category and the members are obliged to speak English, which could create subtle differences between male and female written speech in online conversation.

It is a common knowledge that conversation goes in a different way if we compare real life and online conversation because online conversation use written speech. In real life, females' leadership style often times makes their position

lower than male, creating a stereotype where female cannot take higher role especially in management positions (Merchant, 2012). When it comes to social media, males tend to use possessive words due to the lack of talking other's belonging while females use more emotional words that visualize psychological and social processes (Schwartz, 2013). These statements encourage the writer further to analyze gender characteristics that can differ male and female written speech conversations in social media.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

This study aims to answer these questions:

1. What are male and female written speech characteristics that can be noticed in social media conversation?
2. What are the factors that influence the written speech characteristics produced by males and females in social media?

Based on these two questions, the writer hopes that this study can give people, who study linguistics and common people, an insight about the differences between male and female written speech in social media conversation.

## **1.3 Objective of the Research**

This study aims to explain the characteristics of male and female written speech in social media after comparing them with male speech characteristics. The writer identified the factors that affect certain speech characteristics produced by both gender in social media conversation using Lakoff's theory. Based on

those objectives, the writer hopes that this study can give an insight about what gender characteristics can be noticed in social media.

#### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

The study use non-native English speaking people as participants and focus in analyzing spoken-written form. There is a study about non-native English speaker and gender. Dobrica (2014) made a research entitled “Gender and Conversational Interaction Among Non-Native Speakers of English”. The research analyze both male and female speech differences in casual and non-formal real life conversation. The gathered data were compared to other study that focused on gender and native English speakers. The result of the study is that male and female have differences in terms of spoken language in non-formal situations. Dobrica found that female is more cooperative and polite compared to male. Compared to native speakers, the result showed that non-native speakers produced almost three times more words than native speakers (both female and male), almost ten times less incomplete clauses and between two (female speakers) and ten times (male speakers) more overlaps in the same time frame of two hours.

My study is segmented towards teen community aged 17-22 that use English as their second language. Therefore, the result might not be general. Before I conducted my research, I did some questioning to the entire member of the LINE group regarding their abilities in using written English. I believe that all of them have sufficient skills in written English because aside from the questioning, I joined in the group long before I conducted the research. Based on

that fact, I believe I knew how good the members are in using written English on social media conversation.

### **1.5 Previous Studies**

There have been a study about gender in online conversation done by Bamman et al in 2012 entitled “Gender Identity and Lexical Variation in Social Media” is about the connection and relation between gender, social media, and language. The study used quantitative data mainly from a social media, “Twitter.” Bamman categorized his data into word groups that have strong gender orientations by using probabilistic clustering to determine group of authors who have linguistic similarities. They found out that some clusters conflicted with those who have strong gender orientations because they (the clusters) used language conflicted with population-language level. The data gathered by using novel corpus of more than 14,000 people on Twitter and by computational analysis, show that they seek out the impact of gender in choosing words on social media, using gender markers words and emoticons as hints. Then, he divided the population by gender. The study mentioned that those conflicted with the mainstream language users are considered as a failure, because they found out that those conflicted people are using unnatural language. The result of the study is, there are a lot of people with multiple gendered styles, stances, and personae (men using women’s word, vice versa, or mix both of the gender). This study used qualitative method and computational analysis while the writer’s study use participatory-observation method. The object and how the writer differentiates gender can be applied on the writer’s research.

Compared to the first study, Dong's study in 2014 with the title "Language Under the Sociolinguistics" focused on how gender can influence language, basic thing. The purpose of the study was purely to extend the knowledge of relation between gender and language and to have deeper understanding about the occurrence of social problems related to sociolinguistics. Dong solely use literary study to convey his analysis about how gender affects people through language. According to the study, language is a product of evolution that shows people's social ability, cultures, and habits, making each language different towards each other. He stated that social factors can be seen through language and simultaneously, limit and specify the details of the language itself. Social and environmental stress, and family and culture experience affect gender difference phenomena. He believed that the development of education levels and the increase of social communication will slowly eradicate the border between males and females differences in language. This research focused on library study while my research is more practical because I need to be involved with the object. Dong's explanation about gender can be enhanced with the writer's research about gender characteristic in social media.

Kunsmann's (2013) "Gender, Status and Power in Discourse Behavior of Men and Women" has a purpose to prove which one is more related to males and females language between gender or status and power. He divided his study into three parts: The first is acknowledgement of researcher in field of male-female language; The second is analyzing dominance and differences in language approach between males and females; and The third is his main objectives

mentioned before. By differentiating how gender works, this study help me to complete the research. The data used on this study was taken from many sources which is related to gender variables such as frequencies of overlapping, use of question tags, and numbers of minimal responses. The study used interruptions to determine which are more powerful between gender and status and power. The result showed that female with lower status tend to do more interruption while male are vice versa. But, the number of interruption of female is far behind male. This study can help me to see how gender works from different perspective, which is online communication through social media.

The study done by Palmer (2012) with the title “The Role of Gender on Social Network Websites” focused on different utterances used by male and female on social media. The data on this study were collected from three different social media which are Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. The subjects are random males and females with high use of those three social medias. From their posts on social medias, the writer analyze the key words and language that represent gender roles and gender based behavior. He found out that some of his data stated neglection towards gender roles in social media and also there are minimal number of language with gender-marked features. Palmer concluded that social media can provide abundance of language varieties and society’s ideological shifts. With a lot of freedom in social media, he afraid that bad intention such as cyberbullying cannot be avoided and to do so, further research about the long-terms effect of social media and networking should be done. Compared to Palmer’s study, the data used by me is only from one social media

which is LINE. The social media that Palmer use are also different to mine because those three social medias are not specialized for chatting. The data collected by Palmer are not conversation. They are post and status on social media made by different person and gender while my data use online conversation that involves social interaction between gender.

Herring's (2015) study with the title "Teens, Gender, and Self-Presentation in Social Media" is about how teenage boys and girls use social media. They found out that teenagers (between 12-17) and young adults have most time visiting social media compared to adults and older people. The writers also found that teenage boys spent more time in front of computer but not in social media while teenage girls are the opposite. The data on this study were gathered from various articles and journals. Herring tried to compare and contrast the use of social media between boys and girls. The result covers almost everything such as pictures posted and choices of word of both gender. This study uses what items shared by boys and girls to differentiate teenage boys and girls. In social media, they found that female young-adults use emoticon more often compared to male young adult. Men use more explicit language compared to women. Stronger swearing words are found in a lot of male account, which indicates gender-role. The difference between this study and writer's study is the analysis. Herring's study is focused on the behavior of teenager in different gender while the writer's study is focused in determining gender characteristic solely through chats and conversation on social media.



## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The structure of this study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which tells the reader about why the writer decided to do this study. The second chapter is underlying theory, where it is used as the base of doing this study. The third chapter is research method. In this chapter, the writer describes how he does his research by doing a certain method. The fourth chapter is data analysis, the important part of this study filled with data and analysis needed to solve the research question. The fifth chapter is conclusion. The writer also includes bibliography at the end of this paper.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **UNDERLYING THEORY**

This chapter explains about features of female speech, how gender based speech works and the characteristics of online conversation. In order to analyze the gender characteristic in a conversation on social media, we need to understand how gender based speech works in a conversation. Haas (1944:147) concluded that there are three types of gender dialect systems. They are speaker, addressee, and speaker-addressee based systems. Based on her typology, the speaker-based system is qualitatively different compared to gender of addressee. Speaker-based system emphasize the speaker's point of view while the addressee system emphasize the addressee. The online conversation that the writer uses may give sufficient data to determine how gender and social dialect work or differentiate each other.

When it comes to conversation, gender can be a gap that determine how male and female converse with each other. Gender often times creates differences in conversation. Male and female speech characteristic can be distinguished clearly because of the psychological and leadership aspect (Merchant, 2012). Psychologically, females view the purpose of a conversation differently to males. While females tend to converse with others to increase bond and intimacy, males establish dominance and maintaining their social status while having a conversation (Gray, 1992; Tannen, 1990). In general, females are more polite,

expressive, and tentative compared to males who have more assertive and power-hungry speech. (Basow & Rubinfeld, 2003).

## **2.1 Female Speech Characteristics**

The ten features of female's language proposed by Lakoff (1975) describe the characteristic of female speech, especially during conversation.

### **2.1.1 Hedges**

Hedges can be used in sociolinguistics to analyze a topic related to gender. I believe that hedges are usually used to strengthen an argument, expressing uncertainty, or showing cooperativity. According to Namasaraev (1997), there are 4 types of hedging strategies. They are indetermination, depersonalization, subjectivication, and limitation. Indeterminations used to add uncertainty in a phrase or sentences. Depersonalisation use indirect reference such as *we*, *the authors*, or other impersonal subjects. Subjectivication is used to signal personal opinion using words such as *I think* or *I suppose*. Limitation is used to remove fuzziness or vagueness in a sentence by limiting word category.

For example, some verbs (such as feel, suppose, and reckon) can be used to hedge personal statements and soften the impact. The sentence "I reckon that's the best answer to the problem" is less direct compared to "That's the best answer to the problem" (*English Grammar Today*, 2016). This kind of response can be identified as a gender characteristic in social media conversation.

### **2.1.2 Politeness**

Politeness used in this study are utterances which show concern to a person or people we are speaking with in order to minimize threats and make the conversation partner comfortable. There are several strategies in linguistic politeness but the writer solely focuses on two aspects, which are positive and negative politeness strategies.

Based on Brown and Levinson (1987), positive politeness is used when someone wants his/her conversation partner feel good or comfort. Types of positive politeness that people usually use are showing optimistic words, making our conversation partner feel what we feel, avoiding conflicts, and put more values when interested in something. The important thing is, you put more respect to the conversation partner. For example, the speaker considers and treats the hearer with same respect, or simply that the speaker likes the hearer (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 313).

Based on Brown and Levinson (1987), negative politeness is used when you want to be indirect in a conversation and showing anonymity. Using hedges, questioning arguments, and showing disagreements on an opinion are categorized as negative politeness. For example, the speaker tried to create distance with the hearer by using passive voice and also use hedge as illocutionary force of the act (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 317).

### **2.1.3 Tag Questions**

A tag question is a question added to a declarative sentence, usually at the end, to engage the listener, verify that something has been understood, or confirm that an action has occurred (Nordquist, 2017, para. 1). Tag questions can be categorized into groups that have different functions. The function of tag questions are to ask for information, confirmation, inviting remark, asking a favor, comment, and criticism/order (Lukácsi, 2008). Dr. Malcolm in Jurassic Park film (1993) said, "Now eventually you might have dinosaurs on your dinosaur tour, right?" The word "right" is the example of a question tag and it can be used to determine gender characteristic since Lakoff proved that females tend to use question tag more often.

### **2.1.4 Emotional Emphasis**

The emotional emphasis in real conversation is represented by the use of intonation. But, emotional emphasis in online conversation is reinvented to capitalized words, using punctuation marks to emphasizes words or sentences, and using emoji and emoticons. This is also known as CMC or computer mediated communication. The absence of visible others in more or less anonymous interactions in CMC is therefore assumed to lead to fewer negative appraisals and thus to more overt and explicit negative emotions expression (Derks et al, 2007, p. 15). I believe that this can be used to differ male and female in social media conversation.

### **2.1.5 Empty Adjectives**

Empty adjectives are adjectives that seem devoid of all but a vague positive emotive sense, usually used to amplify or exaggerate something and have no particular meaning (Lakoff, 1975). It functions as a sign of friendliness, softens utterances or sentences, or to exaggerate a point. For example, in sentence “Oh my God! Yes, I would love that, oh, that is so *sweet*, Joey” (Cholifah et al in IJLLALW, 2013, p. 411). There is no particular meaning of *sweet*. It only shows exaggeration and friendliness.

### **2.1.6 Correct Grammar and Pronunciation**

Lakoff (1975), stated that females tend to use proper grammar and pronunciation compared to males. Jespersen said that there are greater differences in the way the sexes use the adverb than the way they use the adjectives. He suggested that “the fondness of women for hyperbole will very often lead the fashion with regard to adverbs of intensity, and these are very often used with disregard of their proper meaning” (Jespersen in Qi Pan, 2013, p. 250). According to Qi Pan (2011), there are four vocabulary features of women’s language, they are intensifiers, adjectives and adverbs, expletives, and euphemism. By seeing the occurrence of this phenomenon, the writer can determine the characteristic of both gender in social media conversation.

### **2.1.7 Lack of Humor**

According to Lakoff (1975), males tend to apply humorous sentences compared to females. This feature can be used to differ how males and females

converse in social media. Based on Rozek (2015), female's sense of humor is continuously growing and become more acceptable and funnier. It is caused by the fact that traditional gender roles and speech styles are shifting, making the difference between male's and female's humor less different. Based on these statements, the writer can prove if female's sense of humor in social media conversation is lacking or not very much found.

### 2.1.8 Direct Quotation

Quotation can be stated directly or indirectly. According to Lakoff (1975), females use direct quotation more often compared to men because he found out that men tend to paraphrase more often. In online conversation, especially in the application LINE, a person can copy-paste the writings made by other member and considered as direct quotation. In order to do that, the user only need to press and hold the desired chat and then select copy. Paste the copied chat and create a space to separate the chat and your addition.



Picture 2.1, Quoting in WhatsApp (Brown, 2016)

In the picture above, a similar application *WhatsApp*, utilize similar feature with LINE. The usage of direct quotation is usually to refer anything that the

sender said to the quoted sentences. This is happened often since the sentence may have been overlapped by another sentence from other people.

### **2.1.9 Extended Vocabulary**

According to Lakoff (1975), female tend to have more vocabulary rather than men. This statement was supported by Lindsay Macdonald (2012) about color naming between male and female. In her article, women are known to have broader knowledge about color like magenta, mint, rose and so on. All of them are uncommon color terms to men. But there are also special lexicon known mostly by men such as sports, where women probably not know the meaning of the term *offside* in soccer.

### **2.1.10 Declaration with Interrogative Intonation**

Intonations cannot be applied into online conversation, therefore the writer cannot find equivalent terms used in online conversation that have similarities with the feature. But, this feature is not completely gone in online conversation. The usage of a question mark after declarative sentence is considered as the expression of declarative sentence with interrogative intonations.

## **2.2 Male Speech Characteristic**

The writer found out that there are no clear clues regarding male speech characteristic like Lakoff's female speech characteristic. Instead, there are several studies that reveal the characteristic of male speech. Broadbridge (2003) study, he found out that men tend to do overlap and interruption more often to the opposite



gender. According to his study, men also speak more, use more vulgar words, and use the least active listening device.

A study done by van Baalen (2001), revealed that male tend to use short sentence in a conversation to show control. In her study, most of the male subjects use dominant approach which is cuff, cold, and analytical. According to her study, male know their hesitation in a conversation and the female sees it as clear and confident speech.

In Dale Spencer's *Man Made Language* (1980), males tend to use dominance approach to seek power and dominance in conversation. This natural behavior is also enhanced by the fact that male is the norm in society and also the sexism that enhances male position in a conversation.

“Because there is sexism in language, it does enhance the position of males, and males have had control over the cultural production of forms. It is credible to assume that males have encoded sexism into the language to consolidate their claims of superiority” (Spencer, 1980, p. 144).

### **2.3 Factors Underlying Male and Female Speech Characteristics**

There are a lot of factors that affect male and female speech characteristics. Romaine's study in *The Handbook of Language and Gender* (2003) shown that sociolinguistic patterns can be seen in speech characteristics. The elements of the patterns are social class, speech style, and sex differentiation. Stratification creates differences in speech characteristic, so we could the differences of the language used between working-class and higher-class citizens. Style shapes the speech characteristic of a certain person. Each social class in a

certain culture may have one or multiple style in language. In Romaine's study, working-class men speak in casual conversation. Conversely, middle-class women speaking in more formal conversation are closest to standard language.

Females are basically have greater verbal abilities compared to males and therefore, females are responsible for the differences in language (Chambers, 1995). He stated that status consciousness, awareness of the social significance of variants, and concern for politeness are three main abilities mastered by female naturally. These females' abilities are considered as languages of powerlessness since the language created by these abilities are mostly bound to be used by females (Lakoff, 1975).

In mixed-sex online chat group, females use more emoticon or similar things compared to males as a response because the emoticons are graphically represent emotion to females (Wolf, 2000). On the other hand, often time males use females' standard communication in order to make them look less aggressive or threatening and also communicate empathy (Crystal, 2001). In order to be accepted, both gender may have their own way so they can get along together without being seen as a nuisance towards each gender.

#### **2.4 General characteristics of online conversation**

Online conversation or known as CMD (Computer Mediated Discourse) is communication and message transmitting produced through networked gadgets (computer, laptop, mobile phones) by humans to one another (Herring in Tanen, 2015, p. 127). Through years, the development of CMD is getting better and somehow can imitate similar expressions conveyed in real life conversation. There

are a lot of CMD applications available, but the writer chooses the app LINE in order to observe and gather the data.

In more formal CMD media like e-mail, proper grammar is usually used by both communicators. In other media, LINE for example, there is one defining discourse structure compared to real life conversation. Single-utterance message is the structure mostly used by the app user. Here is the example.

*Les1 : as it stands now, meeting on weds?*  
*Les2 : instead of tues*  
*Brian1 : idiot Hess seemed to think you were there tues morning*  
*Brian2 : thot that mtg from 9 to 10 would solve*  
*Brian3 : if you not in ny I'm going to have mtg changed to wedne*

In the example above (Herring in Tannen, 2015), both Brian and Les produce divided chats that contain one sentence each, instead of putting all of their sentences into one chat. In group chats, the adjacency pairs can be so far off since the member of the groups often time not responding a certain chat immediately. This is also a defining characteristics of CMD or online conversation compared to real life conversation that usually have instant response and relatively close adjacency pairs.

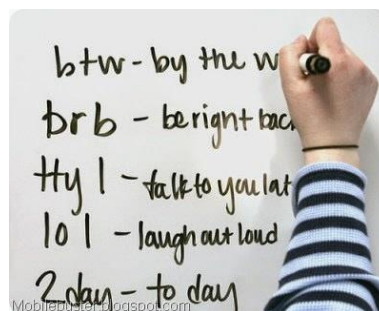
The usage of emoji, emoticon, and sticker to convey expressions is used most of the time by LINE user. There are numerous numbers of emojis, emoticons, and stickers in LINE that show different expressions. These expressions usually used as a response to something. For example:



Picture 2.2, *Stickers, emojis, and emoticons in online conversation* (MC, 2017)

Emojis, emoticons, and stickers are pretty much used in almost all kinds of online conversation, whether it is a debate, responding something, or just purely showing expression towards something.

Because it is a non-formal media, the language used in the social media Line often times bend the rule of grammar or even the word structure itself. Simplified words often times are seen in the conversation. Also, there are abbreviated phrases that commonly seen in CMD. For example:



Picture 2.2, *Abbreviated words used in online conversations* (Ashvin, 2017)

The reason why a person use a simplified words or abbreviated phrases are yet to be known and need to be analyzed in a whole different study. In this study, the writer will focus on the difference of the words and phrase used by each gender.

Using all of the statements above as the base, the writer tried to elaborate the analysis about how the difference of gender characteristics works in online conversation.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter tells about the method and technique used to get the data and how the writer analyze the data.

#### **3.1 Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique**

This study use a descriptive approach in order to solve the research questions above. The writer of this study only uses qualitative method in order to accomplish the objective. The participants on this study are 29 people with 15 females and 14 males. The observation started from October 1st 2017 until November 31st 2017. The data sources come from participants of the study, which are the member of the group “ELF Lounge” on a social media named “LINE”. ELF Lounge itself is a group of teenagers with the age between seventeen to twenty two years old. There are twenty-nine members of the group when I collect the data. The members are all Indonesian teenagers starting from the age of 17 to 22.

I personally questioned all of the members of the groups before conducting the research. The members have good exposure and understanding to English language since elementary school with 10 members are currently or already having an additional English class. The members possess sufficient skill in written English as far as the writer observe. The population of this study is the chats made by the members of the group that have been picked by the writer. The population contains chats with speech characteristics that reflect the gender

of the chat sender. They are taken from October 1st 2017 to November 31st 2017. Purposive sampling method is used in order to choose data that has gender characteristics.

R: What happened?  
 R: @Maria I Tarigan  
 G: What happened...  
 R: Reinvite Cila?  
 Z: \*send waiting-emotion sticker\*

The above conversation is the example used as the data and analyzed by the writer in order to differentiate gender characteristic in online conversation. The example data has gender characteristic in it. We can see how R and G (male and female) imply different way in saying “What happened” as a response to a certain person that already left the group chat. .

### **3.2 Method of Collecting Data**

This study use participatory-observation method in order to collect data. The writer joined the chat group and participated in some conversations happened during the observation time. Sometimes, the writer is also throwing out several topics or sentences to see the reaction of the members. The writer believes that this method provides a good number of data and the quality of the data itself is natural. Observing and joining the conversation on the group is needed in order to get the data such as hedges used, politeness in the conversation, and other gender based speech features. Some pictures and transcribed conversations taken from LINE are used to show the reader the analysis of this study and fulfil the objective of the study. After the writer found good number of data, then the selected chat will be analyzed. The writer did not ask anything particular from the members of

the group and just asked for a permission in the group chat to make the conversation of the group as the population of this study.

### 3.3 Method of Analyzing Data

The study will use descriptive analysis in order to get results from the data. The sample of this study will be analyzed by comparing the chat expressed by different gender in how they convey their meaning in the conversation. Referring to the analysis of all the theory above, the writer tries to identify and analyze what kind of sign that is shown by participants in the conversation that can determine the characteristic of gender in a conversation on social media. In order to fulfill the objective of the study, the writer also uses conversation analysis terms such as adjacency pairs. Pictures of the conversation will be used and transcribed so we can see clear differences in male and female speech characteristic.

### 3.4 Example of Data Analysis

The data will be classified into 10 characteristics based on the theory used in chapter two. In this case, the writer use groups of data classified in hedges.

No.	Data Classification	Conversation/Sentences
1.	Hedges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ah, she changed her account for some reason *smiley*</li> <li>- They say it's just something minor, it's all good know</li> <li>- I believe u are trying your best</li> <li>- I only know IPB folks being some (or all) of them?</li> <li>- BEM IPB is panicking atm, I guess.</li> </ul>

Based on the data above, we can see that the number of hedges produced in the conversation by both gender have the same number. Both male and female may have no sense of restriction regarding how male or female supposed to



convey in online conversation. Both gender used hedges in order to stay in line with the topic by avoiding misguided statements, showing cooperativity, and expressing uncertainty. Based on the data, we may agree that there is no dominating gender in terms of hedges.

That is the example of the data analysis. Later on, all of the findings of the study will be presented first before going into the discussion. The findings and discussion will refer to the theory used in chapter II. After that, the conclusion will be made based on the result of the discussion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DISCUSSION**

This chapter will give readers the analysis of the data gathered during the observation by applying the theory mentioned in the previous chapter.

#### **4.1 Findings**

The types of words used in all of the conversation are all spoken-written language. Most of them are informal, so we could see a couple of inappropriate words. The data also suggest that the words or sentences on the conversation are made to be as close as possible to real conversation. Various ways are used in order to mimicking the online conversation with real life conversation such as the usage of capitalization, punctuations, and add-ons (stickers, emoji, and emoticons). As a social media made for younger generations, LINE offers their user numerous amounts of add-ons that can cover a lot of things in conversation such as responds, reactions, even actions which can be conveyed with animated stickers. That is why there are a lot of add-ons used by the member of the group since the add-ons can actually represent the current emotion of the chat sender. Another feature of LINE is that the user can share a post made by other people outside the group. The writer utilizes this feature by starting a topic based on the shared post. Pictures and videos can be attached to the conversation, which can be used as a form of reaction or expression.

The writer also found that there are a lot of adjacency pairs separated quite far. We could see on the data where some of them quote chat from previous chat

sequences. The writer also found that single-utterance chat is common in online conversation and some of them can be seen in the appendix. Readers should know that in the group, there is a rule where harsh and inappropriate words are prohibited. To stay in line with the rules the members are using other words to resemble the word that they meant. For example, the word *sheet* is used in place of the harsh word *shit*. In this case, there are hardly any members that do not understand this substitute word. The knowledge shared through the group, therefore the member can use any word for cursing as long as it sounds the same or similar to the original word. A unique element in social media conversation is the use of hashtags or the ‘#’ symbol. The hashtag is somehow used to categorize things because most of the member of the groups are college students, in chat sequence SS22, slept from 12.00 p.m means that most of them have no more class and they are probably on their last year of study, since last year student usually have less classes. Based on that same knowledge, *#lastyearstudent* can be applied if a person is on his/her last year study and regularly sleep at 12.00 p.m. It seems that the use of hashtags is related more to semiotics rather than sociolinguistics so the writer will not discuss much about it.

## **4.2 Discussion**

Before going into the analysis of the speech characteristic, it is best to understand the general condition of the group and the conversation based on the data found by the writer. Please note that 1 chat sequence is a number of utterances or sentences captured in one screen. On the data, there is a clear line to separate chat sequence with different time and focus of conversation.

### 4.2.1 General Overview

Since it is an English-speaking group in social media, the members are obliged to use English language as much as they can. This is one of the rules made by the creator of the group. As Indonesians, English is a second language and therefore we could see that there are numerous amount of grammatical error sentences and words. Sometimes, some of the members are bending the rules by using language switching with *Bahasa Indonesia* as the base grammar. The thrown topics of the conversation either by the writer or other members are about political issues and college life. The writer focuses on differentiating the gender based on the speech characteristics. The data are separated into ten parts, based on the female's language feature proposed by Lakoff.

### 4.2.2 The Analysis of Speech Characteristics

#### Hedges

Type of Hedges	Male	Female
Subjectivisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>I believe</i> u are trying your best</li> <li>- BEM IPB is panicking atm, <i>I guess</i>.</li> <li>- <i>I wonder</i> what kind of research that theyve done and concluded to do that sheety rally</li> <li>- <i>I wonder</i>, people that showed in the chat are almost the same</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>I can not really</i> symphatize with those protesting the current Govs</li> <li>- <i>I only know</i> IPB folks being some (or all) of them?</li> <li>- Uh, <i>I am thinking of</i> dropping the English usage rule for a minute.</li> <li>- <i>I actually</i> have something to else I want to talk about but meh.</li> </ul>
Indetermination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It's <i>pretty</i> obvious</li> <li>- <i>So</i>, what its all about</li> <li>- <i>Oh god</i>, this thing wakes me up</li> <li>- <i>Shoot</i> im not attending this year</li> <li>- Im <i>like</i> very confused</li> <li>- <i>Like</i> being journalist is no fun</li> <li>- <i>Umm</i> how about anthropology</li> <li>- Enlighten me <i>ohh</i> grace-sama</li> <li>- <i>Oooh</i> I get it</li> <li>- <i>Unfortunately</i> im not experienced enough to join the topic, haha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Ah</i>, she changed her account for some reason *smiley*</li> <li>- I don't <i>even</i> know what's going on</li> <li>- It's been poking me, <i>as well</i></li> <li>- Even Anies himself is not a pribumi, <i>tbh</i>.</li> <li>- Most of my friends are <i>actually</i> supporting BEM SI</li> <li>- <i>Ah</i> I forgot Kak Bel, sowwy</li> </ul>
Depersonalization		- <i>They say</i> it's just something

		minor, it's all good know
--	--	---------------------------

In this study, the hedges are divided into indetermination, depersonalization, subjectivisation, and limitation. Based on the data, the most frequently used hedges is in the form of indetermination, followed by subjectivisation, and one depersonalization. There is no limitation hedges found in the data.

There are 25 hedges from 50 chat sequences produced by the members of the group during the observation. Among the 25 hedges produced, there are 8 hedges categorized as subjectivisation, with 7 of which use *I* as the subject subject. The females produced 5 out of 9 of subjectivisation hedges while the rest is produced by the opposite gender.

The difference between males and females can be seen in each type of hedges above. In subjectivisation, we could see that the entire sentences produced by each gender are quite different. Data 4 and data 11 represent both gender respectively.

Data 4 : *I believe* u are trying your best

Data 11: Uh, *I am thinking of* dropping the English usage rule for a minute.

The female in data 11 use longer sentences accompanied with the hedges while the male in data 4 use shorter sentences. Although both gender use the same subjectivisation *I*, both gender use different sentence structure. Both sentences are reactions, but females use more comprehensive sentence in order to convey their meaning completely. The first data shows us that the male tried to comfort the female with minimal but sufficient sentence and hedge. On the contrary, in the

second data we can see that the female use complex sentence. The hedges and its following phrases used by females are longer which imply that they put more effort in dampening the impact of their sentence.

From 16 indetermination hedges found on the data, 6 out of 16 are produced by females and the rest is produced by males. The forms of indetermination hedges used by the member of the groups are vary. There are 8 sentences produced using indetermination hedges in interjection words such as *oh*, *ah*, and *umm*. There are 5-indetermination hedges use colloquial adverb. The colloquial words used are *even*, *pretty*, *so*, and *like*. There are 2 indetermination hedges use phrases, which are *as well* and *tbh* or *to be honest*, and 1 of them used expression word, which is *shoot*. The word *shoot* usually refer to the word *shit* since they have similar structure and used in the same manner.

Compared to females, males use more hedges that also act as an expression in indetermination hedges. They do not use the standard and long hedges found in real life conversation.

Data 16

Male : OH YEAH

Male : comic con

Male : *shoot im not attending this year*

Data 17

Female : Besides, it's a degrading word. No need to be proud of being pribumi ffs.

Male : Yeah. Historically, the word is used to differentiate the colonizer before our independence

Male : No sheet the word is degrading

Female : *Even Anies himself is not a pribumi, tbh.*

The first chat sequence is a single utterance chat produced by a same person, while the second sequence is a normal conversation between 2 people. In the first sequence, the male used colloquial adverb as hedges to create different impact in the sentence. Compared to the female in the second sequence, she used a phrase *tbh* or *to be honest* which is more effective as hedges. These two kind of hedges pretty much summarize the entire behavior in how each gender utilizes hedges in their sentence. Colloquial adverbs are preferable to males while females tend to use phrases or more proper words and phrases which indicate that they have more sense in keeping their interlocutors comfortable. It seems that females have greater sense of indetermination but not showing it as often as males.

The one and only depersonalization hedges found in the data are using *they* as the subject, produced by females. The number of depersonalization hedge is not enough to determine which gender is more dominant. But, there might be a hint that females are using more hedges if we relate it to the theory used in the study.

There are a lot of factors when it comes to hedges such as social status, age, and gender. Seen by the society as role model, most females tend to keep their image or face as positive as they can to other people. It means, using more hedges to soften the impact of their utterance may suffice their need. On the other hand, the differences between females and males in online conversation in terms of hedges are not as much as in real life conversation. Both genders used the hedges without emphasizing their gender roles. Putting second language aside, it

seems that the true nature of women to be soft is still intact since they used more proper and effective hedges compared to males.

### Politeness

	Male	Female
Positive politeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quoting a person's chat in sequence SS 14</li> <li>- So basically, we don't know if our great ancestors is pure Indonesian or no.</li> <li>- Yeah. Historically, the word is used to differentiate the colonizer before our independence</li> <li>- Line 1 in chat sequence SS21 with Line 4 and 5 SS21</li> <li>-Hashtags in chat sequence SS22</li> <li>- GO FOR IT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it's on fire yo</li> <li>- They say it's just something minor, it's all good now.</li> <li>- *quoting Rizalifio's previous chat in SS 8* Good Luck</li> <li>- Hashtags in chat sequence SS22</li> </ul>
Negative politeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I believe u are trying your best</li> <li>- Oh god, this thing wakes me up</li> <li>- Thanks for the discussion folks, im signing out</li> <li>- Unfortunately im not experienced enough to join the topic, haha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Just kidding. I don't even know what's going on *laughing emoji*</li> <li>- They say it's just something minor, it's all good now.</li> <li>- I TRIED BUT IT'S SO HARD. EVEN IDM CAN'T DOWNLOAD IT</li> <li>- HAHHAHAHAHA poor Chilla</li> <li>- Whoa. Another dropping-the-english-speaking-rule-hour?</li> <li>- <i>aiesec ga harus soshum kok</i></li> </ul>

In this study, the writer divided politeness into positive and negative politeness. There are 20 occasions where the produced sentences contain elements of politeness. In online conversations, especially in a group chat, the hearer side is unclear compared to real life conversations. The sentence produced by a person can be seen by another member and they can react to the sentence, especially indirect sentences.

Data 33

Female: Besides, it's a degrading word. No need to be proud of being pribumi ffs.

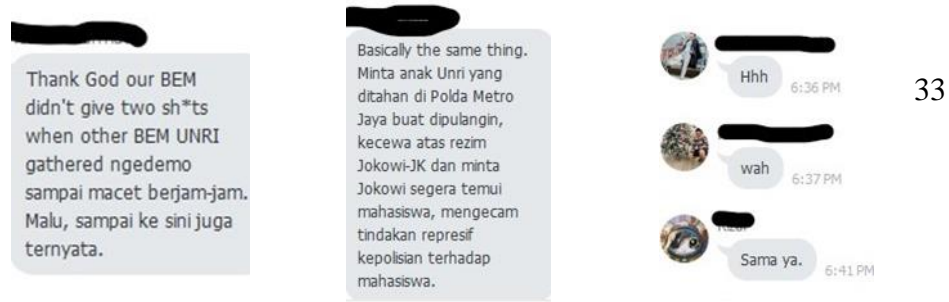
Male : **Yeah**. Historically, the word is used to differentiate the colonizer before our independence

Male : No sheet the word is degrading



From the conversation above, we can see that the male agrees to the statement of the female. By agreeing to the female's statement, the male is determined to avoid conflict. Not simply agreeing, he also adds his own reaction and opinion so his sentence will have more impact towards the female. At the same time, the male used proper words that seem to be an effort to respect his interlocutors. As for the second utterance from the male, although it is informal and seems harsh, it might be a sign of friendliness after he respects and treats the female with the first utterance.

The writer believes that additional argument after agreeing to a statement will make the intended reader feel appreciated because it gives enough attention to him/her. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that positive politeness relies on optimistic words and giving value to others. In this case, formal words do not always have to be the case. A group of people can complement each other with swear words or slang, if they have a certain level of relationship. Gender-wise, the writer found that males use more positive politeness compared to females. Males often times think that they should approach woman in a way so they will not hurt the females. On the other hand, females usually like being treated kindly and respectfully by their opposite gender. Using this logic, it will be normal if males speak more polite towards females in online conversation.



Picture 4.1, Series of Utterances in Bahasa Indonesia in SS 32, 33, and 34

The pictures lead to a negative politeness event where a female indirectly remind them not use *Bahasa Indonesia* and use English instead. All of the pictures above are not included into the data because they are full of *Bahasa Indonesia*. Although all of them are not included as data on this study, these series of chats in *Bahasa Indonesia* lead to a response shown in Data 40 (“Whoa. Another dropping-the-english-speaking-rule-hour?”).

Such response may occur since the members of the groups are bound to a rule so they should use English as much as possible in any conversation. Being sarcastic, the female tried to be indirect so her utterance will not give too much impact on certain person. Although it is considered as a politeness, it may leave an uneasiness to those who abide the rules. Note that the utterances in *Bahasa Indonesia* above are uttered by both male and gender in some occasions, but the writer only pick those that might have great impact toward the speaker in picture 4.3 that resulted in the negative politeness event.

Based on the table above, females use more negative politeness compared to males. Having a certain level of dignity in society, females have natural instinct to follow rules, do what should be done and avoid what should not be done. Compared to males, they have less strict behavior when it comes to rules and norm. Therefore, males tend to bend the rules and create informal conversation situation. This also what make males more easygoing compared to females which

make them to use short and friendly words in order to show politeness. The writer believes that negative politeness is a good way to produce sentences without being too attached to interlocutors as the speaker creates space towards others.

Between the two genders, there are no significant sign that show which gender is more dominant. Although each genders have tendency to do a certain type of politeness, they applied politeness in their sentences in a similar way. Based on the entire conversations, we can see that the form of politeness used by each gender is not too different.

### Tag questions

There are only three tag questions found from the entire 50 chat sequences. The tag questions used are *why*, *ya*, and *ryt*. The last two words, *ya* and *ryt* are the informal form of the words *yeah* and *right*. The lack of tag question may be caused by the fact that English is the second language for all the members of the group. Therefore, it seems logical that there is so little amount of data regarding tag questions found during the observation time. If the observation time is extended, there might be a chance to find more tag questions in the entire conversations.

### Emotional Emphasis

	Male	Female
Capitalization and Emphasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>English!</b> lel</li> <li>- WOWO'S PAWN !!1111!!</li> <li>- ARE THEY UNIVERSITY STUDENT?</li> <li>- TIMES UP</li> <li>- OH YEAH</li> <li>-SHOULD I MOVE TO ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT</li> <li>- GO FOR IT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding our governor's speech.</li> <li><b>HABA</b></li> <li>- HAHAAHAAA poor Chilla.</li> <li>- WHAT?</li> <li>- @Farhan A. Rivhai NO. I TRIED BUT IT'S SO HARD. EVEN IDM CAN'T DOWNLOAD IT</li> <li>- HAHAAHA...</li> <li>WHAAAAAAAATTTT</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SUMATERA</li> <li>- HAHAAHA</li> <li>- *GRES</li> <li>- I WANT YOUUUUUUU</li> <li>- I NEED YOUUUUUU</li> <li>- I LOV YOUUUUUUU</li> <li>- HAHABA</li> <li>- THEN ALL THE MEMBERS WILL BE LIKE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WHY?!?!?</li> <li>- NO</li> <li>- HAHAAHAHAHAHAHAH. . .</li> <li>- HAHAAHAHAH IM FUCKING DONE</li> </ul>
Stickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>*send waiting-expression sticker*</i></li> <li>- <i>*send mad sticker*</i></li> <li>- well lucky you. my high school rohis alumnus group just went on rampage <i>*send laughing sticker*</i></li> <li>- <i>*send affirming sticker*</i> (SS15)</li> <li>- hunting maybe... <i>*send confirming sticker*</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>*send tired sticker*</i></li> <li>- <i>*send sad sticker*</i></li> </ul>
Emoticon and Emoji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sorry <i>*innocent-face emoticon*</i></li> <li>- <i>*send sad emoticon*</i></li> <li>- ah yes <i>*sad emoticon*</i></li> <li>- enlighten me please <i>*crying emoticon*</i></li> <li>- <i>*devil emoticon*</i></li> <li>- <i>*send thinking emoji*</i></li> <li>- the other acc untuk posting karena di banned <i>*sad emoticon*</i></li> <li>- <i>*crying emoticon*</i> i can't imagine live without shitpost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ah, she changed her account for some reason <i>*smile emoticon*</i></li> <li>- I don't even know what's going on <i>*laughing emoji*</i></li> <li>- Thirty minutes is almost up. <i>*send crying emojis*</i></li> <li>- @Aish <i>*hug emoji*</i></li> <li>- @monik, testimony, please. <i>*begging emoji*</i></li> <li>- <i>*sad emoji*</i></li> <li>- <i>*deep breath* emoticon*</i></li> <li>- @Farhan A. Rivhai fug yu <i>*sad emoticon*</i></li> <li>- What the fuck <i>*sad emoticon*</i></li> <li>- What is this <i>*confused emoticon*</i></li> <li>- Berasa CTF <i>*crying emoticon*</i></li> <li>- aiesec ga harus soshum kok <i>*innocent emoticon*</i> sorry for using Bahasa</li> <li>- It's okay, Did. <i>*smile emoji*</i></li> </ul>
Repetition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- w.www w w.www...wwhat</li> <li>- yasss</li> <li>- This BEM SI, is <i>completely, utterly, totally</i> not representing us, the university student in Indonesia</li> <li>- 28 oct. im just want to go to comic con. <i>wkwkwk...</i></li> <li>- yess</li> <li>- <i>wahh</i></li> <li>- lol <i>wkwkwkw</i></li> <li>- Maybe opens inspect element somehow <i>help me... but its not...</i></li> <li>- <i>oooh</i> i get it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What <i>happened...</i></li> <li>- ... <b>right</b></li> <li>- Inspect element???</li> <li>- Think i should try <i>physics...</i></li> <li>- Ah I forgot Kak Bel, <i>sowwy</i></li> <li>- Wait Arvhi what is <i>MDN48???</i></li> <li>- Why am I thinking of a parody of <i>JKT48...</i></li> <li>- <i>Yessss</i> that's true</li> <li>- How to make a cue <i>card...</i></li> <li>- <i>ohhh</i> just write the points</li> </ul>

Based on the data, there are 4 types of emotional emphasis used in the conversation during the observation time. They are *capitalization*, *stickers*, *emoticons* and *emoji*, and *repetition*. There are 61 total sentences produced containing elements of emotional emphasis.

Among all the conversation categorized in emotional emphasis, 23 of them are capitalized words or sentences and 1 use exclamation mark as an emphasis. 9 of them are produced by females while the rest are produced by males. There is one proper word emphasis, which is the usage of exclamation mark after the word *English*. Based on the data above, the writer believes that there are 2 main reasons why capitalized words are so common in online conversation.

Data 88, 90, and 91

Male : Im the newest member of this 48 sister group

Female : Why am I thinking of a parody of JKT48...

Male : **I WANT YOUUUUUUU**

Female : ... right

Male : **I NEED YOUUUUUUU**

Male : **I LOV YOUUUUUUU**

From the data above, the usage of capitalization can be divided into two.

The first is to show excitement towards something. The second is to represent loud sound or high intonation, similar to screaming in real life conversation.

Data 75 and 76

Female : **HAHAHAHAHA** poor Chilla.

Male : **SUMATERA**

Male : wtf

Male : do not include me

Male : \*send a picture\*

Data 114 and 115

Male : \*send a funny-sarcastic post\*

Female : **HAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAH...**

Female : **HAHAHAHAH IM FUCKING DONE**

On the data, we can see that a lot of capitalized words are the “haha” or laughing words. Readers can expect the conversation make the sender of the capitalized laughing words is really laughing hard in real life. According to the data above, it seems that females tend to have better sense of humor because they produce more capitalized laughing words compared to males as in data 93, 108, and 109. The natural talent possessed by males might be the reason why they make better jokes. As Lakoff said, females lack the talent to make joke but they can enjoy them much more than males do. The level of jokes between males and females is different. Because females are easier to laugh, this make a light joke sounds very funny to them where it is not that funny to males.

Data 64

Male : What is that something else u want to talk

Male : \*send sad emoticon\*

Female : Regarding our governor’s speech. **HAHA**.

Female : My lecturer went batshit crazy after the speech

Data 158

Male : shoot im not attending this year

Male : Slept at 12pm everyday is tiring, lel

Female : #lastyearstudent #gabutlife

Female : #lastyearstudent here also.

Female : *Gabut* but still tired. **Hahahahah**.

Males are usually laughing after they hear or see something funny or realizing a certain situation. On the other hand, females often times laughing at the end of their sentence as an additional expression aside from the words. This might be a sign of friendliness as they are trying to be not too serious in conveying their meaning trough sentence. This is also a clear clue that shows the sensitivity of laughing between males and females. If males tend to laughing at something

funny to them, females often times laughing to express themselves even if there is nothing funny enough to be laughed.

The usage of stickers can represent current mood, emotion, or expressing reaction of a certain sentences. Stickers are used separately with words, so they stand alone outside the structure of sentences. There are 7 occasion where stickers are used by the member of the groups. There are 5 occasion where the sender of the sticker is male and 2 occasions where the stickers are sent by females.

The stickers featured in LINE are giving the user a lot of choices to express themselves. Most of them need to be bought, but there are also a lot of free stickers. There are four types of stickers available in LINE which are static, animated, voiced, and animated-voiced. The writer does not know if all of the members have paid stickers or not. As it is separated from the sentences, the stickers are more graphical and therefore, it can express greater emotions. Judging from the data, males are more expressive compared to females when it comes to expressing something to a further extent, in this case, through the use of sticker. It seems that to females, the separation between words and graphical expressions lessen the impact of a sentence in online conversation.



*Picture 4.2, Emoticon used by female as reaction to the photo*

The third is emoticons and emojis, which are similar to stickers but they can be used in between words. There are 21 occasions where emoticons and emojis are used during the observation. The expressions conveyed in the category are vary from crying, smiling, sad, begging, confused, and innocent. In 12 occasions, females produced emoticons and emojis while males produced it in 9 occasions.

Emoticon is based on the shape of human facial expression like “:)” or “:(“, while emoji is more graphical like shape of card symbols, flowers, and many more. Based on the picture above, we can see that the emoticon “.....” after the sentence “What is this” can be translated as confused reaction. Referring to the sentences and previous chats, photos, and/or thread posted by other members, the writer believes in that way, the meaning of the emoticon will be the same to other members. In addition, the majority of the members of the group and the writer himself are very accustomed in using emoticons and emojis. Therefore, the shared knowledge regarding emoticons and emojis exists.



As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the writer believes that females are more expressive when they put the graphical emotion in between words rather than putting them separately from the sentence. Emoticons and emojis will be suggested once a word is typed. Correct word should be inputted for the appropriate emoticons such as typing “smile” and then smiling emoticons will be shown. While males prefer to have one big and striking expression using a sticker, females are more convenient and tend to exaggerate their expression through stacks of emoticons and emojis.



*Picture 4.3, Stickers used by Males in Data 52 and 65*



*Picture 4.4, Emojis and emoticons used by females in Data 66 and 71*

The last category is repetition, which is a repeated alphabet, punctuation, or similar words. Punctuation can be used to express a couple of expressions. Based on the data, stop mark and question mark are included repetitively in between sentences and at the end or beginning of a sentence. Stop mark can be used to create a space or time. It also can be seen as a thinking sign, a sign of confusion, or even to prolong words. The multiple question mark may indicate

that the sender shows a sign of curiosity. It can also mean that the sender is strongly seeking an agreement, which is usually used following a tag question. The repeated alphabet seems to function as an aggravation and giving an emphasis on excitement during conversation. The repetitive use of similar words expressed on the data above indicates that it functions as an exaggeration. The three words *completely*, *utterly*, *totally* are all similar and in that case, exaggerate the intended meaning of the whole sentence.

Males in online conversation are very expressive and full of emotions in conveying their meaning through sentences (Data 48, 52 and 64). They utilize the features available in LINE such as stickers, emoticons, and emojis. Compared to the females, the males are not as strict as Lakoff stated long time ago. The effect of social media that traverse the boundary between genders may resulted in this way. Since the boundary is vague, we can see that both genders produced similar expression and emotion in online conversation. The only difference found is that their preference in conveying their emotion. While the males prefer stickers, the females prefer emoticons and emojis in showing their emotions (Data 49, 53, 55 and 86).

Data 68

Male : ***SHOULD I MOVE TO ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT***

Male : Yea.

Female : <Product design

Male : ***GO FOR IT***

Data 71

Male : like being journalist is no fun

Male : 28 oct. im just want to go to comic con. *wkwkwk...* hunting *maybe...*

Male : ***\*send confirming sticker\****

Data 84

Female : @names **NO**  
 Female : **I TRIED BUT IT'S SO HARD**  
 Female : **EVEN IDM CAN'T DOWNLOAD IT**

When it comes to showing emotions through sentences alone, both genders are similar and there is none of them dominate a certain type of expression. Both genders use capitalization and repetition in a similar manner so the difference between them is not as much as in real life conversation. These findings strengthen the statement that boundaries between genders are getting vague as time goes on. A male is as expressive as female. The difference that can be spotted between both genders is the frequencies. Females are more frequent in using emotional emphasis compared to males, although its effect might be not that powerful.

Since it is an online conversation, males may not know how females react in real life. With that being said, males will try to convey their feelings and emotion as much as they can. This include imitating how females express themselves in online conversation. They will use emotional emphasis such as capitalization, emoticons, emojis, and stickers. Although it is not as frequent as females, this can make the boundaries between genders seem transparent or may be completely gone if this is continue for a long time.

### Empty Adjectives

	Male	Female
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>I wonder</b> what kind of research that theyve done and concluded to do that sheety rally</li> <li>- So <b>basically</b>, we don't know if our great ancestor is pure Indonesian or no.</li> <li>- <b>Shoot</b> im not attending this year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I don't <b>even</b> know what's going on</li> <li>- I can not <b>really</b> symphatize with those protesting the current Govs</li> <li>- I <b>actually</b> have something to else I want to talk about but meh.</li> <li>- Most of my friends are <b>actually</b></li> </ul>

	- More social, <i>indeed</i>	supporting BEM SI
<i>Bahasa Indonesia</i>		- I'm biased towards the 2nd post <i>sih</i>

The writer believes that empty adjectives act as a filler in between words on a sentence. The use of empty adjectives is also similar to hedges, which is to dampen the effect of a sentence. Based on the data, almost all of the empty adjectives can be categorized into hedges but only some hedges can be categorized as empty adjectives such as *shoot*, *indeed*, and *sih*. Based on the data, the difference between the two is that empty adjectives can be placed at the end of a sentence and it is always in a form of word. On the other side, hedges can also be placed at the end of a sentence, but it must be in a form of phrase.

According to the data, we can see that the number of the empty adjectives produced by each gender is almost similar. There are 5 females and 4 males that use empty adjectives on the conversation. This similar number indicates that online conversation may remove the boundaries between males and females, in terms of empty adjectives usage. Stated as a sign of friendliness, the numbers of empty adjectives above also indicates that both gender seems to become as friendly as possible, without putting gender differences as a consideration. The data showed that the difference between males and females in using empty adjectives is their choice of words. The females tend to choose the standard *-ly* adjectives while the males prefer colloquial adverb.

The only empty adjective in *Bahasa Indonesia* is *sih*. In *Bahasa*, the word itself can be put in between words and also act as an empty adjective. It is usually

used to emphasize uncertainty or doubt. On data 118, the female use the word *sih* in English sentence. Since the word *sih* is put at the end of the sentence, it functions similarly as if it is used in *Bahasa Indonesia*. Unfortunately, there is only 1 empty adjective from *Bahasa*. Therefore, difference between females and males in terms of using first language empty adjective in a second language conversation cannot be concluded.

Whether it is in *Bahasa* or English, both gender use empty adjectives in between their sentences on an online conversation. The writer sees that in terms of using empty adjectives, males and females are not that different. It seems that females have more effect in changing how males use empty adjectives rather than the opposite. Similar to hedges, empty adjectives can be used to give a sign of friendliness. This means that both gender have no trouble in adapting themselves in a mixed-gender online conversations. Both males and females are able to express their emotions and feelings without limitation.

### Correct Grammar Usage

	Male	Female
Grammatical error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>BEM UI not responding</b> to the issue</li> <li>- So, what <b>its</b> all about</li> <li>- I wonder what kind of research that <b>theyve</b> done</li> <li>- So basically, we don't know if our great <b>ancestors is</b> pure Indonesian or no.</li> <li>- <b>im just</b> want to go to comic con</li> <li>- <b>Im out of mind</b> finding tag in css</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I <b>can not</b> really symphatize with those protesting the current Govs.</li> <li>- It <b>ain't</b> that viral here</li> <li>- <b>There lots</b> of flaws I want to point on the first post. <b>There are</b> **</li> <li>- Another <b>dropping</b>-the-english-speaking-rule-hour?</li> </ul>
Simplification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- @Pricilia Simarmata is in unri <b>ryt</b>?</li> <li>- Literally on fire <b>ya</b>?</li> <li>- <b>Cz</b> it says english literature</li> <li>- The other <b>acc</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Fug</b> yu *sad emoticon* (SS38)</li> <li>- <b>Bcs</b> (SS46)</li> </ul>
Abreviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>wtf</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Idk.</b></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Idk</b> if UI is a part of it or not.</li> <li>- No need to be proud of being pribumi <b>ffs</b>.</li> <li>- Even Anies himself is not a pribumi, <b>tbh</b></li> <li>- wtf</li> <li>- Sorry <b>idk</b></li> </ul>
Switching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presma nya <b>di summon</b> polisi.</li> <li>- untuk posting karena <b>di banned</b></li> </ul>	
Informal words/slang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is their data, so they can do that kind of <b>sheet</b></li> <li>- and concluded to do that <b>sheety</b> rally</li> <li>- <b>No sheet</b> the word is degrading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I actually have something to else I want to talk about but <b>meh</b>.</li> <li>- My lecturer went <b>batshit</b> crazy after the speech</li> <li>- Thank God our BEM didn't give two <b>sh*ts</b></li> <li>- Ah I forgot Kak Bel, <b>sowwy</b></li> <li>- i'm an <b>arsehole</b></li> </ul>

Using English as second language, it is normal to spot numbers of grammatical errors during the observation. But it is also easier for the writer to spot errors in the whole conversation during observation. Based on the data above, the correct grammar usage is divided into five; standard grammatical errors; simplified words; abbreviated words; language mixing; and informal words or slang. There are 32 grammar-related difference spotted during the observation time.

There are 11 out of 33 considered as standard grammatical errors, which seems understandable since English is the second language used by all members of the group. The females on the data produced 3 out of 10 grammatical errors, which is also understandable since it goes along with Lakoff's theory. A unique sentence can be seen in SS14, where a female produced grammatically wrong sentence and quickly correcting it by adding “\*” sign.

Data 134

Female : There lots of flaws I want to point on the first post

Female : *There are* \*\*

In online conversation, the sign itself is mostly used to correct error in sentences or misplaced emoticons, emojis, or stickers. The example above is single utterance sentence produced by a single person. This sign of awareness in grammatical errors may prove that females keep their sentence correct, even in online conversation since there is no single male that instantly correct their mistake in grammar based on the data.

The majority of the mistakes made by the member of the group are modals and subject-verb agreement. They often time put improper modals such as “*am*” in the sentence “*im just want to . . .*” Misplaced phrase is also spotted in SS42, where a male said “*Im out of mind finding . . .*” Here are some example of grammatical errors.

Male in Data 131 and 150  
*BEM UI not responding to the issue*  
*Im out of mind finding tag in css*

Female in Data 130 and 128  
*I can not really symphatize with those protesting the current Govs.*  
*It ain't that viral here*

The first sentence lack *is* as predicate and the second should be written as *open* without *s*. Contrary to the males, the females are not entirely wrong. The word *ain't*, although it is grammatically wrong, is not destroying the whole sentence and still can function as predicate. The mistake in the second sentence is a typological error that leads to grammatical error. The writer does not know the exact reason why the males produced more errors compared to females. With most grammatical mistakes made by males, it should be safe to say that females,

in online conversation, still have higher awareness in avoiding improper grammar usage.

Simplified words are spotted in the conversation during observation time. There are 6 simplified words found, where 4 of them are produced by males. Since the condition of the conversation is nowhere near formal, it is unavoidable to see this kind of word even in online conversation. It seems that females still want to keep their language proper by not simplifying words, where males may not paying attention about that as long as the word they produced is understandable.

During the observation, the writer found something unique where abbreviation is mostly used by females. The only abbreviation produced by males is “*wtf*” which come from “*what the fuck*”. The other abbreviations are “*idk*”, “*ffs*”, and “*tbh*” which means “*I do not know*”, “*for fuck sake*”, and “*to be honest*” respectively. Based on data, it seems that the abbreviations are used as additional expression except the word *idk* in data 128 and 129.

Data 125

Male : \*send wrong contact\*

Male : *wtf*

Female : Ah, she changed her account for some reason \*smile emoticon\*

Data 128

Male : So, this BEM SI

Female : *Idk. I can not really symphatize with those protesting the current Govs.*

Male : Sorry \*innocent-face emoticon\*

Male : me too

Male : Who are the members

Data 140

Male : So basically, we don't know if our great ancestors is pure Indonesian or no.

Female : \*sending funny-aggressive picture\*



Male : So it is best to avoid word pribumi  
 Male : Lol @Rizalifio  
 Female : *Besides, it's a degrading word. No need to be proud of being pribumi ffs*

Data 142

Male : Yeah. Historically, the word is used to differentiate the colonizer before our independence  
 Male : No sheet the word is degrading  
 Female : *Even Anies himself is not a pribumi, tbh.*  
 Male : 28th october  
 Male : lets meet at Istana Negara

From the four chat sequences above, we can see that male use abbreviation as an expression, similar to female. But in the second sequence, the abbreviation *idk* stand on its own as a complete sentence. In standard writing, abbreviating words is considered wrong because it has great impact towards the reader's attitude. It seems that to females, using abbreviation is not entirely wrong as long as the placement is right especially in online conversation which is a spoken conversation put into sentence.

Language mixing occurred during the observation. There are 2 occasions of language mixing and all of them are produced by male. The switching occurred in 1 word on each sentence. The words are "*di summon*" and "*di banned*" which translates to "*summoned*" and double past tense in "*banned*". Unfortunately, there is no example coming from the opposite gender. Therefore, the writer cannot specify the difference between genders in terms of language mixing. But, it is clear that switching is considered wrong in formal writing and males may have more possibilities in bending this rules.

Informal words or slang are spotted during the observation. There are 8 sentences and 5 out of 8 sentences containing informal words are produced by

females. The word “*sheet*” is referred to the word “*shit*”. The word “*sheet*” is used to accompany the group’s rule to limit the usage of harsh words in each sentence. The word “*meh*” is referred to the word “*no*” by the member of the groups. Here, there is another use of the “\*” sign, which is to censor harsh word and softening the impact of the whole sentence. The word “*sowwy*” refers to “*sorry*”, which is used as a sign of positive politeness. As for the word “*arsehole*”, it is a more polite version of “*asshole*” and it is also widely used in RP English.

Surprisingly, there is a hint that females might have more dictionary in slang words compared to males. The various amount of slangs produced by the females such as *meh*, *batshit*, *sowwy*, *arsehole*, and the use of “\*” as a censor indicate that females also have the knowledge to produce such words. Lakoff’s theory stated females are not suited to use slangs. It might be safe now to say that her statement is not relevant anymore. The boundary between genders is started to fade away, especially in online conversation when a person do not have to see his/her interlocutor. There is a possibility that in the future, this great wall that separate how males and females should talk will be completely broken as we are now experiencing the deterioration of that great wall.

### Lack of Humor

Laughing words	Male	Female
“Haha” words	- Im in good mood today <i>huahahahaha</i>	: I’m trying my best not to rant here, <i>Hahahahah</i> - Regarding our governor’s speech. <i>HAHA</i> - Gabut but still tired. <i>Hahahahah</i> - <i>HAHAHAHAHA</i> poor Chilla - <i>HAHAHAA</i> - <i>HAHAHHAAAAHA . . .</i> WHAAAAAAAATTTT - <i>HAHAHAHAHAHA . . .</i> - <i>HAHAHAHAH IM FUCKING</i> DONE
“lol” words	- <i>Lol</i> @names - Slept at 12pm everyday is tiring, <i>lel</i> - <i>lol</i> wkwkwkw	- <i>Lel</i>
“wkwk” words	- 28 oct. im just want to go to comic con. <i>wkwkwk . . .</i> - lol <i>wkwkwkw</i>	

In this point, the writer utilizes the laughing word “haha”, the abbreviation “lol” or “lots of laugh”, and Bahasa Indonesia laughing word “wkwk” to determine elements of humor based on gender. On the data above, there are several chat sequences containing the laughing word. There are a total of 15 sentences contain laughing words throughout the entire data.

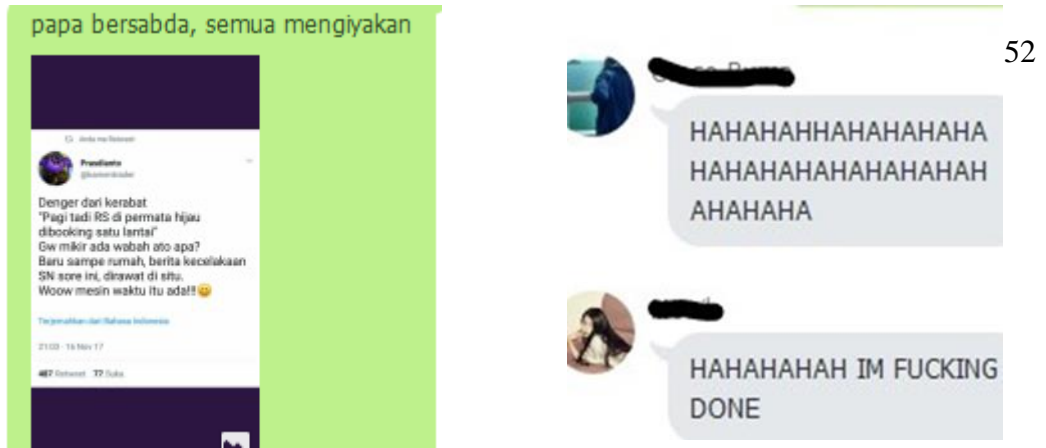
The writer sees that the “haha” word is considered as the general expression of laughing in online conversation or writings far before the invention of emojis, emoticons, or stickers. The females use this words more often compared to males, with 7 sentences with “haha” word are produced by females.

As an abbreviation, the word “lol” is somehow related to males if according to the data. “lel” has the same meaning as “lol” and it is just a simple variation that seem to be originated from online conversation rather than real life

conversation. Since it is simpler than the usual “*haha*” word, males seem to prefer this word.

The “*wkwk*” word has the same meaning with “*haha*” and it is very attached to Indonesian people or *Bahasa Indonesia*. The origin of the word is unknown, but the writer began to see the word as early as 2010s where social media such as Facebook is very popular amongst teenager. Judging on the data, the word is used by males, but it is also possible that in other occasion females also use the word.

On the data, we could see that the majority of the laughing word on the sentences is accompanied by other types of speech characteristics such as capitalization for tone, repeated punctuation to give more emotional impression, and using two different laughing words to express certain feelings. Also, we can also see that the length of the laughing word is vary especially the “*haha*” word. Based on those facts, the writer believes that females are more expressive compared to males. The females are somehow always adding other sentences or other speech characteristic-related features after the laughing word, giving them an impression of being more polite and respectful towards other people compared to males. As for males, they only use laughing words as a single unit of expression. Although sometimes they also use capitalization, additional sentence in laughing words is often found in female sentences.



Picture 4.5, Females laughing to a post by males in Data

The writer found out that the females are easier to laugh compared to male. On the picture above, we can see that the two females laughing at a post sent by the male that talk about an accident happened to an Indonesian politician, Setya Novanto. This might be caused by the fact that males throwing more funny posts or jokes compared to females. Although the traditional gender value is already shifting, males keep their sense of humor intact while females still trying to regain that sense. As mentioned earlier, females are easier to laugh at something while males have tendency to make something funny. It is safe to say that females, in online conversation, are still lacking the sense of humor, although it is not as lacking as in older generations.

### Direct Quotation

Types	Male	Female
Affirmation	- <i>*quoting W's chat in SS13*</i>	- <i>*quoting Elizabeth's chat in SS11*</i>
Quoting others	- If anyone ask " <i>what lib. science teach you? arrange book on shelf?</i> " im kindly gonna show this	- <i>*quoting Rizalifio's previous chat in SS 8*</i> Good Luck - He went, " <i>I don't care if his child is here</i> " (his daughter attended FHUI)

In terms of quoting someone in online conversation, it seems that the boundaries between genders are completely lost. Mentioned earlier, quoting in online conversation has another function aside from the original. Based on the data above, we can see that quoting the entire sentence produced by other person without adding anything means that the sentence is agreed. In SS12, a person made a statement *“I’m biased towards the 2nd post sih”* and someone agreed to this statement by quoting the entire sentence without adding anything (Data 169). Same thing goes for a sentence in SS13, *“This BEM SI, is completely, utterly, totally not representing us, the university student in Indonesia”* (Data 170 and 171). There should be no boundaries between genders since both have the same possibilities in quoting anyone’s sentence, in terms of affirmation.

Adding other words after quoting is a reaction to the quoted sentence, either to re-appear the sentence or to use it as a reference in explaining arguments. Based on the data above, we can see females do better in quoting others because they quoting real person. On the other side, the male use what-if situation and then tried to quote a couple of questions. It is safe to say that both genders, based on the data, have the required imaginations to do quoting in online conversations. But still, the impact of the sentence depends on the understanding of those who read the quotation. Here are some examples of quoting in LINE chat.

Data 168

Female: ***I hope this time my piano will be sold.. another interested buyer just called me***  
 Good luck

Data 170 and 171

Male : This BEM SI, is completely, utterly, totally not representing us, the university student in Indonesia (2)

Female : What is bem si

Male : This BEM SI, is completely, utterly, totally not representing us, the university student in Indonesia (2)

The copy and paste quoting in LINE is not as good as in *WhatsApp*, other social media platform. The copied sentences have no reference so the readers have to scroll back and see who the sender of that sentence is. Direct quoting in online conversation can be used to rewrite the message so other people can understand what the reference of the sentence is. The writer sees that gender will not affect anything as the function of direct quotation in online conversation is mostly to rewrite previous sentence as a reference.

### Extended Vocabulary

Types	Male	Female
General Vocabulary	- So, this <b>BEM SI</b> - <b>Keluarga Mahasiswa</b> (KM), <b>Badan Eksekutif Mahasiswa</b> (BEM).	- And they certainly have to read <b>Inpres 26/1998</b> - My fellow law students have been posting that in their <b>snapgram</b> prior to the speech.
Specific Vocabulary	- <b>Presma</b> nya di summon polisi. - It already help me with <b>HTML</b> - Maybe opens <b>inspect element</b> somehow help me...	- Berasa <b>CTF</b>

The writer divided extended vocabulary into two. General vocabulary is filled with common words. According to the data above, there are 5 terms that have relation with college life. “*BEM SI*” is translated into All of Indonesian’s Student Executive Organization. This term is usually known to those who have studied in university or college. “*Inpres*” is a shortened version of “*Instruksi President*” or “*President’s Instruction*”. Generally, those who interested in laws and rules are obliged to know this term. “*Snapgram*” is a shortened version of

two different words SnapChat-Instagram. It is a feature in a social media application, Instagram that has similarity with another social media which is SnapChat. Both “*KM*” and “*BEM*” have similar meaning with the first one.

Moving to specific vocabulary, they are words used in a specific domain and may have different meaning if applied outside the domain. “*Presma*” is a shortage of “*Presiden Mahasiswa*” or “*Student President*”. For those who never joined university organization may not know this term. The word “*HTML*” is an abbreviation of “*Hypertext Markup Language*” which is an internet-related term. It is usually used to link-up text with another sites, text, and so on. The phrase “*inspect elements*” is also an internet-related term. It is a tool used through web browser for checking details in a webpage. “*CTF*” is often times used together with “*inspect elements*” and it is an abbreviation from “*capture the flag*”.

From the explanation above, we can see that both genders seem to have similar knowledge in vocabulary. The vocabularies used above are domain-based so both genders should know the terms, especially those in general vocabulary. Also note that most of the members of the group are college student. On the data, we could see that there are people who understand each other since they have the shared knowledge. The writer found out that both of them are students of library studies, therefore they seem to use term that they met regularly during class. Based on the data, the writer believes that in terms of extended vocabulary, different gender does not have significant difference as long as the people have the shared knowledge.



The writer did not find particular vocabulary specifically known to both males and females. It is possible that both gender avoid gender specific topic because they are in a mixed-gender group. Other reason might be difficulties in language. It might be difficult for Indonesians to talk about specific things in second language. The conversation might gone in a wrong way since each member has different English proficiency.

### **Declarative – Interrogative**

	Male	Female
Declarative- Interrogative tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinvite Cila?</li> <li>- offering a job is illegal now?</li> <li>- A “piece” from every university in IDN?</li> <li>- Arrange book on shelf?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I only know IPB folks being some (or all) of them?</li> <li>- Such as technical writing?</li> <li>- Another dropping-the-english-speaking-rule-hour?</li> </ul>

In real life, declarative-interrogative can be easily spotted with a change of intonation. In online conversation, a declarative sentence followed question mark at the end is considered as declarative-interrogative. During observation, the writer found 7 sentences that can be categorized as declarative-interrogative sentence. Based on the data, there are 4 out of 7 sentences stated by males who use declarative-interrogative form. There are no clear clues that define which gender have the tendency to use declarative-interrogative sentences. The writer believe that in online conversation, both males and females are equal in using declarative-interrogative sentences.

Both gender use declarative-interrogative in similar number. According to Lakoff, females should be the one who use more declarative-interrogative. The fact is that there is no dominating gender when it came to using declarative-

interrogative sentence. This might be affected by the fact that the conversation happened online. Each gender may have affected each other so they can tolerate what the opposite gender does in a conversation. As it functions to seek agreement, this means that males and females will not try to seek dominance in online conversation. Both gender did not force their opinion towards each other. This is an additional factor supporting a statement where gender boundaries are getting more blur as time goes by, especially in social media.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

This study uses Lakoff's theory to determine gender characteristic in online conversation. Using the theory, the writer found that there are differences between the theories and the result of this study.

In terms of hedges, both genders produce several types of hedges with similar numbers without emphasizing their gender roles. The females use proper and effective hedges compared to males such as *as well*, *to be honest*, or *they say*. Females tend to keep their image positive. Using proper hedges ensure that they still have positive image in the society, especially in social media.

The writer found that in politeness, there are no clear clues about the frequency of politeness produced by each gender because both gender produce similar number of politeness during observation. The males produced more positive politeness while females produced more negative politeness. As for the reason about why the males produced more positive politeness and females produced more negative politeness is still unknown because it is not covered by this study.

The lack of question tag makes it impossible to determine the characteristic of both genders in terms of tag question used. If this study take longer observation time, there might be sufficient data regarding question tag.

Both genders convey their emotions through different options available in the online chat. Males tend to use stickers and capitalization. On the other hand,

the females use a lot of emoticons and emojis. They also produce fully capitalized words or sentences even though not as many as males. Males are more powerful in conveying their emotion through big and striking stickers while females are less powerful but more frequent when conveying their emotions by using emoticons and emojis.

In terms of empty adjective, the writer found that both genders produce it in a similar number. This means that males and females are able to apply friendliness in their sentences on a mixed-gender online conversations. There is a possibility that in this study, the males use empty adjectives in order to adapt themselves with the females in a mixed-gender group.

The writer found that in grammar, males are still inferior to females. Males often times produce grammatical error compared to females. They also produce more abbreviated words. On the other hand, females have more knowledge in slang words based on the data above. We can see that the difference between males and females in terms of gender is not as strict as before, especially in social media. The females in this study are not showing how female should do, according to Lakoff, in terms of grammar in conversation. Other factor is that English proficiency of teenager that use English as second language may limit their choice of words and grammar knowledge since not all of the member have the same ability.

The study shows that females lack the sense of humor. They tend to laugh more compared to males, which means that the sentences produced by males

contain more elements of humor compared to those of females. Males also occasionally throw funny post or pictures which show their humor capability. The laughing reaction produced by the females may lead to male's ability in jokes to be seen in numerous occasion, especially in social media where your only weapon for joke is word.

Males and females are equal in terms of direct quotation. This is because direct quotation in online conversation has multiple purposes. It can be used as reference and a sign of agreement. The writer sees that gender will not affect anything because the function of direct quotation in online conversation is mostly to rewrite previous sentence as a reference

Both genders have similar understandings in particular vocabulary that are mostly used by people in a certain group such as university organization and same major students. Unfortunately, this study cannot find gender-specific vocabulary such as sports or make-up during the observation time. It is possible that a mixed gender group caused both gender to avoid using gender-specific vocabulary in order to respect each other.

There is no difference between males and females in terms of declarative-interrogative. As a tool to seek agreement, both gender use declarative-interrogative in online conversation in order not to force their idea or opinions. Each gender may have affected each other so they can tolerate what the opposite gender does in a conversation.

The male speech characteristics in social media conversation showed in this study indicates that they are not the same as pictured by Lakoff long time ago. We could see that they produce hedges, politeness, and empty adjectives in a similar way with female. In online conversation, interruptions and dominance cannot be seen as clear as in real life conversation. Therefore, the writer believe that this major characteristic of male speech characteristic is somehow lost in social media conversation. Also, there is a possibility that mixed gender group affect male's approach in doing a conversation especially in social media.

In terms of CMD or Computer Mediated Discourse, both gender utilize features of the application LINE. to full extent. During the observation time both gender use various features such as stickers, emojis and emoticons, and also sharing post or photos of other people. These features help the writer to notice male and female speech characteristic easier because social media conversation did not involve any physical features.

Generally, the writer believes that the result and findings of the study is greatly affected by the fact that the conversation happened in a mixed gender group. This, resulting in how males tried to adapt their utterances with females by using hedges, politeness, and other Lakoff's speech characteristics. the same goes to female as they seem to be less strict and more friendly towards other people. The conversation that happened online changed the perspective of both gender towards each other. Males and females on the group treat each other equally since the conversation did not involve any physical features at all. With that being said,

it is normal to see the boundaries between gender in online conversation is not as clear as in real life conversation.

The writer found that there are other interesting data that need further analysis in the future. The use of hashtags in online conversation can be developed into new study. Also, the clear meaning of emoticons, emojis, and stickers can be developed so a future study or essay can support this study. For researcher that has interest in *Bahasa Indonesia*, language switching between *Bahasa Indonesia* and English in a sentence and conversation can be developed into new study. The writer believes this study can help other studies that emphasize in language and gender, especially in English.

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## APPENDIX

\*SS is an abbreviation for Screen Shot

\*\* The long underline separate chat in different time

### SS1

Rizal: What happened?

Rizal: @Maria I Tarigan

Grace Ruma: What happened...

Rizal: Reinvite Cila?

Zidane: \*send waiting-expression sticker\*

### SS2

Zidane: \*send wrong contact\*

Zidane: wtf

Maria: Ah, she changed her account for some reason \*smile emoticon\*

---

### SS3

Farhan: \*send picture about condom tester\*

Rizalifio: w.www w w.www...wwhat

Rizalifio:\*send mad sticker\*

Farhan: offering a job is illegal now?

---

### SS4

Rizal: @Pricilia Simarmata is in unri ryt?

Farhan: yasss

Pricilia: it's on fire yo @rizal

Rizal: Literally on fire ya?

Pricilia: Just kidding. I don't even know what's going on \*laughing emoji\*. Our campus' far away from the rest of the faculties.

### SS5

Pricilia: They say it's just something minor, it's all good now.

Pricilia: Mahasiswa jaman now

Rizal: Sumbu Pendek

---

### SS6

Writer: \*share a writing\*

Writer: Now these, are interesting

Jadis: Conspiracy

Rizal: Oh yg itu

---

### SS7

Rizal: Booming parah di IPB

Maria: I'm trying my best not to rant here

Maria: Hahahahah.

Writer: Overcriticism by BEM

Farhan: aku nangepnya mereka lebay bukan sih

Farhan: kayak rakyat yang harusnya mereka wakulkan aja merasa biasa aja sama Jokowi

Writer: English! lel

---

### SS8

Writer: WOWO'S PAWN !!111!1!!

Rizal: Eh lazy

Rizalifio: I believe u are trying your best

Rizalifio: btw

Writer: Wait, im gonna search more'bout that

Rizalifio: I hope this time my piano will be sold.. another interested buyer just called me

---

### SS9

Writer: So, this BEM SI

Maria: Idk. I can not really symphatize with those protesting the current Govs.

Farhan: Sorry \*innocent-face emote\*

Rizalifio: me too

Writer: Who are the members

Rizal: Meanwhile sepatu urang belum laku

Rizal: BEM Seluruh Indonesia

### SS10

Maria: No idea. I only know IPB folks being some (or all) of them?

Writer: A "piece" from every university in IDN?

Rizal: It's pretty obvious.

Maria: Idk if UI is a part of it or not.

Jadis: \*quoting Rizalifio's previous chat in SS 8\* Good Luck

### SS11

Maria: It ain't that viral here

Rizalifio: yeah

Writer: It's just popped up in my TL

Rizalifio: BEM UI not responding to the issue

Elizabeth: Uhhh

Writer: And tickle's my inner peace

Writer: And I started to think

Elizabeth: I'm biased towards the 2nd post (in SS 6) sih

### SS12

Maria: It's been poking me, as well.

Writer: "ARE THEY UNIVERSITY STUDENT?"

Rizalifio: well lucky you. my high school rohis alumnus group just went on rampage

Rizalifio: \*send laughing sticker\*

Maria: \*quoting Elizabeth's chat in SS11\*

### SS13

Rizal: BEM IPB is panicking atm, I guess. Presma nya di summon polisi.

Elizabeth: Soalnya that Hamzah's post has contradictions

Writer: Thats why I post those 2

Elizabeth: He said not to be biased and to be moderate but his post didnt say so.

Rizalifio: so, what its all about

Writer: This BEM SI, is completely, utterly, totally not representing us, the university student in Indonesia

### SS14

Maria: There lots of flaws I want to point on the first post

Maria: There are \*\*

Rizal: \*quoting W's chat in SS13\*

Elizabeth: What is bem si

Rizalifio: \*quoting W's chat in SS13\*

### SS15

Elizabeth: Ok thsn

Writer: What is their data, so they can do that kind of sheet

Maria: Uh, I am thinking of dropping the English usage rule for a minute. Will 30 mins suffice?

Writer: I wonder what kind of research that theyve done and concluded to do that sheety rally

Writer: \*send affirming sign\*

Rizalifio: well ok

---

### SS16

Maria: Thirty minutes is almost up.

Maria: \*send crying emojis\*

Writer: That Gerindra's comment is legit

Writer: "Garis depan pergerakan"

Maria: I actually have something to else I want to talk about but meh.

Writer: And it is verified

Farhan: TIMES UP

### SS17

Writer: What is that something else u want to talk

Farhan: \*send sad emoticon\*

Maria: Regarding our governor's speech. HAHA.

Maria: My lecturer went batshit crazy after the speech

Writer: "Pribumi" ?

Maria: He went, "I don't care if his child is here (his daughter attended FHUI)."

**SS18**

Maria: Those who kept on saying pribumi pribumi should learn more history. It's a degrading word. And they certainly have to read Inpres 26/1998.

Maria: My fellow law students have been posting that in their snapgram prior to the speech.

Rizal: 28 kumpul yuk.

Maria: \*sending a picture of the Inpres\*

**SS19**

Writer: So basically, we don't know if our great ancestors is pure Indonesian or no.

Rizalifio: \*sending funny-aggressive picture\*

Writer: So it is best to avoid word pribumi

Rizal: Lol @Rizalifio

Maria: Besides, it's a degrading word. No need to be proud of being pribumi ffs.

**SS20**

Writer: Yeah. Historically, the word is used to differentiate the colonizer before our independence

Writer: No sheet the word is degrading

Maria: Even Anies himself is not a pribumi, tbh.

Farhan: 28th october

Farhan: lets meet at Istana Negara

**SS21**

Rizalifio: cuz its an Indonesian Comic Cob

Rizalifio: con

Maria: \*send tired sticker\*

Writer: Oh god, this thing wakes me up

Farhan: OH YEAH

Farhan: comic con

**SS22**

Farhan: shoot im not attending this year

Writer: Slept at 12pm everyday is tiring, lel

Writer: #lastyearstudent #gabutlife

Maria: #lastyearstudent here also.

Maria: Gabut but still tired. Hahahahah.

Farhan: #firstyearstudent

Rizalifio: #secondyearstudent

---

**SS23**

Rizalifio: almosr outhanded but somehow able to run it

Farhan: im like very confused

Farhan: should i join sbm again

Farhan: or kot  
 Farhan: \*not  
 Rizalifio: up to you  
 Writer: I wonder, people that showed in the chat are almost the same

#### SS24

Aish: Same here hann  
 Writer: Where are the others  
 Farhan: @Aish \*hug emoji\*  
 Rizal: #teampenggarapskripsi  
 Writer: \*send game statistic picture\*  
 Rizal: Eh how about 29? 28 khawatir rusuh rusuh apakah

#### SS25

Farhan: im in communication science department  
 Writer: ML sini, aing the macan  
 Farhan: SHOULD I MOVE TO ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT  
 Rizal: Yea.  
 Aish: <Product design  
 Writer: GO FOR IT  
 Aish: Think i should try physics...

#### SS26

Farhan: like being journalist is no fun  
 Rizalifio: 28 oct. im just want to go to comic con. wkwkwk... hunting maybe...  
 Rizalifio: \*send confirming sticker\*  
 Writer: But my goal is to work in media, so I take Eng dept  
 Writer: You should never call it Eng. Literature

#### SS27

Writer: It is just wrong  
 Farhan: woah okay  
 Writer: My lecturer laughed off our jacket  
 Writer: Cz it says english literature  
 Farhan: international relation seems fun  
 Farhan: well not fun  
 Writer: More social, indeed  
 Maria: @monik, testimony, please. \*begging emoji\*

#### SS28

Aish: Challenging?  
 Maria: \*sad emoji\*  
 Writer: Eng. Dept is more technical  
 Farhan: umm how about anthropology  
 Aish: Such as technical writing?  
 Farhan: yess

Farhan: grammatically

Writer: Thanks for the discussion folks, im signing out

---

### SS29

Pricilia: I thought my faculty's clean from all the bs but

Pricilia: \*send a picture\*

Pricilia: I wanna cry

### SS30

Maria: HAHHAHAHAHA poor Chilla.

Farhan: SUMATERA

Farhan: wtf

Farhan: do not include me

Rizal: \*send a picture\*

---

### SS31

Rizalifio: Im in good mood today huahahahaha

Pricilia: \*deep breath\* \*emoticon\*

Farhan: take a deep breath on the mirror

Farhan: he doesn't like when I wear high heels

Farhan: but I do

Rizalifio: what is km

Rizalifio: why called BEM KM IPB

### SS32

Rizalifio: whats KM stand for

Farhan: kilometer

Rizal: Keluarga Mahasiswa (KM), Badan Eksekutif Mahasiswa (BEM).

Rizalifio: hoooh

Pricilia: Thank God our BEM didn't give two sh\*ts when other BEM UNRI gathered ngedemo sampai macet berjam-jam. Malu, sampai ke sini juga ternyata.

### SS33

Farhan: @Pricilia Simarmata

Farhan: can you elaborate what happened

Farhan: demo yg macet itu

Farhan: because I saw stephany post about that demo

Pricilia: Basically the same thing. Minta anak Unri yang ditahan di Polda Metro Jaya buat dipulangi, kecewa atas rezim Jokowi-JK dan minta Jokowi segera temui mahasiswa, mngecam tindakan represif kepolisian terhadap mahasiswa.

### SS34

Pricilia: hhh

Farhan: wah

Rizal: Sama ya.



Grace: Lel  
 Grace: Man  
 Grace: I hate my faculty wtf  
 Grace: Most of my friends are actually supporting BEM SI

### SS35

Maria: Whoa. Another dropping-the-english-speaking-rule-hour?  
 Grace: \*send sad sticker\*  
 Grace: Eh we don't have anything interesting anyway  
 Farhan: HAHAA  
 Farhan: english guys

### SS36

Farhan: do not use Bahasa  
 Rizal: ah yes \*sad emoticon\*  
 Farhan: @Grace Ruma GREC  
 Rizal: Are you into robotics @Grace Ruma ?  
 Farhan: \*GRES  
 Grace: Not really, why ?  
 Grace: WHAT? @Farhan A. Rivhai

### SS37

Farhan: Have you downloaded series from fmovies?  
 Pricilia: Ah I forgot Kak Bel, sowwy \*sad emoticon\* @Maria I. Tarigan  
 Grace: @Farhan A. Rivhai NO  
 Grace: I TRIED BUT IT'S SO HARD  
 Grace: EVEN IDM CAN'T DOWNLOAD IT  
 Zidane: Ksatria airlangga

### SS38

Farhan: poor you are  
 Pricilia: Wait Arvhi what is MDN48???  
 Grace: Are you in the same faculty as detha?  
 Grace: @Farhan A. Rivhai fug yu \*sad emoticon\*  
 Farhan: Medan 48  
 Grace: \*Are you in the same faculty as detha? @Zidane Puspokusumo

### SS39

Farhan: Im the newest member of this 48 sister group  
 Maria: Why am I thinking of a parody of JKT48...  
 Farhan: I WANT YOUUUUUUU  
 Maria: ... right  
 Farhan: I NEED YOUUUUUUU  
 Farhan: I LOV YOUUUUUUU  
 Farhan: Imagine all the songs from akb48

---

**SS40**

Farhan: \*send a picture\*

Monik: What the fuck \*sad emoticon\*

Jadis: I didn't even know he was going to perform here

---

**SS41**

Pricilia: \*send a picture\*

Pricilia: What is this \*confused emoticon\*

Rizalifio: wahh

---

**SS42**

Rizalifio: \*send a picture\*

Rizalifio: I hope satan could help me

Rizalifio: It already help me with HTML

Rizal: Alread—May satan help you

**SS43**

Rizalifio: If anyone ask "what lib. science teach you? arrange book on shelf?" im kindly gonna show this

Rizalifio: lol wkwkwkw

Grace: Inspect element???

Rizalifio: dunno

Rizalifio: im out of mind finding tag in css to change that hidden word-that-appear-on-click. maybe opens inspect element somehow help me... but its not...

**SS44**

Rizalifio: enlighten me please \*crying emoticon\*

Jadis: What's lib again?

Grace: HAHHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHA WHAAAAAAAAATTTT

Grace: Berasa CTF

Grace: \*crying emoticon\*

Rizalifio: enlighten me ohh grace-sama

Grace: Sorry idk bcs i'm stupid

---

**SS45**

Grace: Guys

Grace: What's the difference between AIESEC and MUN?

Grace: Is it okay for non sos-hum student to join it? Will I face any difficulties bcs I'm not from soshum-related major?

Daya: aiesec ga harus soshum kok \*innocent emoticon\* sorry for using Bahasa

Grace: Oh tapi MUN harus soshum?

**SS46**

Farhan: eh you should invite your other acc gres

Grace: Bcs i'm an asshole

Farhan: your true identity  
 Grace: WHY?!?!?  
 Farhan: \*devil emoticon\*  
 Grace: NO  
 Farhan: HAHAHA

#### **SS47**

Farhan: THEN ALL THE MEMBERS WILL BE LIKE  
 Grace: I'm the same everywhere ok  
 Farhan: \*send thinking emoji\*  
 Farhan: ooh i get it.  
 Farhan: the other acc untuk posting karena di banned \*sad emoticon\*  
 Grace: Yessss that's true  
 Grace: But end up as shitpost account

#### **SS48**

Farhan: \*crying emoticon\* i can't imagine live without shitpost  
 Farhan: ewait

Maria: Help. How to make a cue card...  
 Elizabeth: for what kak  
 Maria: Festival MK  
 Elizabeth: i mean  
 Maria: Liz PM

#### **SS49**

Elizabeth: cue card buat time keeper  
 Maria: MC.  
 Elizabeth: or to mc  
 Elizabeth: ohhh  
 Elizabeth: just write the points  
 Writer: Unfortunately im not experienced enough to join the topic, haha  
 Maria: It's okay, Did. \*smile emoji\*

#### **SS50**

Writer: \*send a funny-sarcastic post\*  
 Grace:  
 HAHAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
 A  
 Monik: HAHAAAAAAAA IM FUCKING DONE

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## TABLE OF DATA

Hedges	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>I believe</i> u are trying your best (Data 4)</li> <li>- It's <i>pretty</i> obvious (Data 7)</li> <li>- BEM IPB is panicking atm, <i>I guess</i>. (Data 9)</li> <li>- <i>So</i>, what its all about (Data 10)</li> <li>- <i>I wonder</i> what kind of research that theyve done and concluded to do that sheety rally (Data 12)</li> <li>- <i>Oh god</i>, this thing wakes me up (Data 15)</li> <li>- <i>Shoot</i> im not attending this year (Data 16)</li> <li>- Im <i>like</i> very confused (Data 17)</li> <li>- <i>I wonder</i>, people that showed in the chat are almost the same (Data 18)</li> <li>- <i>Like</i> being journalist is no fun (Data 19)</li> <li>- <i>Umm</i> how about anthropology (Data 20)</li> <li>- Enlighten me <i>ohh</i> grace-sama (Data 23)</li> <li>- <i>Oooh</i> I get it (Data 24)</li> <li>- <i>Unfortunately</i> im not experienced enough to join the topic, haha (Data 25)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Ah</i>, she changed her account for some reason *smiley* (Data 1)</li> <li>- I don't <i>even</i> know what's going on (Data 2)</li> <li>- <i>They say</i> it's just something minor, it's all good know (Data 3)</li> <li>- I can not <i>really</i> symphatize with those protesting the current Govs (Data 5)</li> <li>- <i>I only know</i> IPB folks being some (or all) of them? (Data 6)</li> <li>- It's been poking me, <i>as well</i> (Data 8)</li> <li>- Uh, <i>I am thinking of</i> dropping the English usage rule for a minute. (Data 11)</li> <li>- I <i>actually</i> have something to else I want to talk about but meh. (Data 13)</li> <li>- Even Anies himself is not a pribumi, <i>tbh</i>. (Data 14)</li> <li>- Most of my friends are <i>actually</i> supporting BEM SI (Data 21)</li> <li>- <i>Ah</i> I forgot Kak Bel, sowwy (Data 22)</li> </ul>

Politeness	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Male
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I believe u are trying your best (Data 29)</li> <li>- Quoting a person's chat in sequence SS 14 (data 31)</li> <li>- So basically, we don't know if our great ancestors is pure Indonesian or no. (Data 32)</li> <li>- Yeah. Historically, the word is used to differentiate the colonizer before our independence(Data 33)</li> <li>- Line 1 in chat sequence SS21 with Line 4 and 5 SS21 (data 34)</li> <li>-Hashtags in chat sequence SS22 (data 35)</li> <li>- Oh god, this thing wakes me up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it's on fire yo (Data 26)</li> <li>- Just kidding. I don't even know what's going on *laughing emoji* (Data 27)</li> <li>- They say it's just something minor, it's all good now. (Data 28)</li> <li>- *quoting Rizalifio's previous chat in SS 8* Good Luck (Data 30)</li> <li>- Hashtags in chat sequence SS22 (data 35)</li> <li>- HAHAHAAAAHA poor Chilla (Data 39)</li> <li>- Whoa. Another dropping-the-</li> </ul>

	(Data 36) - GO FOR IT (Data 37) - Thanks for the discussion folks, im signing out (Data 38) - Unfortunately im not experienced enough to join the topic, haha (Data 43)	english-speaking-rule-hour? (Data 40) - I TRIED BUT IT'S SO HARD. EVEN IDM CAN'T DOWNLOAD IT (Data 41) - <i>aiesec ga harus soshum kok</i> (Data 42)
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Tag Questions	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	- @Pricilia Simarmata is in unri <i>ryt</i> ? (Data 44) - Literally on fire <i>ya</i> ? (Data 45)	- Not really, <i>why</i> ? (Data 46)

Emotional Emphasis	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	- <i>*send waiting-expression sticker*</i> (Data 48) - <i>w.www w w.www...wwhat</i> (Data 50) - <i>*send mad sticker*</i> (Data 51) - <i>yasss</i> (Data 52) - <i>English!</i> lel (Data 54) - <i>WOWO'S PAWN !!111!1!!</i> (Data 55) - Sorry <i>*innocent-face emote*</i> (Data 56) - ARE THEY UNIVERSITY STUDENT? (Data 57) - well lucky you. my high school rohis alumnus group just went on rampage <i>*send laughing sticker*</i> (Data 58) - This BEM SI, is <i>completely, utterly, totally</i> not representing us, the university student in Indonesia (Data 59) - <i>*send affirming sticker*</i> (Data 60) - TIMES UP (Data 62) - <i>*send sad emoticon*</i> (Data 63) - <i>OH YEAH</i> (Data 66) - @Aish <i>*hug emoji*</i> (Data 67) - SHOULD I MOVE TO ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT (Data 68) - GO FOR IT (Data 69) - 28 oct. im just want to go to comic con. <i>wkwkwk...hunting</i>	- What <i>happened...</i> (Data 47) - Ah, she changed her account for some reason <i>*smile emoticon*</i> (Data 49) - I don't even know what's going on <i>*laughing emoji*</i> (Data 53) - Thirty minutes is almost up. <i>*send crying emojis*</i> (Data 61) - Regarding our governor's speech. <i>HAHA</i> (Data 64) - <i>*send tired sticker*</i> (Data 65) - Think i should try <i>physics...</i> (Data 70) - @monik, testimony, please. <i>*begging emoji*</i> (Data 72) - <i>*sad emoji*</i> (Data 73) - <i>HAHAHAHAHA</i> poor Chilla. (Data 75) - <i>*deep breath* *emoticon*</i> (Data 77) - <i>*send sad sticker*</i> (Data 78) - WHAT? (Data 82) - Ah I forgot Kak Bel, <i>sowwy</i> (Data 83) - @Farhan A. Rivhai NO. I TRIED BUT IT'S SO HARD. EVEN IDM CAN'T DOWNLOAD IT (Data 84) - Wait Arvhi what is <i>MDN48???</i> (Data 85) - @Farhan A. Rivhai fug yu <i>*sad emoticon*</i> (Data 86)

<p>maybe... <i>*send confirming sticker*</i> (Data 71)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>yess</i> (Data 74)</li> <li>- SUMATERA (Data 76)</li> <li>- HAHAAHAA (Data 79)</li> <li>- ah yes <i>*sad emoticon*</i> (Data 80)</li> <li>- *GRES (Data 81)</li> <li>- I WANT YOUUUUUUU (Data 88)</li> <li>- I NEED YOUUUUUUU (Data 90)</li> <li>- I LOV YOUUUUUUU (Data 91)</li> <li>- <i>wahh</i> (Data 94)</li> <li>- lol <i>wkwkwkw</i> (Data 95)</li> <li>- Maybe opens inspect element somehow help <i>me...</i> but its <i>not...</i> (Data 97)</li> <li>- enlighten me please <i>*crying emoticon*</i> (Data 98)</li> <li>- <i>*devil emoticon*</i> (Data 102)</li> <li>- HAHAAHA (Data 104)</li> <li>- THEN ALL THE MEMBERS WILL BE LIKE (Data 105)</li> <li>- <i>*send thinking emoji*</i> (Data 106)</li> <li>- <i>ooh</i> i get it. (Data 107)</li> <li>- the other acc untuk posting karena di banned <i>*sad emoticon*</i> (Data 108)</li> <li>- <i>*crying emoticon*</i> i can't imagine live without shitpost (Data 110)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why am I thinking of a parody of <i>JKT48...</i> (Data 87)</li> <li>- ... <i>right</i> (Data 89)</li> <li>- What the fuck <i>*sad emoticon*</i> (Data 92)</li> <li>- What is this <i>*confused emoticon*</i> (Data 93)</li> <li>- Inspect <i>element???</i> (Data 96)</li> <li>- <i>HAHAHAHAHA...</i></li> <li>- <i>WHAAAAAAAAATTTT</i>. Berasa CTF <i>*crying emoticon*</i> (Data 99)</li> <li>- aiesec ga harus soshum kok <i>*innocent emoticon*</i> sorry for using Bahasa (Data 100)</li> <li>- WHY?!?!? (Data 101)</li> <li>- NO (Data 103)</li> <li>- <i>Yessss</i> that's true (Data 109)</li> <li>- How to make a cue <i>card...</i> (Data 111)</li> <li>- <i>ohhh</i> just write the points (Data 112)</li> <li>- It's okay, Did. <i>*smile emoji*</i> (Data 113)</li> <li>- HAHAAHAHAHAHAH... (Data 114)</li> <li>- HAHAAHAHAH IM FUCKING DONE (Data 115)</li> </ul>
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Empty Adjectives	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>I wonder</i> what kind of research that theyve done and concluded to do that sheety rally (Data 119)</li> <li>- So <i>basically</i>, we don't know if our great ancestor is pure Indonesian or no. (Data 121)</li> <li>- <i>Shoot</i> im not attending this year (Data 122)</li> <li>- More social, <i>indeed</i> (Data 123)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I don't <i>even</i> know what's going on (Data 116)</li> <li>- I can not <i>really</i> symphatize with those protesting the current Govs (Data 117)</li> <li>- I'm biased towards the 2nd post (in SS 6) <i>sih</i> (Data 118)</li> <li>- I <i>actually</i> have something to else I want to talk about but meh. (Data 120)</li> <li>- Most of my friends are <i>actually</i> supporting BEM SI (Data 124)</li> </ul>

Notion on Grammar	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>wtf</i> (Data 125)</li> <li>- @name is in unri <i>ryt?</i> (Data 126)</li> <li>- Literally on fire <i>ya?</i> (Data 127)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Idk</i>. I <i>can not</i> really symphatize with those protesting the current Govs. (Data 128)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>BEM UI not responding</i> to the issue (Data 131)</li> <li>- Presma nya <i>di summon</i> polisi. (Data 132)</li> <li>- So, what <i>its</i> all about (Data 133)</li> <li>- What is their data, so they can do that kind of <i>sheet</i> (Data 135)</li> <li>- I wonder what kind of research that <i>theyve</i> done and concluded to do that <i>sheety</i> rally (Data 136)</li> <li>- So basically, we don't know if our great <i>ancestors is</i> pure Indonesian or no. (Data 139)</li> <li>- <i>No sheet</i> the word is degrading (Data 141)</li> <li>- <i>im just</i> want to go to comic con (Data 143)</li> <li>- <i>Cz</i> it says english literature (Data 144)</li> <li>- <i>Im out of mind</i> finding tag in css (Data 150)</li> <li>- The other <i>acc</i> untuk posting karena <i>di banned</i> (Data 153)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Idk</i> if UI is a part of it or not. (Data 129)</li> <li>- It <i>ain't</i> that viral here (Data 130)</li> <li>- There lots of flaws I want to point on the first post. <i>There are</i> ** (Data 134)</li> <li>- I actually have something to else I want to talk about but <i>meh</i>. (Data 137)</li> <li>- My lecturer went <i>batshit</i> crazy after the speech (Data 138)</li> <li>- No need to be proud of being pribumi <i>ffs</i>. (Data 140)</li> <li>- Even Anies himself is not a pribumi, <i>tbh</i> (Data 142)</li> <li>- Thank God our BEM didn't give two <i>sh*ts</i> (Data 145)</li> <li>- I hate my faculty <i>wtf</i> (Data 146)</li> <li>- Another <i>dropping</i>-the-english-speaking-rule-hour? (Data 147)</li> <li>- Ah I forgot Kak Bel, <i>sowwy</i> (Data 148)</li> <li>- <i>Fug</i> yu *sad emoticon* (Data 149)</li> <li>- Sorry <i>idk bcs</i> i'm stupid (Data 151)</li> <li>- <i>Bcs</i> i'm an <i>arsehole</i> (Data 152)</li> </ul>
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Lack of Humor	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Lol</i> @names (Data 156)</li> <li>- Slept at 12pm everyday is tiring, lel (Data 157)</li> <li>- 28 oct. im just want to go to comic con. <i>wkwkwk...</i> (Data 159)</li> <li>- Im in good mood today <i>huahahahaha</i> (Data 161)</li> <li>- HAHAAHA (Data 162)</li> <li>- lol wkwkwk (Data 163)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'm trying my best not to rant here, <i>Hahahahah</i> (Data 154)</li> <li>- Regarding our governor's speech. <i>HAHA</i> (Data 155)</li> <li>- Gabut but still tired. <i>Hahahahah</i> (Data 158)</li> <li>- <i>HAHAHAHAHA</i> poor Chilla (Data 160)</li> <li>- Lel (Data 162)</li> <li>HAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHA HAHA WHAAAAAAAAATTTT (Data 165)</li> <li>HAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHA HAHAHAHAH. . . (Data 166)</li> <li>- HAHAAHAHA IM FUCKING DONE (Data 167)</li> </ul>

Direct Quotation	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *quoting W's chat in SS13* (Data 170)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *quoting Rizalifio's previous chat in SS 8* Good Luck (Data 168)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *quoting W's chat in SS13* (Data 171)</li> <li>- If anyone ask "<i>what lib. science teach you? arrange book on shelf?</i>" im kindly gonna show this (Data 173)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- *quoting Elizabeth's chat in SS11* (Data 169)</li> <li>- He went, "<i>I don't care if his child is here</i>" (his daughter attended FHUI) (Data 172)</li> </ul>
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Extended Vocabulary	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- So, this <i>BEM SI</i> (Data 174)</li> <li>- <i>Presma</i> nya di summon polisi. (Data 175)</li> <li>- <i>Keluarga Mahasiswa</i> (KM), <i>Badan Eksekutif Mahasiswa</i> (BEM). (Data 178)</li> <li>- It already help me with <i>HTML</i> (Data 179)</li> <li>- Maybe <i>opens inspect element</i> somehow help me... (Data 180)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- And they certainly have to read <i>Inpres 26/1998</i> (Data 176)</li> <li>- My fellow law students have been posting that in their <i>snapgram</i> prior to the speech. (Data 177)</li> <li>- Berasa <i>CTF</i> (Data 181)</li> </ul>

Declarative-Interrogative tone	Conversation/Sentences	
	Male	Female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinvite Cila? (Data 182)</li> <li>- offering a job is illegal now? (Data 183)</li> <li>- A "piece" from every university in IDN? (Data 185)</li> <li>- Arrange book on shelf? (Data 188)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I only know IPB folks being some (or all) of them? (Data 184)</li> <li>- Such as technical writing? (Data 186)</li> <li>- Another dropping-the-english-speaking-rule-hour? (Data 187)</li> </ul>