



Received: 5 April 2024

Revised: 6 May 2024

Accepted: 16 May 2024

# ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH NETSPEAK IN LINE MESSAGES

Sirodom NILNARONG<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Independent Scholar, Thailand; nilnarongcaseysirodom1990@gmail.com

## Handling Editor:

Professor Dr.Ismail Suardi WEKKE

Universitas Muhammadiyah Barru, Indonesia

(This article belongs to the Theme 1: Humanities and Social Sciences for Sustainable Development)

## Reviewers:

1) Associate Professor Dr.Akkarapon NUEMAIHOM

BRU, Thailand

2) Dr.Abhinan WONGKITTIPORN

Rangsit University, Thailand

3) Dr.Supot THAISURIYA

RMUTR, Thailand

## Abstract

In the present era of technology and computers, Netspeak has been an integral component of the English language. The objectives of the study were to: 1) investigate the researchers' use of LINE's private group chat for written communication, and 2) Examine how often users of the instant messaging program LINE utilize Netspeak capabilities and explain the definition and usage of any terms that are utilized. The investigator used the researcher's LINE private group chat communications. To assemble a sample of 100 messages for the purpose of the investigation. The descriptive qualitative method was applied, and the data gathering process consisted of observation and documenting. This was followed by an analysis that concentrated on the characteristics of typography, vocabulary, and discourse characteristics. According to the results, out of the four varieties of Netspeak, abbreviations were the most widely used. Upon a deeper look, it was discovered that the abbreviation “Thx/Ty” was the most frequently used at 56.96%. When compared to the other punctuation marks that were used in the LINE messages, the exclamation mark “!” was the most commonly used at 44.56%. “ASAP” was the item that was discovered the most frequently in relation to the acronym at 39.25%. While “Emojis” was the most common kind of symbol discovered during the investigation at 74%. The data may justify calling text messaging less professional than business letters. Due to its popularity, Netspeak is convenient and accessible worldwide. And most importantly, it saves senders a lot of time when writing.

**Keywords:** Social Media Communication, LINE, Netspeak

**Citation Information:** Nilnarong, S. (2024). Analysis of English Netspeak in Line Messages. *Asian Interdisciplinary and Sustainability Review*, 13(2), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.14456/aisr.2024.8>

## Introduction

A dramatic change in communication technologies has been precipitated by the rise of globalization, and this change is having an effect all over the globe. The progress in technology has greatly facilitated global communication, while the interconnectedness of international trade has emphasized the importance of productive dialogue between nations.

Nowadays, with the help of technology, there are a lot of ways to communicate. People can talk to each other at any time, from anywhere. It is widely recognized that communication is an essential element of human contact and has a substantial impact on several elements of life. The activities of daily living are also significantly impacted by it. Communication, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, the information can be transmitted between individuals and locations via a variety of means, the most common of which being the use of equipment such as telephones, computers, radios, and other similar technology. At a minimum, each communication consists of a sender, a message, and a recipient. A lot of different things can affect how the word gets from the sender to the receiver.

We communicate in many different ways, and we may be using more than one at any given time. Communication categories include: 1) Verbal communication encompasses several forms such as face-to-face interactions, telephone conversations, radio and television broadcasts, and other media platforms. 2) Nonverbal communication includes everything from gestures and body language to our posture, attire, and even our scent, 3) Written communication which consists of the Internet, letters, e-mails, social media, books, and newspapers and magazines., and 4) Visual communication includes the use of visuals, symbols, and images in order to communicate ideas. (James, 2024)

Language plays a crucial role in Internet and Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) as it enables individuals to interact and share information in a digital setting. (Herring et al., 2013). Computer-mediated communication (CMC) is the term used to describe the language used on the internet. This language comprises electronic communication methods such as emails, chats, and instant messaging, facilitating communication between individuals using electronic devices. (Webopedia, 2021). At this point in time, we are living in the digitization era. The huge adoption of digital technology in society, the economy, and our daily lives is what "we're currently experiencing the digitalization era" means. The translation of information, processes, and interactions into digital formats is a defining characteristic of this age. This change has significantly reshaped our methods of communication, work, education, and trade. Digital alternatives are gradually taking the role of or augmenting traditional analog systems, such manual procedures or paper-based record-keeping. This covers the storage, processing, and transmission of data via computers, cellphones, the internet, and other digital media. In essence, the digitalization period represents a fundamental shift in societal dynamics, with digital technology exerting increasing influence over our lifestyles, professions, and social relationships.

Short Message Service (SMS) is a defining feature of computer-mediated communication and other forms of electronic communication like texting, chatting, blogging, and writing. Some of the functions of language in CMC include facilitating communication that allows users to interact with one another and convey their thoughts, ideas, and emotions (Crystal, 2012). Another function is to foster communities in which people with similar interests or aspirations can interact and engage in debate (Thurlow & Poff, 2011). This function is the descriptive function of language. This method concentrates on explaining the manner in which language is used in communication, without necessarily dictating norms or assessing its accuracy.

In descriptive linguistics, the goal is to get an understanding of the complexities of language structure, as well as its applications and the many different ways in which it manifests itself across different groups and circumstances. The primary aim of this endeavor is to

systematically document linguistic phenomena in their natural states, without harboring any biases or preconceived ideas.

After using social media to share and receive information, the researcher came to understand the importance of communication in today's worldwide society. It is therefore of interest to communicate through social media because of the linguistic characteristics that are especially distinct from the norms of language use when the language is used in a variety of settings and communication channels. Regarding language, English is widely recognized as the dominant language in the online realm, accounting for around 80% of internet material (Graddol, 2004). In both the actual world and the realm of computers, the English language was used in every single area of the world for communication purposes. There is no doubt that English is very important on the internet.

Netspeak, also referred to as electronic language, is the kind of communication utilized by the present generation through computer-mediated means. In his book *Language and the Internet* (2012), David Crystal, a linguistics professor at the University of Wales, Bangor, first replaces "Netspeak" with Internet language. The term "netspeak" describes the vast vocabulary of acronyms and emoticons that have developed with the growth of the internet.

"Netspeak" is a type of informal language that people who use the internet a lot use all the time. A kind of communication that takes place via the internet and involves the utilization of particular words or phrases, emoticons, acronyms, and abbreviations is known as texting.

Online jargon, also referred to as internet lingo, is a colloquial linguistic style that has gained popularity and is frequently developed by internet users. A multitude of intricate terminologies can be effectively substituted with Netspeak. Illustrative instances of such phenomena encompass computer-mediated communication (CMC), Cyberspeak, Netlish, electronic language, electronic discourse, and interactive textual discourse (Crystal, 2012).

"Net-speakers" are the people who utilize the Internet everywhere. Using various programs on social media for various purposes exposes us to new terminologies and terms, such as acronyms, emojis, abbreviations, and freshly altered words and sentences. In contemporary times, there are multiple channels of communication accessible, including social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, Line Messenger, and others. However, notwithstanding technological advancements, text messages remain a highly valuable and enduring communication channel owing to its established reputation for dependability and formality.

Individuals vary in their level of proficiency in Netspeak, with some possessing advanced Netspeak skills while others have limited Netspeak knowledge. However, because of the prevalence of Netspeak, the language used in text messages is not standardized, which can occasionally cause confusion for individuals who are not familiar with it. This is because the structure, spelling, and grammar of Netspeak are different from those of normal text. As a result, the objective of this study is to investigate the use of Netspeak in LINE messages in order to provide fresh insights that may be utilized in subsequent research on the topic.

## Literature Reviews

The term "Netspeak" refers to the language and writing styles that are utilized in online communication, specifically in instant messaging, texting, and social networking platform platforms. A great number of research has been conducted on the topic of Netspeak. Netspeak is defined by the presence of abbreviations, emoticons, acronyms, and other kinds of non-standard language. Crystal (2012) coined the term "Netspeak," Internet slang, ChatSpeak, and Cyber Slang are some other names for this term. Which, years earlier, had been the concept in use. Certain qualities that are connected with the internet, such as the use of acronyms, emoticons, and adjustments to words and phrases, are what separate this language from others. It is a language that is distinguished by these characteristics (Mann & Stewart, 2000).

Through the use of text messaging, Thurlow (2003) investigates the language that is utilized by young people, including the utilization of Netspeak. The individual examines the linguistic characteristics of text messages and investigates their social and communicative purposes. It is proposed that Netspeak, a distinctive attribute of text messaging, mirrors the social and cultural behaviors of young individuals. According to Tagg (2012), Netspeak is the dynamic and ever-evolving vocabulary known as "Netspeak" reflects the shifting social and technological context of online communication.

On the other hand, Waldron et al. (2015) have observed more than ten types of Netspeak words and found that the majority of speakers utilize various phonological or orthographic abbreviations, such as contractions (e.g., "msg" for "message"), phonological abbreviations (e.g., "thru" for "through"), initialisms (e.g., "omg" for "oh my God"), shortenings (e.g., "goin" for "going"), single letters (e.g., "u" for "you"), and many more. While some studies have found positive correlations between Internet language and literacy (writing and reading), other studies have found negative correlations. As a reflection of the complexities and limitations of online communication, it is possible to concur that Netspeak is a distinct and developing language. When doing so, it is necessary to take into account the surrounding circumstances in order to derive meaning from the messages that are being communicated.

When an individual engages in all of these activities, they have the opportunity to expand their vocabulary by incorporating a new phrase and establishing a connection between that term and concepts that they currently possess. Gustilo & Dino (2017) conducted a study that revealed the disparity in the use of Netspeak in communication between younger and older speakers. In contrast to learning through observation, this is a form of social learning that goes beyond that. If this is the case, then the individual does not merely imitate the word when it is spoken in conversation. They engage in a process called 'role reversal imitation' that enables them to utilize the word from the same perspective in which they initially discovered it. Furthermore, they will undoubtedly employ Netspeak as a means of communication in their day-to-day activities.

The ability to communicate effectively is essential since it not only serves to convey messages but also to foster relationships, facilitate the sharing of ideas, articulate feelings, and foster comprehension. Human connection relies on language, which lets us communicate on numerous levels and navigate society. Several previous investigations have been undertaken into this subject topic. Journal Pendidikan Bahasa, Volume 10, Number 2 was the publication that published one of these studies by Tupamahu et al. (2023). Their study is entitled The Analysis of Netspeak Used on Instagram. The purpose of this study was to determine how the Instagram explore bar of researchers was using textual communication characteristics. The data for this thesis was collected via observation and documentation utilizing a qualitative methodology, and it was then examined for graphology, typography, grammar, vocabulary, and discourse aspects. Informality and anomalies that regularly violate the standards of conventional language that are imposed by internet users are brought to light as a result of this conclusion, which exposes the complex characteristics that are available in the data. The second related study, titled "The Analysis of Netspeak Used in Facebook," was completed by Syahfitri in his 2018 Sarjana Pendidikan Working paper at the University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The result showed that a number of linguistic alterations, including abbreviations and acronyms, were utilized by students who participated in his research, as the data demonstrated. In language, word formation is the process by which new words are produced. A wide range of approaches can be used to do that. For example, Derivation is the process of generating new words by appending prefixes or suffixes to already ones. The word "unhappy" is formed, for instance, by adding the prefix "un-", whereas "kindness" is formed by adding the suffix "-ness." Compounding is the process of creating new words by fusing two or more words together. As an illustration, "tooth" plus "brush" = "toothbrush," or "sun" + "flower" = "sunflower."

The linguistic process of changing a word's grammatical category without adding any affixes is known as conversion, or zero derivation. As an example, to turn the noun "hammer" into a verb, one need only use it as "to hammer." The process of combining components from two or more words to form a single new term is known as "blending." The terms "smoke" and "fog" are the roots of the word "smog," and the words "breakfast" and "lunch" are the roots of the word "brunch." Words formed from a phrase's first letters can be called acronyms or initialisms. Acronyms are single words, whereas initialisms are a series of individual letters. Examples of acronyms are "NASA" (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and "FBI" (Federal Bureau of Investigation). The process of creating a new word by removing an affix from an existing one is known as back-formation. Consider the terms 'editor' and 'donate,' which both originated from 'editorial' and 'donation,' respectively. Lastly, clipping: The process of creating a new term by condensing an existing one. For instance, "television" becomes "TV," and "advertisement" becomes "ad.". As the examples show, these words show some of the many different steps that go into making new words. At different stages of language growth, new words are taught in a number of ways, some of which are described here.

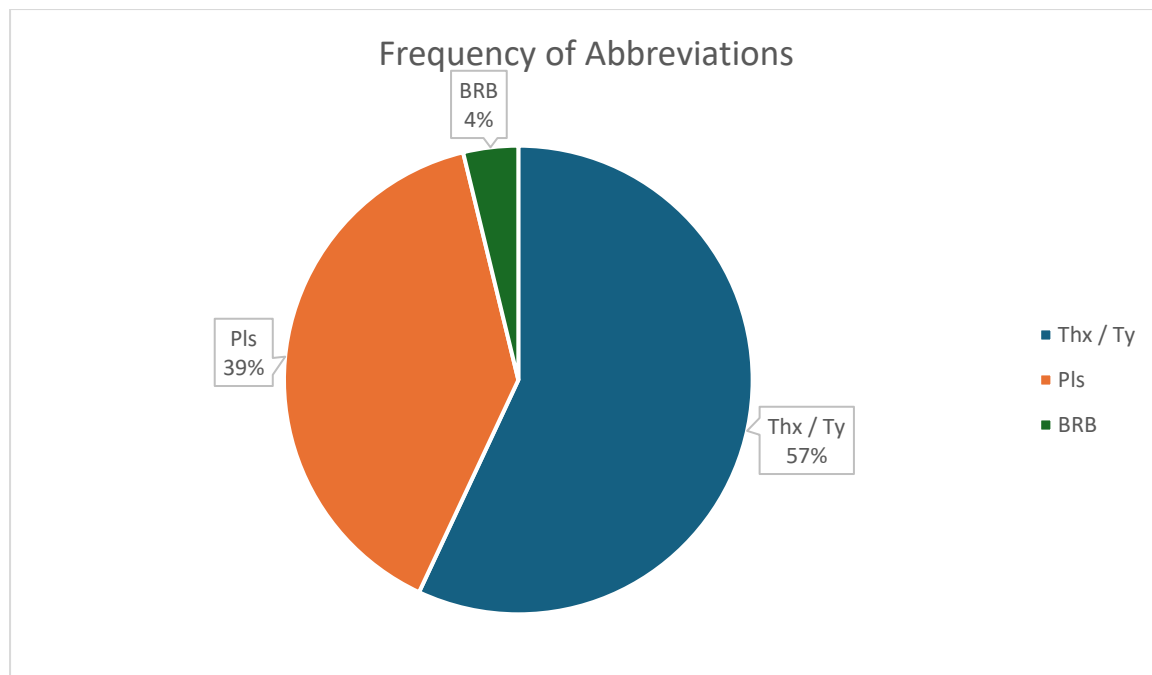
## **Research Methodology**

Data for the analysis of discourse features in Netspeak were obtained by the researcher from a collection of 100 text messages that were organically exchanged within a private group on the LINE application collected from November 2023 to February 2024. The method of descriptive qualitative research was utilized in this study. The data were collected by the documentary technique, which entails the examination, research, and analysis of materials produced by others that are relevant to a specific issue, as defined by (Sugiyono, 2014). After adhering to these procedures, the data for this inquiry was gathered. The initial stage involves reading and selecting messages from the researcher's private LINE group chat. The next step is classifying the languages being utilized and identifying their different forms. The final step is to select and establish the prevailing Netspeak.

Through the use of content analysis, the data that were obtained from LINE Messages and the methodology that was utilized in this research will be analyzed.

## **Research Results**

The acquired data consists of the messages that are displayed in the LINE private group of the researchers. Below are 100 messages displayed from November 2023 to February 2024. The results of the study revealed that 100 communications exchanged among researchers in the private group chat on the instant messaging platform LINE employed by Netspeak. Figure 1 displays the frequency of each abbreviation identified.



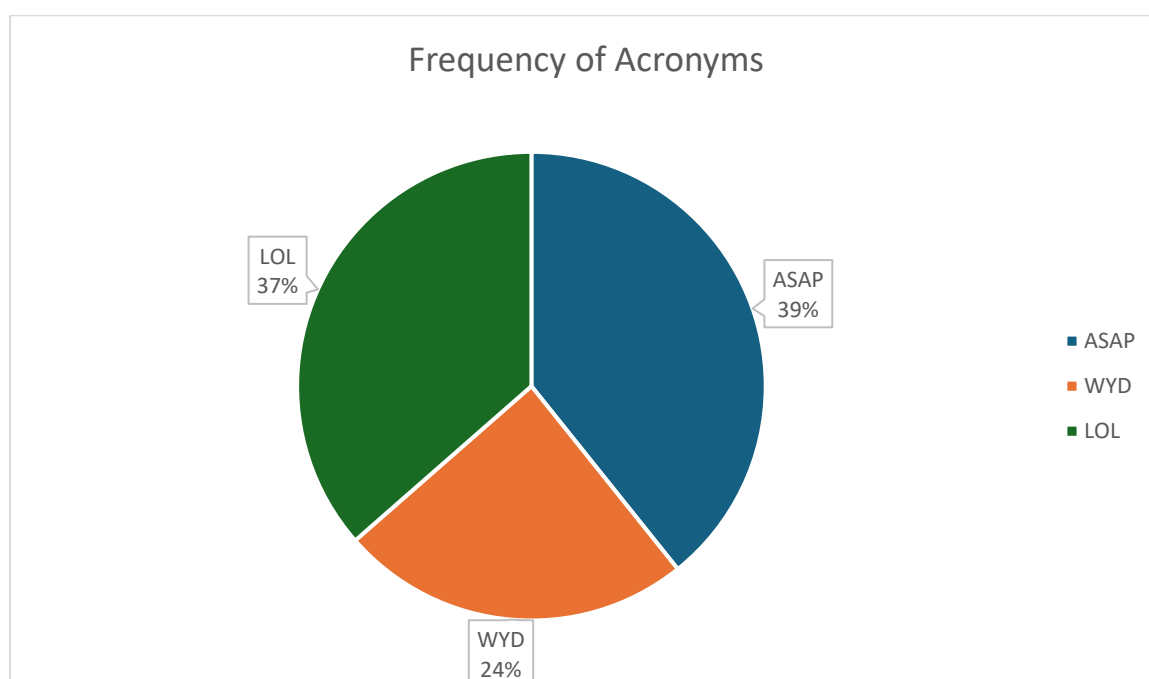
**Figure 1** Frequency of Abbreviations

Figure 1 presents the frequency of each abbreviation found. 100 instant messages on LINE were examined, and the abbreviation "Thx/Ty" which is an abbreviation for "Thank you" displayed the highest frequency (90 times 56.96%), followed by the abbreviation "Pls" is derived from the word "Please" and appears 62 times, accounting for 39.24% of the total occurrences, and finally, the abbreviation "BRB," which stands for "Be right back" (6 times, or 3.79%). Abbreviation is a core phrase that is commonly used to build Netspeak within the realm of the internet. When it comes to technical jargon, abbreviation is particularly prevalent. Through the use of abbreviations, identical letters or words that are spoken in the same way are substituted. The purpose of this abbreviation is to substitute any letters or morphemes with alphabets or numbers that have a pronunciation that is either same or quite comparable. It also demonstrates how vowels are omitted in abbreviations to abbreviate them. The consonant letters that are most important to the word are kept, so that the reader can make a reasonable guess as to what the whole word is. It is also possible for people to abbreviate a word in order to save space and reduce the amount of time spent typing it. There are four factors that influence the sender's communication style: time, receiver, discussion topic, and language style. According to the findings, the majority of abbreviations are used in circumstances when the senders request or instruct the receivers to take action, and vice versa.

Politeness is something that the sender needs to be conscious of, according to (Ohala et al., 1994). A person has the opportunity to express their gratitude for a kind deed or piece of assistance that another person has provided or will provide in the future by sending a thank-you message. When you express thankfulness, even when you are unsure of whether or not you will receive what you are asking for, it adds dimension to the interactions you have. Expressing gratitude for the recipient's efforts and contributing to the formation of your digital identity are two of the many benefits of sending thank-you messages, regardless of the outcome. The abbreviation "Pls" is derived from the word "Please". The word "please" is described by Collins Dictionary as a courteous expression used to ask or invite someone to do something. According to the findings of a recent study conducted by the University of Connecticut, responses to inquiries posted on the internet are more likely to be seen as of high quality if they are perceived as being polite. Therefore, the word "please" is a magic word. This is true regardless of whether the information is either helpful or beneficial.

In internet communication, the term "BRB," which stands for "Be right back," is frequently used.

To communicate to others that you will be temporarily withdrawing from a conversation or activity but will be returning momentarily, the expression "be right back" is employed. You can politely say that you need to take a moment to clear your mind without worrying or confusing the person you're talking to. The expression "be right back" is used in a variety of circumstances, including the following: When someone takes a little break from their computer or other electronic device in the middle of a chat session, this is referred to as "online chatting". In video games, players can use the abbreviation "BRB" to signify that they need to step away from the game for a brief period of time. On social media. To indicate that they want to return at a later time, individuals may use the phrase "be right back" when they are taking a break from a conversation or discussion thread. In its most basic form, the phrase "be right back" is a practical method to indicate a momentary absence without disrupting the flow of discussion or activity.



**Figure 2** Frequency of Acronyms

The frequency of each acronym that was discovered is presented in Figure 2. Among the 100 LINE messages that were analyzed, the term "ASAP," which is a shorter form of the phrase "As soon as possible," was found to be the most frequently used (42 times, or 39.25%). Shortly followed by "LOL" shortened to "Laugh out loud" (39 times, or 36.44%), and "WYD" shortened to "What are you doing?" (26 times, or 24.29%). Merriam-Webster Dictionary defined an acronym as a term formed by combining the initial letters of successive parts or significant components of a compound term, such as NATO, radar, or laser. The acronym is often composed of letters, and each letter indicates a different word in the phrase. Words and phrases are frequently shortened by users in order to save time and space. In order to make lengthier phrases easier to remember and utilize in communication, acronyms are frequently used to produce shorter versions of such terms from longer ones. Numerous acronyms abound in the English language, permeating discourse, periodicals, and broadcast media, among other places; they comprise a significant portion of the lexicon. The acronyms used in every language have many purposes. The use of symbols is one among them. Value in a trademark and the idea of retention are both encompassed by the phrase symbolization.

Acronyms are widely utilized across various domains, including the public and commercial spheres. They are ubiquitous in an extensive variety of industries, including commercial, technological, and medical. The widespread use of these instruments by numerous private and public organizations demonstrates their pervasiveness and significance.

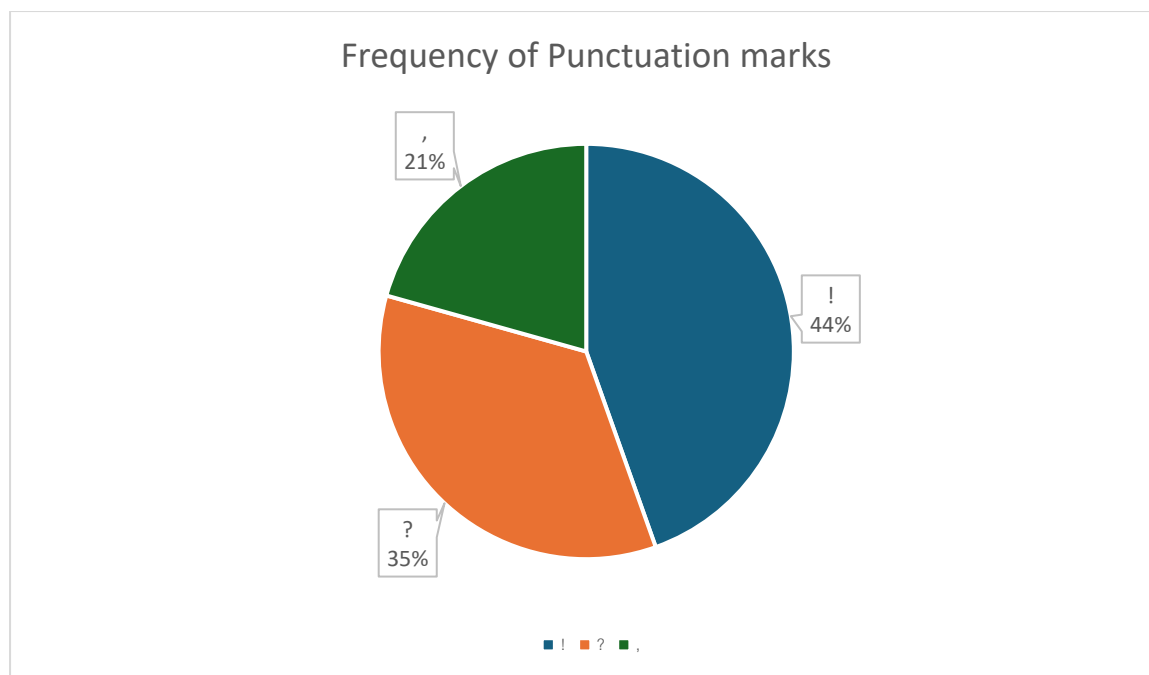
This vital reference has been produced to assist you in understanding the meanings of the acronyms that are encountered the most frequently. We have done this to save the time and effort that would otherwise be required to comprehend a string of characters. Acronyms were also utilized in product information inquiries. The acronym is utilized to cut down on the amount of time that is required to type letters.

"ASAP," which is a shorter form of the phrase "As soon as possible," is a phrase used to imply that something must be completed immediately or in accordance with the circumstances. It prompts the recipient to prioritize the requested action or task by emphasizing its urgency. ASAP is frequently used in conversation to indicate an urgent request for an action, response, or resolution to a given situation. For instance: Person A: "Would you kindly forward the report to me as soon as possible? In an hour, we have a meeting." Person B: "Certainly, I will deliver it to you as soon as possible." In both formal and informal settings, it is a short and widely recognized manner to express a sense of urgency in writing. On the other hand, it is essential to make prudent use of it, as excessive utilization might lessen its impact and give the impression that everything is an urgent concern.

The acronym "LOL" is derived from the word "Laugh out loud". The phrase "laughing out loud" is one that is frequently used in both spoken and written English situations. It's a typical way to express amusement or laughter in online communication, especially in text messages, social media, and online forums in response to something humorous or amusing. When someone finds something funny, people frequently say "LOL" instead of actually laughing out. It is now commonly understood and utilized on many different digital platforms, and it has become a mainstay of internet slang. For example, Person A: Did you hear about the comedian's joke from last night? Person B: That was hilarious! I couldn't quit giggling, LOL. In this particular instance, Person B uses the expression "LOL" to indicate their delight at the joke, implying that it caused them to laugh, even if it did not cause them to laugh out loud at the time.

"What are you doing?" is a short form of "WYD". The phrase 'What are you up to?' is commonly employed in chat conversations to inquire about someone's present activities or deeds. It is a casual method of establishing contact with someone and starting a conversation about their current situation or objectives. During online conversations, it is commonly employed as a conversation starter or as a means to demonstrate curiosity about the other person's life. It can initiate conversations around hobbies, interests, occupations, or just the current activities of the individual. In conclusion, it's a casual and friendly way to talk to someone and keep the chat going.





**Figure 3** Frequency of Punctuation marks

Cambridge Dictionary defines “punctuation marks” as “a mark that you add to a text to show the divisions between different parts of it”. Punctuation marks refer to the marks that are added to a text in order to indicate the divisions between the various portions of the text. Punctuation serves to enhance the emphasis and rhythmic flow of our written words. However, a significant number of individuals, ranging from native English speakers to non-native English learners, often lack clarity regarding the appropriate usage of punctuation marks. Within the English language, there are 14 different punctuation marks that are utilized. The period, the question mark, the exclamation point, the comma, the colon, the semicolon, the dash, the hyphen, the brackets, the braces, the parentheses, the apostrophe, the quote mark, and the ellipsis are the punctuation marks. Punctuation marks serve a variety of purposes in messages. These functions include indicating the conclusion of a sentence, separating items on a list, introducing quotations or instances, expressing emphasis or surprise, and strengthening the communication's coherence and structure. Therefore, every category fulfills a distinct function within a given sentence or text.

Based on the data in Figure 3, the punctuation symbol with the most frequency was the exclamation point (41 times, or 44.56%), followed by the question mark (32 times, or 34.78%), and finally the comma (19 times, or 20.65%). An exclamation point, or exclamation mark, is used to end a sentence that expresses intense emotion. The objective of accentuation is to emphasize the sentiment conveyed in the text. A sentence can also be terminated with a question mark; however, it is only used to terminate a sentence that is a straight question. In most cases, the words "what," "how," "when," "where," "why," or "who" are used to start sentences that are queries. Lastly, when someone wants to insert a pause into a sentence, he or she can use commas. The pause may be used for a variety of purposes, including the separation of ideas and phrases, the modification of the structure of a sentence, or even the introduction of a new phrase. They were frequently used in queries in which the senders intended to convey their ideas and feelings, such as astonishment or a strong urge to know about something, particularly in response to circumstances that were unexpected.

When it comes to written communication, the exclamation point (!) is a punctuation mark that is utilized to indicate emphasis, enthusiasm, or feelings of intense emotion. When it comes to chatting, it frequently serves a goal that is comparable to that of other types of written

communication, such as conveying excitement, urgency, surprise, or putting focus on a certain subject. In conversation, the exclamation point is frequently used for the following purposes: Excitement was expressed by saying, "I lost three kilograms!"

To emphasize such as "She is amazing!"

Expressing a sense of urgency: "Hurry up! We are going to be on time!"

The expression of surprise: "Wow! I simply cannot believe that you did that!"

The expression "I'm so excited to see you!" conveys great enthusiasm.

In order to emphasize a statement, one can say, "This is very important!"

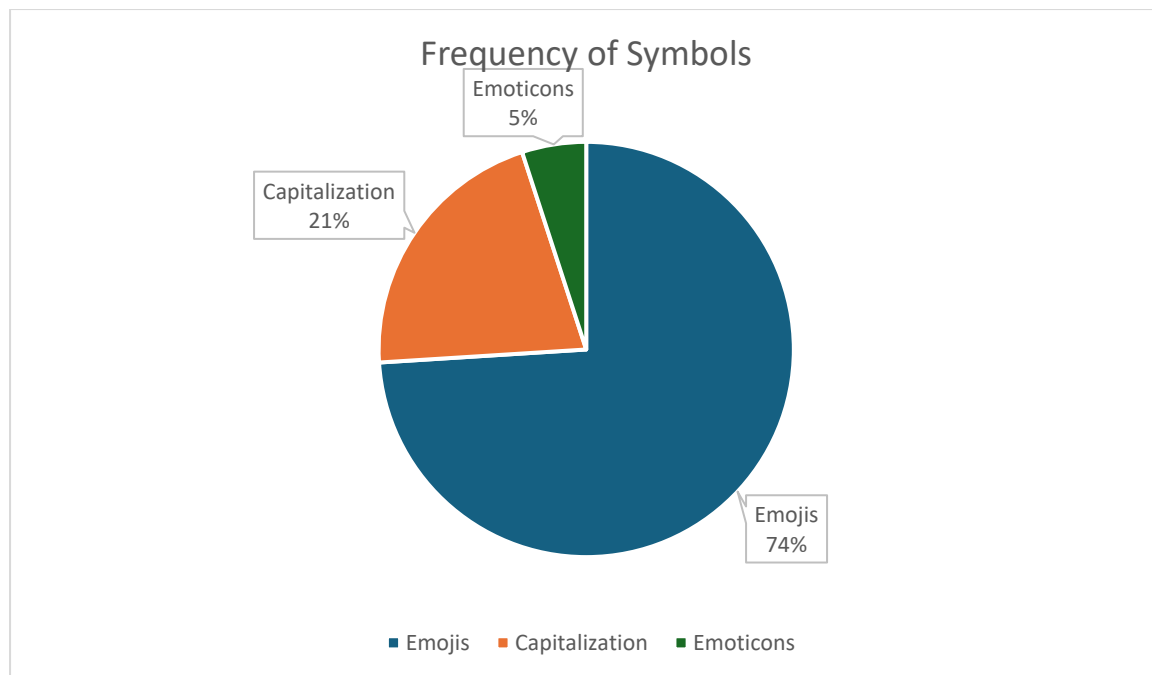
Affirming or expressing agreement with something: "Yes! Let's get it done!"

In written communication, question marks (?) serve as punctuation to denote interrogative or query sentences. Question marks are employed to indicate a direct inquiry or to convey a state of ambivalence. Question marks are used in chats for the same reason they are used in written language: to convey uncertainty or pose questions. Here are a few typical applications for question marks in chat: Direct questions: When requesting information or clarification, users can ask direct questions by using question marks. "What time does the movie start?" is one example.

Rhetorical questions: In order to make a point or convey disbelief, question marks are occasionally employed rhetorically. "Could that be any more obvious?" is one example.

Emotional tone: Several question marks in a conversation might convey excitement, astonishment, or urgency. As an example: "Are you serious????". Doubt or uncertainty may also be expressed through the use of question marks in relation to a topic discussed in the discourse. For instance: "Really? I'm uncertain regarding that." Finally, question marks may be used in tag questions, which are statements followed by questions to confirm or clarify. For example, "You're coming, aren't you?". Ultimately, within the domain of online communication, question marks play a crucial role by facilitating the expression of meaning, tone, and intention in chat chats.

Commas have multiple uses in chat, as well as in written communication in general. Putting Commas Between Items in a List Commas are used to put items in a list apart from one another. To give you an example, you may say, "I need to buy apples, bananas, and oranges.". Commas are employed to separate non-essential information within a sentence. For instance, Maryse, who resides next to me, is a professional dancer. Commas are employed to connect independent clauses when utilizing coordinating conjunctions (such as and, but, or, nor, for, so, still). For instance: "I desired to attend the party, however, I was compelled to dedicate my time to studying for my examination." Finally, direct Address: When addressing someone directly, commas are employed to set their name or title apart from the remainder of the phrase. "Paul, can you pass me the salt?" is one example. Commas in chat, like in any written communication, serve an important role in improving clarity and readability in text-based conversations. They help to separate thoughts, clarify meaning, and ensure sentences are properly constructed.



**Figure 4** Frequency of Symbols

When sending a text message, it is critical to employ appropriate symbols in a professional and spare manner. The phrase "symbols" can refer to a wide range of components or icons that are employed in written communication to convey meaning, emphasis, or information when used in text messages. Sometimes people communicate with symbols rather than lettered texts. The term "symbols" is defined as "marks or characters employed as conventional representations of an object, function, or process," as stated by the Oxford Language Dictionary. For example, a letter or letters that indicate a chemical element or a character in musical notation are examples of symbols. Furthermore, Boroditsky (2009) said that people create and shape language based on their own ideas and thoughts.

In Figure 4, the most frequent use of emojis was found (74 times, or 74%), followed by the use of capitalization (21 times, or 21%), lastly with the use of emoticons (5 times, or 5%) Both the senders and the recipients of the text messages made use of capitalization in order to draw the recipient's attention to certain aspects of the message. Depending on the context, emoticons in business communications play a variety of roles and can convey a range of emotions or tones. These are the symbols that are utilized in the form of writing to convey feelings or sentiments. The discoveries indicated the presence of symbols during inquiries and business negotiations. In digital conversation, both emojis and emoticons are used to show feelings, reactions, or to make a point. But they are not the same in some important ways: In order to make facial emotions or other visual cues, emoticons are usually made up of punctuation marks, letters, and numbers. As an example:

The notation “:)” is referred to as a smiley, and it indicates that humor was intended for the statement that follows.

The notation “:(” is used to symbolize any general state of being unhappy, such as melancholy or disappointment.

The notation “:P” means sticking tongue out. People often use this sign to show that they are being playful or cheeky. When written, the colon stands for the eyes and the "P" for the mouth with the tongue sticking out.

The notation “:\*” It depicts a kiss, an expression of affection.

In informal written communication, the term “:O” usually indicates an astonished or horrified expression.

When you order a few simple characters in a certain way, you can make an emoticon that shows how you feel. Emojis, on the other hand, are small pictures or icons used in digital communication to express feelings or thoughts. For example:

😊 Grinning Face with Grinning Eyes, A golden face, rosy cheeks visible behind a wide, closed smile and beaming eyes. Expresses warm, fuzzy feelings and sincere happiness frequently.

😍 Heart-shaped eyes and a smile, there is a yellow face with red hearts for eyes and an open smile that sometimes shows teeth. Often shows strong love, adoration, and passion, as in "I love/am in love with this person or thing."

😘 Blowing a Kiss on Her Face, It's a little red heart with a yellow face winking and puckered lips blowing a kiss. may signify a good night or farewell kiss, as well as more generally, feelings of love and affection.

🙏 When you fold your hands together and press them together tightly, it means "please" or "thank you" in Japanese. People often use this emoji for prayer instead, making the same motion as praying hands. It can also be used as a welcome or a sign of love in many Southeast Asian religions and cultures, like the Buddhist añjali mudra or the Hindu namaste.

👍 Good job, A "thumbs up" signifying agreement.

If you use the Thumbs Up emoji in certain situations, it could be seen as passing judgment or being sarcastic. Even though it could be used in this way, it is still a common way to quickly and sincerely show agreement.

Compared to emoticons, emojis are more adaptable and aesthetically pleasing, and they frequently convey emotions more subtly. In conversation, the utilization of emojis and emoticons serves multiple functions: Conveying Emotions: They allow users to communicate emotions such as joy, grief, anticipation, and irony in a visually appealing and expressive manner. Improving Communication: Emojis and emoticons can enhance the clarity and tone of a message, thereby preventing misinterpretations in text-based communication where vocal intonation and facial emotions are lacking. Adding Personality: By bringing humor, playfulness, or inventiveness into discussions, they can humanize messages and make them more interesting.

Finally, time-saving: Emojis and emoticons offer a short and snappy way to express sentiments or reactions in place of typing out long descriptions of emotions or reactions. Emojis and emoticons are integral to modern digital communication; they contribute richness and complexity to text-based discussions on various websites and messaging applications.

## Conclusion and Discussion

The results of the data study highlight the importance of illustrating how advances in technology have affected language usage in online communication. It demonstrated social media's transformational impact on individual communication patterns. The concise and immediate nature of social media communication draws a parallel to verbal discourse. In light of the study's results, the author has a few recommendations for future scholars who are interested in delving more into linguistic variety, especially as it pertains to the language used by young people. The purpose of these recommendations is to inspire more research into the ramifications and subtleties of language variation. The writer also suggested that further researchers investigate a wider array of Netspeak varieties that may arise in the future, as well as examine the demographic traits, such as age or group affiliation, linked to different types of Netspeak users.

The language that is utilized in the process of interacting on social media platforms is distinct from the language that is typically utilized in direct language exchanges. The internet can now document language variety more completely and accurately than ever before. Furthermore, the

inventive nature of this new media is resulting in new forms of expression (Crystal, 2012). In computer-mediated communication, the word-formation processes are closely related to the several elements of the communication exchange that affect how words are formed and understood. This encompasses a variety of aspects, including the mode of communication that was utilized (such as email, instant messaging, or social media), the specific platform or application that was utilized, the individuals who were involved in the interaction, the interpersonal dynamics that they were experiencing, the intention that was behind the communication, and any relevant contextual influences. In contrast to offline communication, where context may be more easily discernible through non-verbal clues or a shared physical location, these contextual elements have a substantial influence on how words are created and perceived in computer-mediated communication. This is due to the universal nature of Netspeak, which is a result of its inherent qualities of ease of comprehension. Communication is simplified in Netspeak as a result of its succinct nature, which exemplifies the concept of conciseness. Flexibility is one of Netspeak's strongest qualities, as it enables anyone to construct and utilize the language; it is practically impossible to gatekeep, which contributes to its widespread adoption. One of the characteristics that has developed alongside the development of Netspeak is humor, which has made it possible to effectively communicate feelings among users. This contribution consists of specialist vocabulary and expressions used by internet users and other language experts. According to the economic principle of language use, communication ought to be effective since it should require the least amount of work from both the person who is speaking or writing and the one who is listening or reading. When it comes to abbreviations and acronyms, they are similar to linguistic shortcuts. They adhere to the principle of economy by reducing the amount of time and effort required to type. It is possible for users to communicate the same notion in a manner that is shorter, as opposed to typing out complete words or sentences as words. This is similar to the goal of the economy principle, which is to reduce the amount of work that is required of the speaker or writer. Regarding the punctuation marks. Indicators of punctuation: By improving both clarity and comprehension, punctuation contributes to the promotion of the economic principle. The correct use of punctuation assists readers in comprehending the structure of phrases, recognizing pauses, and more precisely interpreting the meaning that is intentionally intended. The writers make it simpler for the readers to comprehend the content in an effective manner by adhering to the norms of punctuation, which is in accordance with the idea of economy. Let's finally talk about Netspeak terms. With its informal language, acronyms, and abbreviations, Netspeak can facilitate communication more quickly, although efficiency isn't always its first priority. The message's informal or unconventional wording may make it harder for those unfamiliar with Netspeak to understand, requiring more work to determine its intended meaning. Effective communication can be hampered by this, which goes against the economic principle's goal of requiring as little work as possible from both parties.

## References

- Boroditsky, L. (2009). *How Does Our Language Shape the Way We Think?*. Retrieved from [www.edge.org/conversation/lera\\_boroditsky-how-does-our-language-shape-the-way-we-think](http://www.edge.org/conversation/lera_boroditsky-how-does-our-language-shape-the-way-we-think).
- Crystal, D. (2012). *Language and the Internet*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Graddol, D. (2004). The Future of Language. *Science*, 303(5662), 1329-1331.
- Gustilo, L., & Dino, C. (2017). Old speak or young speak: An analysis of netspeak features in Filipino netspeak. *Advanced Science Letters*, 23(2), 1099-1103.
- Herring, S., & Stein, D., & Virtanen, T. (eds.). (2013). Introduction to the pragmatics of computer-mediated communication. In *Handbook of pragmatics of computer-mediated communication* (pp. 3-31). Berlin: Mouton.

- James, C. (2024). *The 4 Types of Communication - Definitions and Examples*. Retrieved from <https://colinjamesmethod.com/the-4-types-of-communication>.
- Mann, C., & Stewart, F. (eds.). (2000). *Internet Communication and Qualitative Research: A Handbook for Researching Online*. New York: SAGE Publications.
- Ohala, J., Hinton, L., & Nichols, J. (eds.). (1994). *Sound Symbolism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Educational Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Approaches*. Jawa Barat: Alfa Beta.
- Syahfitri, A. (2018). *The Analysis of Netspeak used in Facebook* (Working Paper NPM: 1402050323). Sumatera Utara: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- Tagg, C. (2012). *Discourse of text messaging: Analysis of SMS communication*. London: Continuum International Publishing.
- Thurlow, C. (2003). *Generation Txt? The sociolinguistics of young people's text-messaging*. Retrieved from <https://extra.shu.ac.uk/daol/articles/v1/n1/a3/thurlow2002003-02.html>.
- Thurlow, C., & Poff, M. (2011). Text Messaging. In S. Herring, D. Stein, & T. Virtanen. (eds.). *Handbook of the Pragmatics of CMC* (pp. 1-24). New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Tupamahu, M., Uktolseja, L., & Gaspersz, S. (2023). The Analysis of Netspeak Used on Instagram. *INTERACTION: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa*, 10(2), 680-691.
- Waldron, S., Kemp, N., Plester, B., & Wood, C. (2015). Texting Behavior and Language Skills in Children and Adults. In L. Rosen, N. Cheever, & L. Carrier. (eds.). *The Wiley Handbook of Psychology, Technology, and Society* (pp. 232-249). New Jersey: Wiley.
- Webopedia. (2021). *CMC – computer-mediated communication*. Retrieved from [www.webopedia.com/definitions/cmc](http://www.webopedia.com/definitions/cmc).

**Data Availability Statement:** The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

**Publisher's Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.



**Copyright:** © 2024 by the authors. This is a fully open-access article distributed under the terms of the Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0).