EXPLORING THE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF INDONESIAN CELEBRITIES' CAPTION ON INSTAGRAM POSTS

SKRIPSI

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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English Education Department

By:

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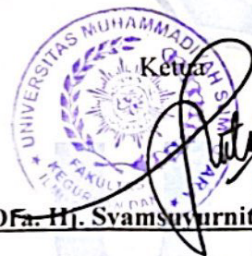
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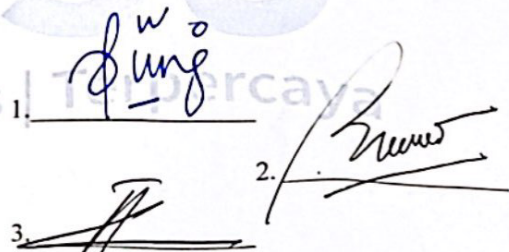Ketua

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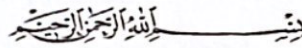Dekan

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

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Abstract

Tria, Yolandita. 1902050039. Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts.

This research aims to investigate the way of Indonesian celebrities from different age categories in using online linguistic features and language styles in their Instagram captions. This present research is qualitative research considering that the purpose of this research is to build contextual and rounded understanding of social phenomena which happened around us. The data is taken from Indonesian celebrities' posts which are written in English. Then, the data is in form of celebrities' captions. In the process of collecting the data, the researcher starts with choosing several celebrities' accounts based on their age classifications. In the stage of analyzing the data, the researcher firstly observes then analyzes them according to online linguistic features. Age categories in this study consist of teenagers, younger adults, middle-aged adults, and older adults. The result of this present study found that teenagers tend to use fewer online linguistic features such as abbreviation or acronymy, punctuation, and emoticonymy in their Instagram captions.

Keywords : Internet Linguistics, Online Linguistic Features, Instagram Captions, Social Media

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the current digital era, individuals sometimes utilize social media as a communication tool. Through verbal or written communication, it is hoped that people can understand what was conveyed by the sender of the message well (sari, 2016). Communication requires language. Language is by far the most important of the tools we use (Siregar, E.Y., Manurung, I.D, 2019). The language is utilized on online platforms that continue to change through time, resulting in the creation of numerous languages known as the linguistic internet (Crystal, 2011). Examining how this transpires online reveals how digital media help contribute to the propagation of language ideology (Chau, 2021). The internet is an essential part of people's daily existence today (Haythornthwaite, Chen, Boase, & Wellman, 2002) due to the social media platforms that facilitate communication, such as Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, etc. Internet has become the key communication channel between educators, students, and information. As a result, it can be shown that changes in communication may lead to changes in language use, which is known as Internet linguistics..

Defined by Crystal (2011), Internet linguistics is an academic discipline that investigates the linguistic aspects of language use in electronic media. The field of internet linguistics pertains to the examination and analysis of implicit language use within the realm of online media. As an example, the abbreviation "thx" is often used to convey gratitude or *thank you*, "C U" is used to signify a farewell or

see you, "LOL" is an acronym denoting amusement or *laugh out loud*, and so on. According to Nunan (1993) and Georgakopoulou & Goustus (1997), as referenced in Muniandy (2002), there are discernible linguistic characteristics that differentiate spoken and written speech. The usage of filler words such as "emm" and "uhmm" is common in informal speech. However, in written language, sentences are expected to be fully articulated and correctly organised. Additionally, the use of metalinguistic indicators, for instance modern punctuation, including logical connectors such as "besides" and "in addition," is much common in academic writing.

Consequently, individuals from Indonesia have a heightened susceptibility to committing errors while using the English language inside an online context. Moreover, it is commonly known that the linguistic practices used by netizens in the realm of cyberspace exhibit significant deviations from those seen in traditional written and spoken communication. According Sa'aleek (2015) identified many new lexical formations arising from shifts in linguistic roles within an online environment, which exhibit deviations from conventional written language. In his research, Muhayyang (2018) found that students exhibit a preference for using abbreviation, word letter substitution, emoticons, and disregarding capitalization standards. Exploring the use of written language in online media is particularly interesting in this instance, which undergoes modifications through time and deviates from conventional standards of written language. These occurrences are seen worldwide as technological advancements progress, especially in the country of Indonesia. Consequently, due to Indonesia's non-English-speaking status, expresses interest in investigating focuses on

examining the English online vocabulary used by Indonesian celebrities when they post captions on different social media sites, particularly Instagram. The Indonesian celebrities who own Instagram profiles with a follower count over one thousand are on focused. These individuals' ages may be traced via various online media platforms. The objective of categorizing individuals based on their generation is to discern and analyze the many similarities and differences in the linguistic features shown by different age cohorts, particularly spanning from adolescence to adulthood.

In the event sending a message on social media, it is not unusual for individuals to include emoticons (Setiaman Agus, 2017). The development of social media platforms like Instagram has changed communication dynamics, providing new ways and message transmission. Emojis or emoticons are often used to articulate emotions or communicate subtleties that are difficult to do just via spoken language. Meme culture and online trends often generate distinctive visual lexicons, which include the use of emojis. Celebrities may participate in the adoption or origination of these trends as a means of engaging with their fans and followers.

These qualities include the following: Spoken language generally exhibits a lower degree of structural organization compared to its written counterpart. For instance, it is common to employ two incomplete sentences to convey a statement. In spoken language, the utilization of metalinguistic markers is infrequent and instead substituted with fillers and logical connectors. Furthermore, the frequency of pronoun usage is higher in spoken language when compared to written language.

Based on pedagogical expertise, it is evident that adolescents in junior high school, who are new users of social media, have challenges in comprehending various language features. This occurrence takes place within the context of the instructional and educational process, whereby pupils express gratitude towards their instructor by saying "thank you miss." In response, the teacher reciprocates with the phrase "urwel," which serves as a colloquial abbreviation for "you're welcome" and it is a one of linguistic features. The teacher said "whatca doin'?" It means "what are you doing?". However, it has been observed that a significant number of students find themselves confused by this expression and fail to comprehend its intended meaning.

To further investigate the focus of this research, classify the ages of celebrities to analyze the sequence of online linguistic features that are used. Bruin, Parker, and Strough (2020) indicate that several research examining age disparities in social networks categorize individuals into three distinct categories based on age: older adults (aged 60 and above), middle-aged adults (aged 45-60), and younger adults (aged below 45). Furthermore, Hruska & Maresova (2020) examine the use of online media platforms among adults in the United States and classify the age groups as follows: The age groups are as follows: 18-28, 29-38, 39-48, 49-58, and 59 and beyond. There is no specific categorization for each age group in this case (Hruska & Maresova, 2020).

Moreover, a separate study on age categorization in social networks defines teens as those between the ages of 13 and 20, whereas adults are considered to be those aged 20 and above (Guimaraes, Rosa, De Gaetano, Rodriguez, and Bressan, 2017). The absence of a precise and well-defined criteria and classification for age

categorization is apparent from the multitude of research mentioned before. Therefore divided the age of celebrities into four groups: teenagers (13 to 19 years old), young adults (20 to 45 years old), middle-aged adults (46 to 60 years old), and older adults (more than 60 years old)..

Additionally, there have been various previous studies examining online linguistic features. For instance, research has been conducted on the linguistic features of Indonesian male and female commenters on Instagram (Hamada, 2020), YouTube (Sa'idah, 2018), Twitter (Rokhmah, 2019; Anggraeni & Kwary, 2017), Facebook (Stapa & Shaari, 2012), Facebook as an online academic setting (Hashim, Soopar, & Abdul Hamid, 2017), and online discussion forums (Kadir, Maros, & Hamid, 2013) have been studied.

From the previously specified social media platforms, Instagram became the focus of this research. According to Frommer (2010), Instagram is a sharing images application that enables users to capture pictures, add digital filters, and share them to other social networking platforms, including Instagram itself. Instagram is considered the fastest-growing social media compared to other popular platforms such as Twitter and Facebook. Herman (2014) reported that Instagram reached 200 million users who were active in only three and a half years after its inception in 2012. Facebook required five years, while Twitter required six and a half years to reach the same a turning point. Its users like and comment on numerous posts than users of a competing platform. As a result, the instagram over other social media platforms as the object of the research due to the previously mentioned factors are choosed.

Based on those relevant investigations, it has been concluded that the age-related study has not been conducted before. To fill this gap, we analyzed the language elements used by Indonesian celebrities in their Instagram postings. Furthermore, for the purpose of introducing new elements, the data is segmented into several age groups of celebrities. This division yields many outcomes, including insights into the linguistic patterns associated with various age groups and the prevalence of more diverse and informal language qualities among younger individuals. The findings of this research are expected to improve the current understanding of online linguistic features, as discussed by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010).

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problems were identified as follow :

1. There are still many new users of social media who do not understand meaning of linguistic features.

2. Many new users of social media have difficulty recognizing types of linguistic features.

3. Indonesian individuals from various age categorize have a heightened susceptibility to committing errors including emoticonymy while using the English language inside an online context.

C. Scope and Limitation

The focus of this research is Internet Linguistics and will be restricted to examining the linguistic features of Indonesian celebrities on Instagram, specifically in relation to their age categories as shown and the meaning in their captions.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this research were formulated as follows:

1. What are the meaning of linguistic features used by Indonesian celebrities in their Instagram captions?

2. How do Indonesian celebrities of various the age categories use online linguistic features in their Instagram captions?

3. Why is there a difference in the use of emojis or emoticons in captions between various celebrities?

E. Objective of the Study

1. To identify what are the meaning of linguistic features used by Indonesian celebrities in their Instagram captions

2. To investigate how do Indonesian celebrities of various the age categories use online linguistic features in their Instagram captions

3. To investigate difference in the use of emojis or emoticons in captions between various celebrities

F. Significance of the Study

The result of this research was expected to give contribution theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

The result of this research was anticipated to be a source of information, may be utilized for additional references, and will be beneficial as a reference for individuals who want to learn more about linguistic features.

2. Practically

a. As extra language expertise, specifically about linguistic features.

b. Can serve as a guidance for individuals to sustain the conversational exchange the linguistic features on social media.

c. Offers resources for current and aspiring educators who want to perform linguistic type research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Internet Language

The majority of people today cannot be isolated from the existence of the internet. The internet, as a type of revolutionary technology, contributes to the diffusion of information and the convenience of daily activities, particularly communication. The rise of technology and the internet began in October 1972 with the display of internet as the first public demonstration network at the International Computer Communication Conference (ICCC), followed by the usage of email (Leiner, Kahn, & Postel, 2009). As time goes on, internet technology changes, and most organizations use this type of technology to communicate (Alhadlaq, 2016).

Internet has a big effect on how language is used when people talk to each other. Also, online languages are sometimes called *electronic discourse* (Muniandy, 2002). According Muniandy (2002) that e-discourse is a new type of discourse that combines the rules of speech and writing, as well as structure and language traits that come from using the Internet to communicate. Digitalk, as defined by Dino and Gustilo (2015), is a new form of non-standard orthography used in digital communication settings. In addition, According to Crystal (2006), online language can be seen as a written representation of speech that is transmitted via the medium of text, such as in a chatroom.

The term computer-mediated communication paved the way for the development of Internet language. However, this phrase proved to wide from a linguistic standpoint the term "Internet linguistics" was developed to particularly refer to the scientific study of language usage in electronic media, notably for academic reasons (Crystal, 2006). Any of the younger generations has lost their sense of linguistic standardization, as seen by the usage of full abbreviation in assignments and tests.

Crystal (2006) categorized the forms of written language on the Internet into five types. That are:

1) Graphic Features

It is the general appearance and organization of written language, as defined by specific typography, page design, spacing, illustration placement, and color usage.

2) Orthographic (or graphological) features.

It is a language's writing system, characterised by elements such as specific usage of conveying emphasis (italics, boldface, etc.).

3) Grammatical Features

It is the structure of sentences, similar to syntax and morphology. It is delivered in a variety of ways, including the sentence's distinctive structure, word sequence, and word alteration.

4) Lexical Features

It is the selection of a language's vocabulary. It is defined as the collection of words and idioms that have a specific usage within a variety.

5) Discourse Features

It is the organization or structure of the text. Coherence, paragraph structure, relevance, and logical progression of ideas are a few of the factors to consider. On the various other hand, it is an outstanding chronological summary of the text.

2. Online Linguistic Features

Bodomo (2010) establishes a causal relationship between language and contemporary technology, particularly in relation to language evolution. The impact of language is inevitable, since it is a crucial element of communication, especially on online platforms where distinct kinds of language are prevalent.

In this situation, individuals on social media engage in communication using their own linguistic expressions, resulting in the creation of diverse traits that deviate from the conventional norm. An intriguing aspect of online communication is the absence of a need for individuals to physically meet in order to engage in conversation or seek information. Alternatively, they have the capability to transmit and receive text messages over the internet. fortunately the process of typing the message may be prolonged due to the fact that individuals often use various methods in their own languages to facilitate and expedite communication. However, the process of composing the message may be prolonged due to the frequent use of a wider range of linguistic structures, aimed at simplifying and enhancing efficiency. Online linguistic traits, which are known as pragmatic markers, are used by internet users to express online language.

Online linguistic features, often known as online language, are pragmatic indicators used by online users. In addition, Danet (2001) delineates eleven distinct types of digital writing, namely multiple punctuation, eccentric spelling, capital letters, asterisk for emphasis, written out laughter, noise, description of actions, emoticons, abbreviations, rebus writing, and lower case. These features are often used in social media platforms such as Twitter (Rokhmah, 2019) and Instagram (Hamada, 2020).

According to Crystal (2011), as individuals age, their use of textisms changes. Older pupils tend to employ less distinctive forms and instead write texts that adhere to more standardized formats. Furthermore, Crystal examines online language by considering several criteria such as brevity, punctuation, and spam. In this context, the term "abbreviation" pertains to the identification of various linguistic devices used by media critics, this includes abbreviations (such as lol), logograms (such as 2day), words with deleted letters (such as xlnt), nonstandard forms (such as wot), and typographical mistakes. Punctuation encompasses a set of rules that govern the correct use of certain symbols, including commas, colons, section marks, divisions, slashes, and other accepted conventions. These punctuations will be categorized as either functional or redundant symbols, such as the hash (#), at sign (@), and carets (^), which have various uses in online and printed contexts. Spam is defined as material or text that is without value or importance within the whole context of a text or communication, including its grammatical and lexical aspects.

Bodomo (2010) defined technobabble as the specific language used in computer-mediated communication (CMC) for text-based message exchanges. He

emphasized that these qualities were used in many communication scenarios. The Technology-conditioned technique to Language Change and Use (TelCU) has encountered challenges related to language, literacy, and communication technology, including issues with acronym use, syntax, and the use of emoticons. Additionally, the different types will be explained in the following manner.:

1) Acronymy

Acronymy in this context refers to the reduction and abbreviation of commonly used terms and phrases in everyday communication.

Formation	Example
Acronym of sentence	IDK (I Don't Know) BRB (I'll Be Right Back) ASAP (As Soon As Possible) DIY (Do It Yourself) BTW (By The Way)
Letter homophone	U (you) UR (you're) R (are)
Number homophone (or of similar pronunciation)	88 (Bye Bye, in English resembles the pronunciation of '8' in Chinese)
Combination of letter and number homophone	4U (For you) CU (See you) B4 (before)
Reduction of individual word	Tmr (tomorrow) Coz/cos (because) Gd nite (good night) Sat night (Saturday night)
Combination of letter initial and letter homophone	TTUL/TTYL (talk to you later) OIC (oh I see)

2) Punctuation

Punctuation, often used to distinguish linguistic components, assumes new functions in online communication. Discourse ellipse or omission involves the substitution of ellipsis marks (...) to replace certain causal statements that the message receiver will comprehend. In addition, the repetition of exclamation or

question marks (???) may be used to accentuate inquiry and the intonation of speech (!!!), as well as to express astonishment and doubt (?!).

3) Emoticonymy

An emoticon, sometimes known as an emoticon, is a symbol that conveys the emotions and facial expressions of the writer or sender. It is created using a combination of keystrokes or system-provided graphics. For example, " is used to symbolize pleasure, " represents sorrow, '😍' signifies dissatisfaction, and ' 😀 ' indicates laughter, among others.

This research utilizes all of the aforementioned online linguistic aspects. However, two acronyms and abbreviations will be merged into a single aspect owing to their comparable meanings. Despite the similarity in their names, punctuation and repetition mark are two phrases that have separate meanings. However, both will be present in the text. Furthermore, online language features include abbreviations, acronyms, punctuation, spam, repetition marks, and emoticonymy

3. Social Media

The notion that social media are only characterized by their capacity to link persons has been deemed too broad, since it implies that fundamentally distinct technologies such as the telegraph and telephone are also categorized as social media. The terminology surrounding this subject is unclear, since several first investigations conducted in the mid-2000s used terms such as social networks or social networking services to describe what is now commonly known as social media. An paper published in 2015 conducted an evaluation of the relevant

literature and identified four prevalent characteristics that set apart the social media platforms that were in use at that time. Social media refers to Internet-based applications that fall under the category of Web 2.0.

a. For social media to work and stay alive, user-generated content (UGC) is king.

b. The social media company develops and maintains service-specific profiles that users create.

c. In order to facilitate the development of virtual social networks, social media sites allow users to connect their profiles with those of other individuals or groups.

In 2019, Merriam-Webster defined social media as "electronic communication platforms, including social networking websites and microblogging sites, that allow users to create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and different forms of content, including videos." Despite the challenges posed by the constantly growing variety of independent and integrated social media platforms, marketing and social media experts generally agree that social media may be classified into the following 12 categories:

1. Blogs such as Huffington Post and Boing Boing.

2. Professional networking platforms (such as LinkedIn and XING)

3. Enterprise social networks such as Yammer and Socialcast.

4. Online discussion platforms (such as Gaia Online and IGN Boards)

5. Microblogs, such as Twitter and Tumblr.

6. Image dissemination (e.g., Flickr, Photobucket)

7. Evaluation of products and services (e.g., Amazon, Elance)

8. Social bookmarking platforms such as Delicious and Pinterest.

9. Social gaming, such as Mafia Wars.

10. Online platforms for sharing videos, such as YouTube and Vimeo.

11. Virtual worlds such as Second Life and Twinity.

12. Social networking platforms such as Facebook and Instagram

Instagram, a social media platform for sharing photos and videos, is seeing significant growth in popularity and now has over 200 million users. Instagram has gained significant popularity since its inception in 2010. This is a social networking platform that enables individuals to share their everyday activities, lifestyles, hobbies, and interests with others via images and videos. Instagram is user-friendly and can be easily navigated by following these steps: installing the app, selecting a username and password, and ultimately sharing photographs for others to see. Individuals have the option to either submit posts captured in real-time or choose from their mobile phone gallery. Similar to other social networks, Instagram relies on individuals who follow the updates of Instagram users' lives via uploaded photographs and videos. These followers might include family, friends, or even unfamiliar individuals. Profiles are generated using personal details and an image for account identification. Individuals may choose to establish either public accounts, which are accessible to anybody, or private accounts that need obtaining permission from the Instagram user in order to read their postings. After becoming followers of Instagram users, individuals may see the chronological display of their photos and videos. Users have the ability to

engage with postings by either like them or offering arguments to convey their perspectives.

B. Relevant of the Study

This research references a number of studies that have researched similar topics, objects, and regions as the preceding study.

The first previous research was discovered in Hamada (2020) and Sa'adah's (2018) thesis. The similarities in those studies are in the topic of online linguistic features, and the objects that were taken on social media. In addition, the difference between Hamada (2020) and this research involves the specific object of the data collected from Instagram comments and the theories of Bodomo (2010) and Danet (2001), whereas this study collects data from Instagram captions and employs the theories of Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). Furthermore, Sa'idah (2018) differs from this study because its data was collected from YouTube's remark columns. In addition, both of those studies tend to analyze gender issues in online linguistic characteristics, whereas this study focuses on age categories.

In addition, Hamada (2020) found that male Indonesian commentators are more creative and expressive than female Indonesian commentators, indicating that male Indonesians use a greater variety of online linguistic features, particularly five features, than female Indonesians. Sa'idah (2018) found that female commentators prefer to use brief phrases, indicating that they are more

conscious of the passage of time, whereas male commentators emphasize assertiveness through the use of capital letters.

The second previous study were found in the journal article conducted by Kadir et al (2012), Anggraeni & Kwary (2017), and Stapa & Shaari (2012). These research studies share a common focus on online or internet language characteristics. However, those studies analyzed online learning discussions at Universiti Teknologi MARA Malaysia (Kadir et al, 2012), Miley Cyrus's tweets (Anggraeni & Kwary, 2017), and young Malaysian Facebook users (Stapa & Shaari, 2012), whereas this study analyzes Instagram captions. In this case, previous studies tended to examine the object of the study from only the youthful generation, whereas the present study attempts to expand its scope to include multiple generations based on age classifications. Kadir et al. (2012) discovered that students increasingly employ creative means of communicating with their peers; use a variety of linguistic features that indicate two important things: religion and culture; and Arabic lexical was also discovered in their messages, indicating their identity as a Malay Muslim.

Meanwhile, the findings of Anggraeni and Kwary's (2017) study indicate that emoticons of smile and love with multiple meanings, abbreviations of btw and cigs for cigarette, capital letters, and eccentric spelling are the most common internet language features in Miley Cyrus' tweets. Stapa and Shaari (2012) discovered that Facebook users frequently use spelling innovations and modifications, combinations of letter and number homophones, reduction or omission of vowels, replacement of <s> with z>, the use of a single letter to

represent a word, the use of playful jargons, the use of acronyms and abbreviations, and the use of emoticons.

The third previous study is about language styles that were found in thesis and journal article. These studies were conducted by Sood (2018), Khaliq (2018), and Wati et al (2019). The studies examined same topic as the present study. In addition, the object Sood (2018) is similar to the present study that is taken from Instagram caption. Also, the present study used a same theory that is from Keraf (2008) to analyze language styles. Sood (2018) in his thesis entitled Language Styles Used by Women Accounts on Instagram Captions found that seven Instagram posts along with the captions are appropriated with the kinds and characteristics of language style. Khaliq (2018) in his thesis with the title Language Style Used by The Tour Guide and Tourists in Bali found three types of language styles that are used by the tourists and tour guide during their journeys, such as formal style, consultative style, and casual style. Wati et al (2019) analyzed the study of language style used in English advertisements on Facebook found that the way of language style conveys the messages of the English advertisements on Facebook.

C. Conceptual Framework

Language is what people use to communicate to each other and connect with each other. title is one of the things that already exist. A lot has been learned about how people communicate. Captions are one of the most important things that affect both the content and the way people interact. Depending on who a person is talking to, they should use their language. Speech community, which is a group of

people who share a shared language and in which a person participates, has a big impact on how a person uses language. Young adult in most of these communities, being publicly accepted is more important than being an adult, and facts can lead to different opinions based on these groups. Age also makes a difference when it comes to how people like to argue. Teenagers talk a lot, but adults fight less. On the other hand, language is also affected by a person's place in society. Then it can be said that getting older just gives people more time to think about their claims.

The conceptual framework can be drawn in figure 2.1 below:

```
                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │       Linguistic Features        │
                    │                                  │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘
                                   │
                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │  Meaning of  Linguistic Features │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘
                                   │
        ┌──────────────────┬───────────────┬──────────────────┐
   ┌─────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
   │  Acronymy    │   │ Punctuation  │   │  Emoticonymy     │
   │              │   │              │   │                  │
   └─────────────┘   └──────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
        └──────────────────┬───────────────┘
                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │ Linguistic Features in different Age │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘
                                   │
                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │  Differences Celebrities' Caption on │
                    │         Instagram Posts          │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘
```

Linguistic Features

Meaning of Linguistic Features

Acronymy

Punctuation

Emoticonymy

Linguistic Features in different Age

Differences Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The goal of this research was to look at the language used in the Instagram captions of Indonesian celebrities. So, this study fits into what Cresswell (2012) calls "qualitative research." Also, the objective of the qualitative research in this study is to develop a comprehensive and contextual comprehension (Mason, 2002) of social events that occur in our surroundings unbeknownst to us. The qualitative nature of this research may be discerned by considering the organization and analysis of the data, which is presented in the form of words. This research incorporates Crystal's (2011) theory on online language features, which include abbreviations, words with missing letters, logograms, nonstandard forms, typos, punctuation, and spam. Additionally, Bodomo's (2010) theory on acronymy, punctuation, and emoticonymy was also used.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data was Instagram, as one of the popular social media platforms. The data was collected directly, it was classified as a primary source. This research collects data from Indonesian celebrity accounts, categorizing them according on age into four groups: teenagers (aged 13-19), younger adults (aged 20-45), middle-aged adults (aged 46-60), and older adults (over 60). Subsequently, the data is extracted from the English-language posts. Specifically, the research was gathered 10 data points for each age group, except for the senior

adult category, which was only collected 7 data points due to the limited number of Instagram users over 60 who post captions in English. Hence, a total of 37 Instagram datasets from January 2022 to Januay 2024 were used.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data was collected by applying a documentary technique. Documentation mean the technique collecting data in the research which based on searching data in the form Instagram. In the stage of collecting the data, some steps were done:

1. At first, numerous of celebrity accounts were chosen depending on their age categories.

2. Secondly, one or more posts written in English from each celebrity were selected.

3. After that, the postings were stored for future investigation, with particular attention given to the captions and context associated with the submitted picture.

D. Technique of Analysis Data

The data obtained from this research was examined using the interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). The analysis was consist of three sequential stages:.data condensation, display of data, and drawing conclusions/verification

According to the technique outlined by Miles et al. (2014), the data analysis for this research was presented as follows:

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation was the systematic processing, concentration, and simplification of information from a comprehensive collection of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. Through the process of condensation, we were enhancing the potency of the data. During this process, the data was categorized, refined, condensed, the most important elements was selected, patterns was identified, and the emphasis was on the subject matter. This would facilitate the sorting of the necessary data.

2. Data Display

Data Display was the subsequented stage in the process of data analysis. The method of presenting information in the form of data points, which need additional analysis to get the intended outcome. In essence, a display was a structured and condensed collection of information that enables the process of forming conclusions and taking action. This text will provide a description and explanation of the data that has been categorized based on the analysis of linguistic features found in the captions of Indonesian celebrities' Instagram posts.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

In this final stage, the researcher was draw conclusions and validate the data collected in order to describe and explain all of the facts. So that the research's data and findings may be easily displayed.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data were gathered from the Instagram accounts of various celebrities, categorized according to their age. The research encompasses four age groups: teenagers (aged 13-19) with a total of ten versions of celebrities' Instagram captions, younger adults (aged 20-45) with versions of celebrities' Instagram captions, middle-aged adults (aged 46-60) with ten versions of celebrities' Instagram captions, and older adults (aged over 60) with only seven versions of celebrities' Instagram captions. A single post written in English has been selected from each celebrity. Subsequently, the postings are saved for further analysis of the captions and context, with reference to the accompanying picture.

B. Data Analysis

In this instance, the explanation was started with the age category, followed by a detailed explanation of each data type. In order to respond to the research inquiry, this study elucidates the many online linguistic features used by Indonesian celebrities in their Instagram captions, as outlined by Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011).
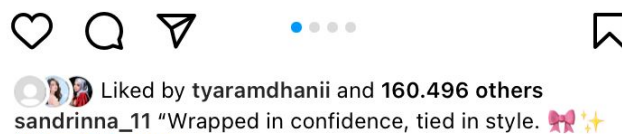
Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

Furthermore, the data were carefully collected by thoroughly examining the nature of each caption, drawing upon the theories of Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011) to analyze online language aspects, as well as considering the contextual information provided by the submitted photo. Linguistic characteristics shown by Indonesian celebrities aged 13-19 on the internet. All 10 celebrities' captions that were gathered exhibit online linguistic characteristics. In reference to Bodomo (2010) and Crystal

(2011), there are three distinct types of linguistic traits seen online. These categories include abbreviation/acronym use, punctuation patterns, and the use of emoticons. During the data categorization process, the researcher attempted to combine two analogous concepts from the theories of Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011), namely pertaining to abbreviation and acronym use. In this instance, the definition of the term "abbreviation" as mentioned in Bodomo's (2010) work aligns with the concept of "acronymy" as described by Crystal (2011). In contrast, the previous chapter highlighted that two comparable punctuation terms in the two theories have distinct interpretations. Consequently, the researcher aimed to differentiate them by assigning the term "punctuation" solely to the concept described by Crystal (2011), and the term "punctuation (repetition mark)" to the concept described by Bodomo (2010). The categorization of online linguistic characteristics will be shown below.

Datum 1

Sandrinna Michelle Skornicki.

♡ ◯ ◁   • • • •   ▢

Liked by **tyaramdhanii** and **160.496 others**
sandrinna_11 "Wrapped in confidence, tied in style. 🎀✨

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum includes a specific kind of linguistic features seen online, known as emoticonymy. Furthermore, emoticonymy is present in the form of 🎀 (ribbon), symbolizing the beauty of a girl who wishes to convey that she is wearing a ribbon in her hairstyle. Additionally, emoticonymy is also found in the form of ✨ (sparkles), representing a range of positive emotions such as love, happiness,

beauty, gratitude, and joy. The star has shared a photo in which she intends to convey her contentment with the outcome of her stylish appearance.

Datum 2

Laura Moane

49.967 likes
its_lauramoane2 Dreamy 🌙

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum includes a specific kind of linguistic traits seen online, known as emoticonymy. Furthermore, there is a phenomenon known as emoticonymy, shown by the symbol 🌙 (depicting a crescent moon). This symbol signifies that

the crescent moon represents the nighttime, a period associated with sleep and dreams.

Datum 3

Naura Ayu

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19.

This datum includes two linguistic features related to Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010), namely the use of abbreviations or acronyms and the concept of emoticonymy. In this instance, the abbreviation or acronym is present in the phrase "i'll," which stands for "will," and in the word "till," which signifies "until." This phenomenon may be described as the removal of letters from a word due to the removal of its final few letters. Additional linguistic elements included in this caption include emoticonymy, which refers to the usage of emoticons such

as "<3" to symbolize love or affection. The language traits used in this description are strong and suitable for the context, given that the accompanying image depicts a scene of patient waiting.

Datum 4

Kiesha Alvaro

48.821 likes
kiesha.alvaro 🍫

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum includes a specific kind of linguistic features seen online, known as emoticonymy. Furthermore, there is a case of emoticonymy represented by the 🍫 (chocolate) emoticon, indicating that the individual was dressed in brown attire.

Datum 5

Rizwan Adriansyach Fadilah Sutisna

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum includes a specific kind of linguistic features seen online, known as emoticonymy. Furthermore, the phenomenon of emoticonymy is shown by the use of the 🌧 (rain) emoticon, indicating the user's intention to communicate that it was raining in their location.

Datum 6

Safira Ratu Sofya

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum includes a specific kind of linguistic features found online, known as

emoticonymy, which is discussed by Bodomo (2010). Furthermore, the concept of

emoticonymy is shown by the use of the 📸 (camera) emoji. This signifies that the

celebrity intends to convey to her followers that the content of her post consists of

a compilation of photographs taken with a camera.

Datum 7

Aqeela Calista

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum only consists of online language aspects, namely emoticonymy, which is referenced from Bodomo's work in 2010. Furthermore, emoticonymy is manifested via the symbol 💗 (representing love for the color pink). This symbolizes the celebrity's enduring and evolving sentiments of love, nurtured by her family who consistently provide unwavering support.

Datum 8

Emiliano Cortizo

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum only consists of an online linguistic features, namely punctuation, which is referenced from Bodomo (2010). The punctuation mark (?!) used to indicate astonishment and uncertainty. The celebrity is experiencing a state of perplexity over the selection of a cake.

Datum 9

Liya Nur Zeftian

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum only consists of a specific category of linguistic features found online, namely emoticonymy, as described by Bodomo (2010). The concept of emoticonymy is represented by the symbol 🌿 (leaf), which signifies the inherent authenticity of the natural world. Additionally, the symbol ✨ (sparkles) conveys positive emotions such as love, happiness, beauty, thankfulness, and joy. The celebrity feels appreciative and really appreciates the natural beauty she is now experiencing.

Datum 10

Azka Corbuzier

azkacorbuzier ✓
♫ Kenny Loggins · Danger Zone (From "Top Gun" Ori...
···

14.692 likes
azkacorbuzier HIGHHHHWAYYY TO THE
DANGERZONEEEEE!!!!!! @militer.udara 🫡 so proud I'm
getting to spend the weekend with you heroes!!

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 13 – 19

This datum includes three linguistic features seen in online communication: punctuation, abbreviation or acronym use, and emoticonymy. These features are discussed in Crystal's (2011) and Bodomo's (2010) works. In this instance, the abbreviation or acronym is present in the word "I'm," which stands for "I am." The punctuation used in this example is excessive and exaggerated, resembling the phrase "HIGHWAY TO THE DANGERZONE". (All the words using uppercase) Only the initial word should be capitalized, and the tone of utterance (!!!) should also convey astonishment. The final topic is emoticonymy, which

🫡 refers to the use of the emoticon to express preparedness, respect, and love for the military. The individual was delighted to spend their weekend with the military personnel who were mentioned. The use of this strong language

feature is suitable for this description, given that the uploaded image depicts a sense of self-satisfaction in being able to participate in aerial combat activity.

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

Out of the 10 celebrities' captions that were gathered, there is no one caption lacks any online linguistic characteristics. In reference to Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011), there are three distinct types of linguistic traits seen online. These categories include abbreviation/acronym use, punctuation patterns, and the use of emoticons. During the data categorization process, the researcher attempted to combine two analogous concepts from the theories of Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011), namely pertaining to abbreviation and acronym use. In this instance, the definition of the term "abbreviation" as mentioned in Bodomo's (2010) work aligns with the concept of "acronymy" as described by Crystal (2011). In contrast, the previous chapter highlighted that two comparable punctuation terms in the two theories have distinct interpretations. Consequently, the researcher aimed to differentiate them by assigning the term "punctuation" solely to the concept described by Crystal (2011), and the term "punctuation (repetition mark)" to the concept described by Bodomo (2010). The categorization of online linguistic characteristics will be shown below.

Datum 1

Megan Domani

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 - 45

This datum includes a specific kind of linguistic features seen online, known as emoticonymy. Furthermore, emoticonymy is shown via the use of 😙 (kissing) to convey a goodbye kiss or expressions of love and devotion. Similarly, emoticonymy is also seen with the use 🫶 of (hand love) to symbolize prosperity, peace, honor, and emotions of love. The celebrity has shared a photograph including her family and want to convey her joy in celebrating her family's birthday shown in the image.

Datum 2

Bryan Domani

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 - 45

This datum pertains to a specific kind of online language known as emoticonymy, as described by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). In this instance, Emoticonymy is also present in the caption, represented by the ❤️ symbol, which signifies a red heart. This emoji symbolizes affection and is appropriate for the caption conveying a sense of pride in being involved in something significant.

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Datum 3

Egy Maulana Vikri

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This datum includes a single language features found online, namely emoticonymy, as described in Bodomo's (2010) work. The caption features an emoji in the shape of a red heart (❤️), indicating the celebrity's strong feelings of love. Additionally, there is an emoticon of a white heart (🤍), symbolizing the expression of affection towards the country of Indonesia. This suggests that the celebrity feels grateful and happy to be back in Indonesia, where he will pursue his football career.

Datum 4

Adiba Kanzha Az-zahra
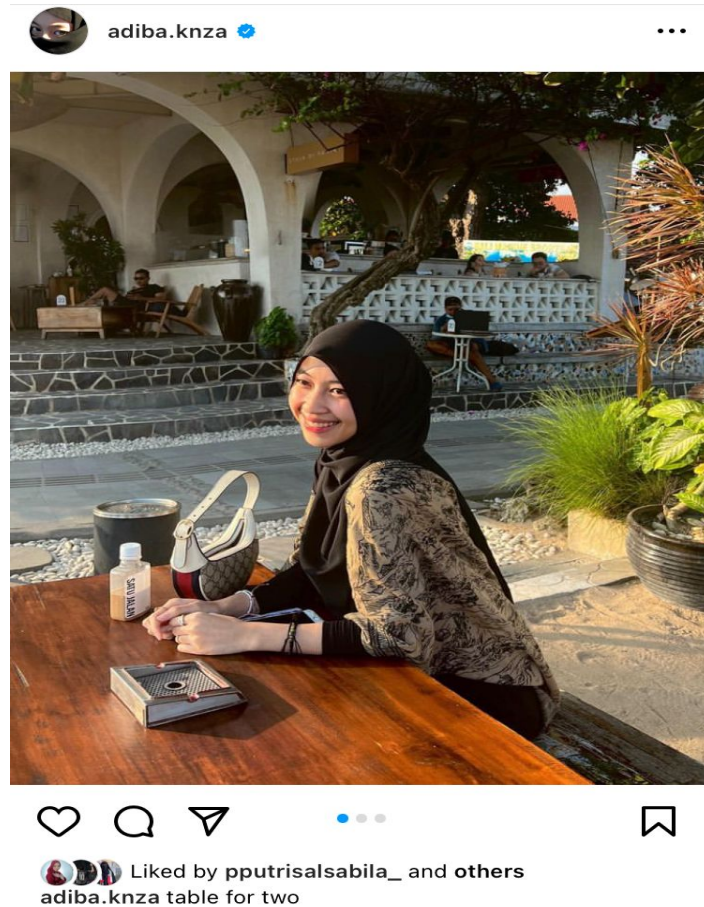
Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This datum does not possess a multitude of online linguistic features. More precisely, this caption only consists of punctuation marks that pertain to Crystal's (2011) thesis on online language aspects. This caption provides guidelines for writing, beginning with the need of using lowercase letters and capitalizing them when necessary.

Datum 5

Sarah Menzel
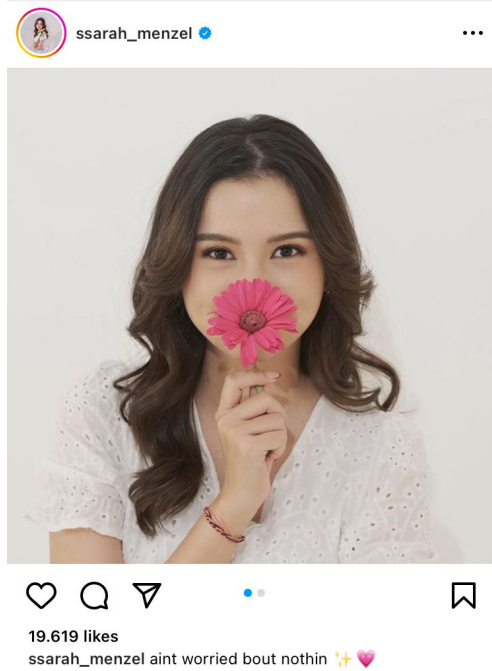
Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This data includes two language aspects related to Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010), namely the concepts of abbreviation or acronym and emoticonymy. In this instance, the abbreviation or acronym is found in the word "aint," which signifies "has not," in the phrase "bout," which denotes "about," and in the term "nothin," which signifies "nothing." This phenomenon may be described as the removal of letters from a word due to the removal of its final few letters. Additional linguistic elements found in this caption include emoticonymy, exemplified by the use of emoticons such as 💗 (growing hearts) to symbolize the expression of love that intensifies over time, and ✨ (sparkles) to convey positive emotions such as love, happiness, beauty, gratitude, and joy. The linguistic traits shown in this

description are bold and suitable for the topic. The photo uploaded portrays her unwavering confidence and optimistic mindset.

Datum 6

Nurul Azizah Rosiade / Azizah Salsha

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This datum includes two linguistic features related to online communication, namely abbreviation or acronym use and punctuation. These traits have been discussed by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the phenomenon of abbreviation or acronymy manifests via the use of words with deleted letters, such as the abbreviation "ur" which stands for "you are". In addition, there are punctuation marks that pertain to

Crystal (2011), namely about the need for capitalizing the first letter of the caption instead of using lowercase letters. Moreover, the photograph accompanying the title depicts the celebrity seated at a location, capturing an image. The caption thereafter discusses the perspective of a certain object.
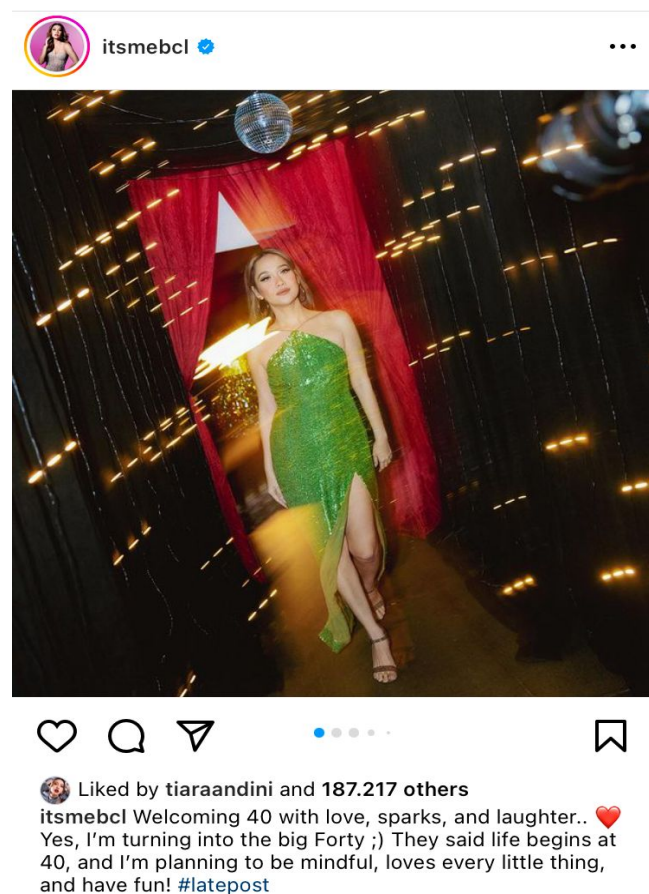
Dataum 7

Tissa Biani

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This datum includes two language features related to Bodomo (2010): abbreviation or acronymy, and emoticonymy. In this scenario, abbreviation or acronym is used to represent words with deleted letters. For example, "sun's" is

used to express "sun is". In addition, there is also the concept of emoticonymy, represented by the ☀ (sun) emoticon, which serves to explicitly indicate that the caption pertains to the sun. Moreover, the photo provided provides the visual context of the message, showing the celebrity in a location where she said that the sun was shining, accompanied by her mother.

Datum 8

Bunga Citra Lestari / BCL

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This datum includes three types of online language features: emoticonymy, punctuation or repetition marks, which are discussed in Bodomo's (2010) work, and abbreviation or acronymy, which is discussed in Crystal's (2011) work. In this

instance, abbreviation or acronym is used by using words with deleted letters, such as "I'm" which stands for "I am". The use of punctuation or repetition marks in the form of (…) indicates that the reader is expected to be familiar with the information being conveyed. In addition, there is a phenomenon known as emoticonymy, which refers to the usage of emoticons by celebrities in various ways. The caption of the form ❤️ (deep red heart) signifies a statement of affection. The use of this emoticon is suitable within the context of the provided photo due to the subject's expression of happiness and gratitude towards aging.

Datum 9

Atta Halilintar

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This datum contains a specific kind of online language known as emoticonymy, as described by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the first emoticon is 🎂 (cake), which signifies that a birthday feast took place at that period. The second emoji, 🤍 (white love), is used to convey devotion for immediate family members and cherished individuals. The last emoticon, (🖤), represents sparkling eyes, symbolizing a sense of being moved and anticipating something. Moreover, the photo shared provides visual evidence of the caption's context, depicting the celebrity celebrating their birthday at a location frequented by their family.

Datum 10

Raffi Ahmad

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 20 – 45

This datum includes three types of online language features: emoticonymy, punctuation or repetition marks, which are discussed in Bodomo (2010), and abbreviation or acronymy, which is discussed in Crystal (2011). In this instance, the process of abbreviation or acronym formation is seen via the usage of phrases that have deleted letters, as shown by the term "Bday" which stands for "Birthday". This description contains punctuation, with capital letters used exclusively for the first word in a phrase.The remaining text should be in lowercase. There is a significant emphasis placed on repetition marks, indicated by the use of exclamation marks, which serves to reaffirm the words that were written. The repetition mark, shown by (…), signifies that the reader is assumed to be familiar with the preceding messages. In addition, there is a phenomenon known as emoticonymy that celebrities use, often in many manifestations. The caption "first of form ❤️" represents a deep crimson heart and signifies a statement of affection. The second symbol (😇) represents feelings of pleasure, contentment, peace of mind, and appreciation. The use of this emoticon is fitting within the context of the picture's posting, as it corresponds to his mother's birthday celebration.

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

Out of the 10 captions acquired from celebrities, there is no one of them lacks any online linguistic qualities. In reference to Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011), there are three distinct types of linguistic traits seen online. These categories include abbreviation/acronym use, punctuation patterns, and the use of emoticons. During the data categorization procedure, the researcher attempted to combine

two analogous concepts from Bodomo's (2010) and Crystal's (2011) theories, namely pertaining to abbreviation and acronym use. In this instance, the definition of the term "abbreviation" as mentioned in Bodomo's (2010) work aligns with the concept of "acronymy" as described by Crystal (2011). In contrast, the previous chapter highlighted that two comparable punctuation terms in the two theories have distinct interpretations. Consequently, the researcher aimed to differentiate them by assigning the term "punctuation" solely to Crystal (2011), and the term "punctuation (repetition mark)" to Bodomo (2010). The categorization of online linguistic characteristics will be shown below.

Datum 1

Alya Rohali

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum includes a specific kind of online language, namely punctuation or repetition marks, as discussed in Bodomo's (2010) work. The repetition mark, shown by (…), signifies that the reader is assumed to be familiar with the preceding messages. The celebrity said in the caption that December was the birth month for both herself and her closest friend, and it also happened to be her best friend's birthday.
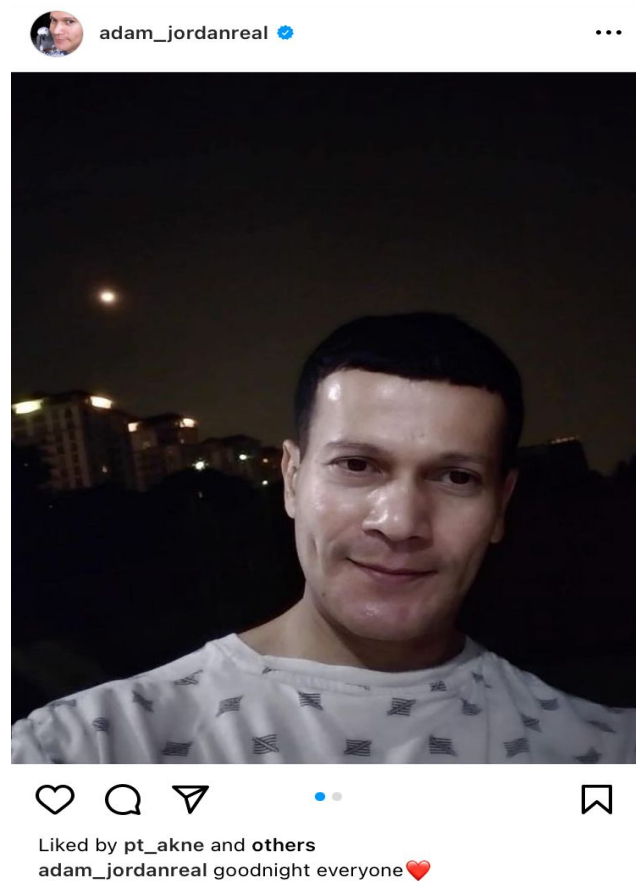
Datum 2

Novita Angie

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum encompasses a singular kind of online language known as emoticonymy, as described by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). In this

instance, the emoji ❤️ (symbolizing crimson love) signifies that the celebrities have begun the first day of 2023 with an abundance of affection and joy.

Datum 3

Adam Jordan

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum includes two types of online linguistic features: emoticonymy, which is discussed by Bodomo (2010), and punctuation, which is discussed in Crystal's theory of online linguistic features (2011). This caption delineates the regulations of writing by commencing with the use of lowercase letters that need to be transformed into capital letters. The emoji ❤️ (red love) symbolizes sending warm

wishes of good night with a sense of joy and affection to everyone of one's followers.

Datum 4

Mayang Sari

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum includes two distinct categories of linguistic features found online: punctuation and emoticonymy. These categories are based on the theories proposed by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). The online linguistic element of

punctuation is shown in this caption by the use of capital letters in "Tomorrow, Always" instead of lowercase letters as "tomorrow, always" should be written. The utilization of the ❤️ emoticon (symbolizing red love) and 💙 emoticon (symbolizing blue love) signifies that the celebrity will perpetually experience profound affection towards her spouse, commencing at the inception and enduring indefinitely.

Datum 5

Windy Ario

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum encompasses a specific kind of online language known as emoticonymy, as described by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the emoji 😎 (representing coolness) signifies that the celebrity exuded a sense of self-assurance, nonchalance, and exceptionalism.

Datum 6

Erie Suzan

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum includes two language features related to Bodomo (2010), namely abbreviation or acronym use and emoticon usage. In this instance, abbreviation or acronym formation takes place when words are used with deleted letters, such as the letter "u" representing "you". In addition, there is also the concept of emoticonymy, specifically represented by the emoticon 🙏 (grateful).

Emoticonymy refers to the act of being self-aware, expressing gratitude towards a friend, and experiencing a sense of gratefulness. The presence of a 📸 (camera) icon indicates that the submitted picture is a compilation of images and modifications from friends who have been tagged.

Datum 7

Ikke Nurjanah

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum includes two language features found in Bodomo's (2010) work: punctuation and emoticonymy. In this scenario, the punctuation and repetition mark consists of multiple dots (…) in the caption. These dots are used to substitute certain causal words that may be comprehended by the recipient of the message or the readers. In addition, the presence of the ❤️ (red love) symbol indicates that the celebrity is spending her weekend with her closest companions.

Datum 8

Titi dj

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

In this instance, the celebrity refrains from including any written content in the caption. One linguistic features included in it is emoticonymy, which pertains to the hypothesis proposed by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the emoji 🙏🙏🙏 (representing gratitude) indicates that the celebrity is expressing congratulations for the act of fasting and offering sincere apologies both physically and psychologically to her fans.

Datum 9

Yuni Sarah
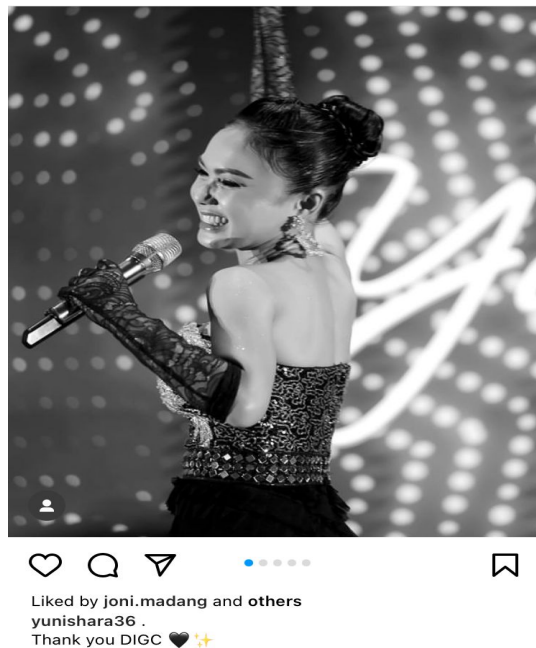
Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This data includes two types of online language features: emoticonymy, which is discussed by Bodomo (2010), and abbreviation or acronymy, which is discussed by Crystal (2011). In this instance, the abbreviation or acronym is used in the form of words with dropped letters, specifically in the usage of the initialism DIGC, which stands for Digital Indonesia International Geothermal Convention. Additionally, there is a phenomenon known as emoticonymy, which is used by celebrities in various manifestations. The caption "first of form 🖤 (deep black heart)" signifies the current circumstance of wearing a black garment, which creates a sense of warmth. The second is ✨ (sparkles) symbolizes the provision of support, love, and happiness, represented by the sparkles. The use of this emoticon is suitable for the situation in which the photo was shared, since it accurately conveys her sense of receiving support.

Datum10

Tora Sudiro

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age 46 – 60

This datum comprises a single online linguistic features that pertains to the abbreviation or acronym use, as discussed by Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the process of abbreviation or acronym formation takes place by using words with deleted letters, as shown by the abbreviation "Lil" which stands for "Little". Moreover, the photograph shared provides the visual context of the message, showing the celebrity and her daughter taking pictures together.

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' Age Over 60

All seven celebrities' captions that were gathered exhibit online linguistic features. In reference to Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011), there are three distinct kinds of linguistic traits seen online, including abbreviation/acronym use, punctuation, and the use of emoticons. During the data categorization process, the researcher attempted to combine two analogous concepts from the theories of Bodomo (2010) and Crystal (2011), namely pertaining to abbreviation and acronym use. In this instance, the definition of the abbreviation mentioned in Bodomo's (2010) work aligns with the concept of acronymy as described by Crystal (2011). In contrast, the previous chapter highlighted the fact that two comparable punctuation terms in these two theories carry distinct meanings. To differentiate between them, the researcher assigned the term "punctuation" exclusively to the concept described by Crystal (2011), and the term "punctuation (repetition mark)" to the concept described by Bodomo (2010). The categorization of online linguistic characteristics will be shown below.

Datum 1

Astrie Ivo

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' over 60

This datum includes emoticonymy, which is an online language features discussed by Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the first emoticon is included in the caption as 😇 (grateful), signifying an emotion of gratitude. The second emoji, 😘 (kisses), signifies the act of expressing love or amorous intent. It may also be used as a way to demonstrate thanks for her boys. The use of this emoticon aligns with the context of the provided photo, as it reflects the pleasant and affectionate atmosphere among the family.

Datum 2

Irwan Mussry

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' over 60

This datum includes emoticonymy, which is an online language features discussed by Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the initial emoticon is included in the caption as 😘 (kisses), symbolizing the act of expressing affection or romantic intent, as a manifestation of love. This emoji is used to taunt and express appreciation for his spouses. The second emoji, 😊, indicates pleasure, fulfillment, peace of mind, and thankfulness. The use of this emoticon aligns with the context of the provided photo, as it reflects the affectionate atmosphere between the pair.

Datum 3

Debbie Cynthia Dewi

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' over 60

This datum includes two online language features, namely abbreviation or acronymy, which refers to Crystal (2011) and Bodomo (2010), and emoticonymy, which is discussed by Bodomo (2010). The acronym "BFF" is derived from the deleted letters of the phrase "Best Friends Forever". The emoticon 💖, sometimes known as the "love star," symbolizes the expression of love and affection in a joyful manner. The caption of the photo depicts positive and amicable connections.

Datum 4

Addi Ems

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' over 60

This datum includes two language features seen online, namely punctuation and emoticonymy, as described by Bodomo (2010). Punctuation has the purpose of indicating the tone of speech (!) as well as expressing surprise. Additionally, the 🙂 (smile) emoticon signifies feelings of enjoyment, contentment, tranquility, and appreciation. The caption of the photo expresses the desire to have another pleasant December in the future.

Datum 5
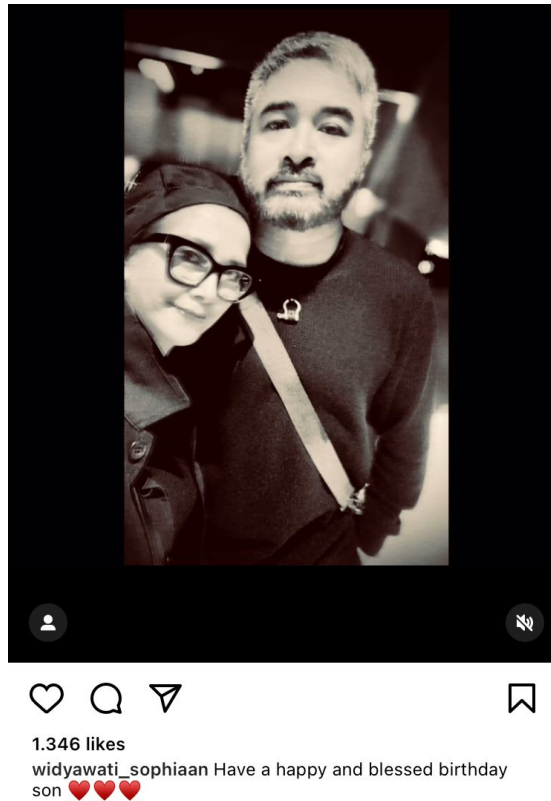
Marini Soerjosoe Marno

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' over 60

This datum includes a linguistic features seen online, such as emoticonymy, as described by Bodomo (2010). Emoticon ❤️🙌 the symbol "(red love and hands to pray))" represents emotions such as she very love her son and she pray for her son with deeply love.

Datum 6

Widyawati Sophian

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' over 60

This datum includes emoticonymy, which is a form of online language trait discussed by Bodomo (2010). The emoticon ❤️❤️❤️, which represents a deep crimson heart, signifies the manifestation of affection and adoration. This love statement specifically pertains to the picture's setting, as it conveys the mother's heartfelt desire for her son to have a birthday filled with immense affection.

Datum 7

Vina Panduwinata

Online linguistic features by Indonesian Celebrities' over 60

This datum includes emoticonymy, which is an online language trait discussed by Bodomo (2010). In this instance, the first emoticon ❤️ (a deep red heart emoji) signifies the manifestation of affection. The second emoticon 🙏 (hands folded) signifies gratitude or a gesture of acknowledgement and salutation. The third emoticon 🌹, which represents a red rose, conveys a range of emotions including love and passion. The fourth emoticon 💋, depicting kissing lips, is used to express affection and send kisses to someone or something. The fifth emoticon is a representation of a rainbow, shown by four rainbow emojis 🌈🌈🌈🌈. A rainbow emerges after precipitation. This emoticon often features a whole spectrum of colors known as a rainbow, consisting of six distinct hues: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. It is used to convey a range of emotions

associated with affection and joy. The text on the photo conveys a sense of fulfillment and appreciation for all the events that took place in 2022.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings, it was obtained some conclusions as follows:

This research aims to examine the linguistic features of Indonesian celebrities' Instagram captions. The research relies on Crystal's (2011) and Bodomo's (2010) hypotheses on online language features.

1. It was successful in detecting various linguistic features and the meaning often employed by Indonesian celebrities in their Instagram posts. These include using official or casual language, abbreviation, acronymy, punctuation emojis or emoticonymy to communicate emotions.

2. The findings of the research reveal differences in the usage of online linguistic elements among Indonesian celebrities of different ages. There are certain variances in language preferences, word choices, and communication methods among adolescent, adult, and elderly celebrities. These variances represent the evolution of digital languages across generations. Teenager Indonesian celebrities exhibit a lower frequency of online linguistic features, such as abbreviations, acronyms, and punctuation, in their Instagram captions compared to young adults, middle-aged adults, and elderly people. In addition, there are intriguing discoveries indicating that younger users tend to have shorter captions.

3. Differences in the use of emoji or emoticons can reflect the personal communication style of each celebrity. Some may prefer to express

themselves visually, while others may prefer a more formal approach in written language. The purpose of the caption and the message the celebrity wants to convey can influence the use of emojis. If the goal is to add an element of humor, convey emotion, or create engagement, emoji use will vary according to that intent. The content or context of a post can influence whether an emoji is used or not. Posts that are more casual or humorous are more likely to use emojis to add visual and emotional elements.

B. Suggestion

It would be intriguing to examine the use of online linguistic qualities in a different social media platform that gains popularity in the future. Additionally, the restriction of this research pertains to the age category. Therefore, it would be more intriguing if the topic matter involves not just age but also other, including several fields of study. In addition, future research aims to examine the impact of gender and age on the use of online linguistic elements, in order to identify potential variations across genders and generations. Consider conducting longitudinal research to see how use of linguistic features changes over time. Is there an evolution in the language and writing style of celebrities on the Instagram platform or not.

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  Prinsip Menikah Muda dalam Instagram @nikahasik. Jurnal Komunikator,
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Table 5.1 Online Lingustic Features by Indonesian Celebrities Aged 13-19

No	Online Linguistic Features	Ages	Captions
1	Abbreviation/Acronymy	13-19	i'll , till
			I'm getting
2	Punctuation/Repetition Mark	13-19	HIGHWAY TO THE DANGERZONEEEEEE!!!!!!!!!!!
3	Punctuation	13-19	Chocolate cake or strawberry cake ?!
4	Emoticonymy	13-19	Wrapped in confidence, tied in style. 🎀✨
		13-19	Dreamy🌙
		13-19	I'll wait till 2025 <3
		13-19	🍫
		13-19	🌧
		13-19	Film Dump 📷
		13-19	My support system 💗
		13-19	One with nature 🌿✨

Table 5.2 Online Lingustic Features by Indonesian Celebrities Aged 20-45

No	Online Linguistic Features	Ages	Captions
1	Abbreviation/Acronymy	20-45	Aint worried bout nothin
		20-45	ur pov
		20-45	Sun's out with mama
		20-45	Happy Bday Nenek @amy_r_qanita Wish You All D Best
2	Punctuation/Repetition Mark	20-45	Welcoming 40 with love, sparks and laughter..
		20-45	Happy Bday Nenek @amy_r_qanita Wish You All D Best !!! Top Mantap Is The Best …
3	Punctuation	20-45	table for two
			Ur pov
		20-45	They said life begins at 40, and I'm planning to be mindful, loves every little thing, and have fun!
4	Emoticonymy	20-45	Mom & Bryan's Birthday Dinner 😚
		20-45	Pround to be a part of this family ❤️
		20-45	Glad to be back ❤️ 🤍
		20-45	Aint worried bout nothin ✨ 💗
		20-45	Sun's out with mama 🐵

		20-45	Welcoming 40 with love, sparks and laughter.. ❤️ + Yes, I'm tyrning into the big Forty ;) They said life begins at 40, and I'm planning to be mindful, loves every little thing, and have fun!
		20-45	🎂 🤍
		20-45	Happy Bday Nenek @amy_r_qanita Wish You All D Best !!! Top Mantap Is The Best … We ❤️ You so much 😇 Doa terbaik selalu

Table 5.3 Online Lingustic Features by Indonesian Celebrities Aged 46-60

No	Online Linguistic Features	Ages	Captions
1	Abbreviation/Acronymy	46-60	Thank you DIGC
		46-60	Lil' me
2	Punctuation/Repetition Mark	46-60	December is our month … shout at to my sagitarian sister .. barokah umurnya @desyratnasariterdepan
		46-60	Today Tomorrow and Always…
		46-60	Happy weekend dear all …
3	Punctuation	46-60	goodnight everyone
		46-60	Today Tomorrow and Always
4	Emoticonymy	46-60	Day one of 2023 ❤️
		46-60	goodnight everyone ❤️
		46-60	Today Tomorrow and Always…070700 – 070722 ❤️ 💙
		46-60	Women in uniform 😎
		46-60	Thank u Ben 🙏 + 📷 captured & edited by @beniqno
		46-60	Happy weekend dear all … ❤️
		46-60	🙏 🙏 🙏
		46-60	Thank you DIGC 🖤 ✨

Table 5.4 Online Lingustic Features by Indonesian Celebrities Aged 46-60

No	Online Linguistic Features	Ages	Captions
1	Abbreviation/Acronymy	Over 60	BFF
2	Punctuation/Repetition Mark		
3	Punctuation	Over 60	Hello, December !

4	Emoticonymy	Over 60	Onr lovely day 😇 😘
		Over 60	Love is just a word, but you bring it definition, said rapper Eminem, which I wholeheartedly agree with! Happy 4th anniversary my lovely wife @maiaestiantyreal – thank you fo giving up on trying to find someone better than me 😘 😊
		Over 60	BFF 💖
		Over 60	Hello, December ! Happy to see you again 😊
		Over 60	Precious moments, love you kiddo, pray for you, love you deeply ❤️🙌
		Over 60	Have a happy and blessed birthday son❤️❤️
		Over 60	Dear 2022 ❤️ Thanks for the memories 🙏 🌷 💋 🌈🌈🌈🌈🌈🌈🌈🌈

Appendix 2

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :
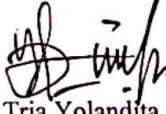
Nama	: Tria Yolandita
NPM	: 1902050039
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
IPK Kumulatif	: 3.60

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts	
	The Impact of Diagramming Sentence in Learning Part Of Speech	
	Analyzing Students' Difficulties in Writing Sentence	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 20 Februari 2023

Hormat Pemohon,

Tria Yolandita

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 3

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
VERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
'AKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
l. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :http://www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth :   Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama	: Tria Yolandita
NPM	: 1902050039
ProgramStudi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : **Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd**

20 Feb 2023

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 20 Februari 2023
Hormat Pemohon,

Tria Yolandita

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 4

Nomor   : 1083 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2023
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : **Pengesahan Proyek Proposal**
                     Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan Perpanjangan proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama   : **Tria Yolandita**
N P M   : 1902050039
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : **Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesion Celebrities'**
                       Caption on Instagram Posts

Pembimbing   : **Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
3. Masa kadaluwarsa tanggal : 2 **Maret 2024**

Medan ___9 Sya'ban___ ___1444 H___
               2 Maret   2023 M

Wassalam
Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita,MPd.
NIDN : 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 5 (lima) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing Materi dan Teknis
4. Pembimbing Riset
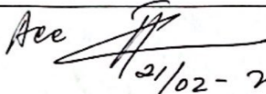5. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
    WAJIBMENGIKUTISEMINAR

Appendix 5

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama   : Tria Yolandita

NPM   : 1902050039

ProgramStudi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts	Acc 21/02 - 2023

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan,   20 Februari 2023

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing   Hormat Pemohon

(Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.)   (Tria Yolandita)

Appendix 6

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 8 Bulan Agustus Tahun 2023 diselenggarakan seminar prodi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap	: Tria Yolandita
N.P.M	: 1902050039
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	: Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	
Bab I	provide more necessary Background information including gaps which exist.
Bab II	Reconstructing the Use of pas Active into passive Constrhction
Bab III	Explain clearly the derision of participants losed on sge level
Lainnya	
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

(Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

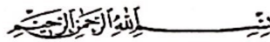(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Sekretaris

(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Appendix 7

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap	: Tria Yolandita
N.P.M	: 1902050039
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	: Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Post

Pada hari Selasa, tanggal 8 bulan Agustus, tahun 2023 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Oktober 2023

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

(Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, M.Hum.)   (Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.)
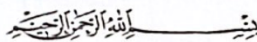
Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Appendix 8

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap	:	Tria Yolandita
N.P.M	:	1902050039
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan,   Februari 2024
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Tria Yolandita

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Appendix 9

Nomor	: 3497 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2023	Medan, 04 Rabiul Awwal 1445 H
Lamp	: ---	19 Oktober 2023 M
H a l	: Izin Riset	

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat.

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama	:	**Tria Yolandita**
N P M	:	1902050039
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	**Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Post**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Wassalam
Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0004066701

*Pertinggal

Appendix 10

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: ..../KET/II.2-AU/UMSU-P/M/2024

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**TRIA YOLANDITA**
NPM	:	**1902050039**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"EXPLORING THE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF INDONESIAN CELEBRITIES\' CAPTION ON INSTAGRAM POSTS"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 7 Sya'ban 1445 H
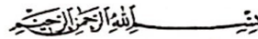17 Februari 2024 M
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. Muhammad Arifin, M.Pd

Appendix 11

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama	: Tria Yolandita
NPM	: 1902050039
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Exploring the Linguistic Features of Indonesian Celebrities' Caption on Instagram Posts

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
30/11 - 2024	Bab I Revise - Introduction - Formulation	
	Bab II Revise - theoretical framework	
3/02 - 2024	III Research Design	
11/02 - 2024	IV Conclusion	

Medan, 13 Februari 2024

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd.)

Appendix 12

PERMOHONAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Kepada Yth :   Medan,   Februari 2024

Bapak/Ibu Dekan *)
di
Medan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb
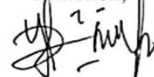
Dengan hormat, saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama	: TRIA YOLANDITA
NPM	: 1902050039
Program studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Aiamat	: Jl. Bukit Barisan Gg. Bunga No. 2 Medan

Mengajukan permohonan mengikuti ujian skripsi, bersama ini saya lampirkan persyaratan:

1. Transkip/Daftar nilai kumulatif (membawa KHS asli Sem 1 s/d terakhir dan Nilai Semester Pendek (kalau ada sp). Apabila KHS asli hilang, maka KHS Foto Copy harus dileges di Biro FKIP UMSU).
2. Foto copy STTB/Ijazah terakhir dilegalisir 3 rangkap (Boleh yang baru dan boleh yang lama)
3. Pas foto ukuran 4 x 6 cm, 15 lembar.
4. Bukti lunas SPP tahap berjalan (difotocopy rangkap 3)
5. Foto copy compri 3 lembar
6. Foto copy toefl 3 lembar
7. Foto copy kompetensi kewirausahaan 3 lembar
8. Surat keterangan bebas perpustakaan
9. Surat permohonan sidang yang sudah ditanda tangani oleh pimpinan Fakultas
10. Skripsi yang telah ACC Ketua dan Sekretaris Program Studi serta sudah ditandatangani oleh dekan fakultas.

Demikianlah permohonan saya untuk pengurusan selanjutnya. Terima kasih, wassalam.

Pemohon,

TRIA YOLANDITA

Medan,   Februari 2024   Medan,   Februari 2024
Disetujui oleh:
A.n. Rektor   Dekan
Wakil Rektor I

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Arifin, S.H., M.Hum   Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd

Appendix 13

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA

Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Bismillahirrrahmanirrahim

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Nama lengkap	: TRIA YOLANDITA
Tempat/ Tgl. Lahir	: Mangga Dua, 01 April 2001
Agama	: Islam
Status Perkawinan	: Kawin/Belum Kawin/Duda/Janda*)
No. Pokok Mahasiswa	: 1902050039
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat Rumah	: Jl. Bukit Barisan Gg. Bunga No. 2 Medan
	Telp/Hp: 0822-7264-6536
Pekerjaan/ Instansi	: -
Alamat Kantor	: -

Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal   Februari   2024 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya,:

1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji,
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitian Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun;
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

Saya Yang Menyatakan,

METERAI
TEMPEL
10AKX819176280

TRIA YOLANDITA

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name	: Tria Yolandita
SIN	: 1902050039
Gender	: Female
Religion	: Islam
Place/Date of birth	: Mangga dua, April 1st 2001
Address	: Mangga dua, kec tanjung beringin, Serdang Bedagai
No. HP	: +62822-7264-6536
Email	: ditayolan780@gmail.com
Father's Name	: Sudarto
Mother's	: Yusnidawati

Education Backgrounds

Elementary School	: SD Negeri 106219 Nagur Ujung (2010-2015)
Junior High School	: SMP Negeri 3 Tanjung Beringin (2015-2017)
Senior High School	: SMA Negeri 1 Teluk Mengkudu (2017-2019)
University	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (2019-2024)