LANGUAGE USAGE PATTERNS IN ROLE-PLAYING COMMUNITIES: A LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION

SKRIPSI

Proposed in Partial Fullment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

By:
NUR SALSABILA SYAHIRA
NPM: 2002050051

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATRA UTARA
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2025

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: http: www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Nama	:	Nur Salsabila Syahira
NPM	:	2002050051
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	:	Language Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities: A Linguistic Examination

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PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.

Sekretaris

Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS, M.Hum.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dra. Hj. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum. 1.
2. Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A. 2.
3. Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum. 3.

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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: http. www. fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama	: Nur Salsabila Syahira
NPM	: 2002050051
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Language Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities: A Linguistic Examination

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, March 2025

Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing

Dra. Hj. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd

Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

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 : Nur Salsabila Syahira
NPM : 2002050051
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Languange Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities: A Linguistic Examination.

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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5 / 2 / 2025	Identification of the Problem, Formulation of Problem	
13 / 2 / 2025	Previous related studies, Appendices	
17 / 2 / 2025	Technique of Collecting Data, Research Design	
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3 / 3 / 25	Review of Literature. Appendices	
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Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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

Medan, 24 March 2025
Dosen Pembimbing

(Dra. Hj. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum.)

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

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Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : **Nur Salsabila Syahira**
N.P.M : **2002050051**
Program Studi : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**
Judul Skripsi : **Language Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities: A Linguistic Examination**

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"Language Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities: A Linguistic Examination"** adalah bersifat asli (Original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernytaan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan yang sebenar-benarnya.

Medan, 27 May 2025
Hormat Saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Nur Salsabila Syahira

ABSTRACT

Nur Salsabila Syahira. 2025. "Language Usage Patterns In Role-Playing Communities:A Linguistic Examination" English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara Medan 2025

This research deals with language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities, focusing on how role-players construct their linguistic identities and adapt to platform-specific constraints. The problem in this research arises from the lack of studies on how social media platforms influence linguistic behavior in digital role-playing spaces. While previous research has explored online identity construction, few have examined how role-players navigate multilingual interactions and adapt to X's (Formerly Twitter) limitations, such as the 280-character limit and threaded conversations. The aim of this research is to analyze language usage patterns in role-playing communities and investigate the role of platform-specific features in shaping linguistic adaptation. The study was conducted in the ssefnum (@munvess) X (Formerly Twitter) role-playing community, with data collected over a one-month period (12 November 2024 – 12 December 2024). The source of data includes 1875 tweets and 15 participant interviews. The techniques for collecting data involve corpus-based tweet analysis and structured Google Forms interviews. The tweets were analyzed using discourse analysis to identify recurring linguistic patterns, while interview responses were categorized through thematic analysis to explore participant motivations behind their language choices. The findings reveal that role-players exhibit structured linguistic conventions, including code-switching, abbreviations, and action markers to enhance engagement. 67% of participants engaged in bilingual code-switching, alternating between English and Indonesian for emphasis and immersion. Additionally, X (Formerly Twitter)'s constraints influenced language adaptation, leading to the use of abbreviations, omitted grammatical structures, and threaded storytelling. This study contributes to sociolinguistics and digital communication by offering insights into how online communities develop linguistic norms and adapt to technological limitations.

Keywords: Language usage patterns, role-playing communities, code-switching, X (Formerly Twitter) linguistics, digital discourse

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This research, titled "Language Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities: A Linguistic Examination," is conducted as a requirement for completing studies in the English Education Program at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. It aims to examine the linguistic patterns within online role-playing communities, focusing on how digital platforms influence communication strategies and identity construction. The study is expected to contribute valuable insights to sociolinguistics, digital communication, and multilingual online interactions.

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Medan, 27 May 2025

Nur Salsabila Syahira

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The rapid growth of social media had transformed how individuals engaged in digital communication, creating new forms of interaction beyond traditional face-to-face exchanges. One of the most prominent digital spaces where language evolved dynamically was role-playing communities, particularly those on X (Formerly Twitter). Within these communities, participants constructed narratives and engaged in character-based interactions using distinctive linguistic patterns. The study of language usage patterns in role-playing communities was essential for understanding how linguistic choices were shaped by community norms, digital affordances, and multilingual practices.

X (Formerly Twitter) provided a unique environment for role-playing due to its platform-specific constraints, such as the 280 character limit, hashtag categorization, and threaded conversations. Unlike conventional social media interactions, role-playing required a structured approach to communication, where users developed specialized discourse markers, abbreviations, and multimodal expressions to maintain immersion (Bourlai, 2019). Additionally, code-switching was frequently observed, particularly in multilingual communities where role-players seamlessly alternated between languages to enhance engagement and authenticity (Kim & Kim, 2020; Lee, 2018).

Previous studies had examined various aspects of digital language use, identity construction, and linguistic adaptation in online spaces. Dayter (2018) had explored how users performed identity through linguistic choices, while Kilyeni (2021) had analyzed how hashtags and platform-specific tools influenced online discourse. Additionally, Harley, Morgan, & Frith (2022) had discussed how cyberintimacy shaped digital interactions, highlighting the emotional depth embedded in online language use. However, while these studies provided crucial insights into language variation and digital discourse, they had not specifically addressed how language usage patterns emerged in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities or how platform constraints influenced structured linguistic behaviors.

Given this gap, this study aimed to analyze language usage patterns in role-playing communities and examine how digital platform features shaped these linguistic strategies. By focusing on a X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing community, this research provided insights into how role-players structured their language, adapted to digital constraints, and sustained long-term role-play engagement. The findings were expected to contribute to discussions on digital communication, online multilingualism, and the intersection of technology and linguistic adaptation.

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

The following issues have been identified in relation to language usage patterns in role-playing communities on X (Formerly Twitter).

1. The recurring linguistic structures and communication strategies used by role-players in maintaining engagement and narrative consistency.
2. The influence of X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform-specific features (e.g., character limit, hashtags, mentions, and threaded conversations) on language patterns.
3. The role of code-switching and multilingual practices in shaping community interactions and enhancing character portrayal.
4. The presence of community-specific jargon and its function in reinforcing in-group identity.
5. The extent to which digital constraints impact linguistic creativity and interaction styles within role-playing communities..

1.3 The Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on analyzing language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities, particularly within the ssefnum (@munvess) community, a well-known K-pop fandom role-playing space. The research examines text-based interactions, including tweets, replies, and mentions, while excluding voice or video-based role-play.

Data was collected over one month of active observation, supplemented by three months of historical data analysis, involving 1875 tweets and 15 in-depth interviews with active role-players. The selected participants met predefined criteria to ensure consistency and relevance, including regular participation, consistent use of English, and active engagement with other community members.

This study is limited to public role-playing interactions, meaning that private conversations, direct messages, and closed group discussions were not analyzed. Additionally, while the research identifies general language usage patterns, findings may not be universally applicable to all online role-playing communities, as linguistic conventions can vary across different platforms and fandoms.

1.4 The Formulations of the Problem Study

1. What are the language usage patterns observed in role-playing communities?
2. How do platform-specific features shape the linguistic patterns and communication strategies in role-playing communities?

1.5 The Objectives of the Problem Study

1. To analyze the linguistic patterns that emerge within role-playing communities and examine how role-players adapt their language use in digital interactions.
2. To explore the role of platform-specific features in shaping language patterns and communication strategies in role-playing communities.

1.6 The Significances of the Study

1. Theoretically Significance

This study contributes to the fields of sociolinguistics and digital communication by providing insights into language usage patterns in online role-playing communities. It enhances understanding of how social media platforms shape linguistic choices, multilingual practices, and community-specific discourse.

2. Practically Significance

Findings from this study have implications for language educators, researchers, and digital platform developers:

1. For language educators: This study highlights how role-playing communities function as interactive spaces for language learning, digital literacy, and multilingual communication. Educators may explore role-play as a tool for fostering creative language use and engagement.
2. For researchers: This research expands discussions on language variation, online identity construction, and the impact of digital affordances on communication strategies.
3. For social media developers: Insights from this study can guide platform improvements to better accommodate structured role-playing interactions, such as expanded text capabilities or enhanced organizational tools.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Language usage patterns referred to the structured ways in which individuals and communities employed language in communication, including vocabulary selection, sentence structure, stylistic choices, and discourse strategies. In online communities, particularly role-playing spaces, language usage was shaped by community norms, platform constraints, and multilingual practices. The study of language patterns in digital interactions provided insight into how role-players constructed meaning, negotiated identity, and engaged with platform affordances (Dayter, 2018). While various studies had examined digital communication, research focusing on role-playing communities as unique linguistic environments remained limited, making this study crucial in understanding how digital spaces influenced language evolution.

2.1.1 Language Usage Patterns in Digital Communities

In digital spaces, language usage patterns had been influenced by both individual expression and collective norms (Bourlai, 2019). Role-playing communities developed distinct linguistic conventions, blending formal and informal speech styles, abbreviations, multimodal elements, and symbolic markers. These conventions were not arbitrary but had emerged through consistent social interaction and platform adaptation. Research by Lee (2018) highlighted that multilingual users in online communities adjusted their language

choices based on audience, context, and engagement strategies, demonstrating a balance between self-expression and community expectations.

A common characteristic of role-playing discourse was the use of specialized linguistic markers to differentiate between character speech, actions, and narrative context. Role-players had often employed:

Brackets for descriptive actions: [nodded slowly] "I understood."

Time and location markers: 〔 03:20 AM | Rooftop 〕; "The silence had been deafening."

Hashtags for role-play continuity: "#RPScenario | The mission had begun."

These linguistic conventions did not just function as mechanical tools for structuring dialogue but also played a role in shaping engagement, immersion, and interactive storytelling (Gunawan & Handoko Putri, 2022). The researcher observed that these patterns were not static—they evolved as users adapted to platform changes and community shifts, reinforcing the idea that digital language was constantly negotiated rather than rigidly applied.

2.1.2 Code-Switching and Multilingual Practices

One of the defining characteristics of language use in role-playing communities had been code-switching, or the alternation between two or more languages in a single interaction (Poplack, 1980). This phenomenon had been particularly prevalent in multilingual role-playing communities, where users blended languages to enhance expression, maintain character identity, or cater to their audience (Kim & Kim, 2020).

For instance, a bilingual role-player portraying a Korean idol had tweeted:

"We had finished recording today! 너무 피곤해 but I had been happy with the results!"

(English + Korean mix, expressing both accessibility and authenticity).

Code-switching had functioned beyond personal preference—it had served as both a social and narrative tool, reinforcing in-group belonging and enhancing the realism of role-play interactions. Research by Ardiani (2022) had found that code-switching in fandom-based role-playing communities followed predictable patterns, often influenced by context, emotion, and narrative flow.

The researcher noticed that code-switching was also used strategically rather than arbitrarily. Many role-players had switched languages not only for realism but also to indicate shifts in tone, perspective, or even emotional depth. This suggested that language use in role-playing communities was not merely about expression but also about control over meaning and engagement, an aspect that had been overlooked in previous studies.

2.1.3 Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) and Digital Constraints

The Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) theory (Herring, 2004) had explained how digital platforms shaped linguistic behavior. Unlike traditional face-to-face communication, online discourse had been heavily influenced by technological affordances, such as character limits, interactive features, and multimodal capabilities.

X (Formerly Twitter)'s 280-character limit had directly impacted the way role-players structured their messages. Since long-form storytelling had been

constrained by space, users had employed threaded tweets, abbreviations, and compact sentence structures to convey complex narratives (Bourlai, 2019). Additionally, hashtags had functioned as organizational tools, linking related posts and ensuring continuity in role-playing interactions (Kilyeni, 2021).

For example, a role-player had tweeted:

"Mission briefing: Complete. Rendezvous at HQ. #RPScenario #MissionReport"

This had demonstrated how linguistic adaptation had occurred in response to platform constraints, allowing for structured, immersive storytelling within digital spaces.

The researcher observed that rather than limiting creativity, digital constraints had actually encouraged innovation. Role-players had developed strategies to compress meaning, layer subtext, and maximize engagement despite X (Formerly Twitter)'s limitations. This reinforced the idea that platform affordances did not dictate language use, but rather shaped its evolution, a perspective that connected with broader discussions on digital literacy and adaptive communication.

2.1.4 Online Identity Construction and Digital Performance

Identity construction had been central to online role-playing, as participants had assumed fictional personas and engaged in character-driven interactions. According to Dayter (2018), online identity had been linguistically constructed, meaning that speech style, vocabulary, and discourse strategies had played a key role in shaping how individuals had presented themselves.

Gunawan & Handoko Putri (2022) had found that role-players had maintained character consistency through distinct speech patterns and digital markers, such as:

1. Formal tone for authoritative characters: "We had to proceed with caution. The situation had been delicate."
2. Slang and casual speech for relaxed characters: "Bruh, you were kidding, right? LOL."
3. Use of symbolic text elements to enhance immersion (e.g., italics for inner thoughts, bold for emphasis).

Harley, Morgan, & Frith (2022) had suggested that online language adaptation had not been just about communication but also about emotional connection, where users had adjusted their linguistic style to foster engagement and interaction in digital spaces.

The researcher observed that while previous studies had focused on how role-players constructed identities, less attention had been given to how these identities were linguistically maintained over time. The sustainability of a persona had depended not just on character traits but also on consistent linguistic behavior, which had been an aspect that remained underexplored in existing literature.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

This study was based on the interaction between language usage patterns, digital platform constraints, and role-playing community norms. These three factors had influenced each other, shaping the way role-players communicated

within X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities. While previous studies had examined multilingualism, digital discourse, and identity construction, few had specifically addressed how linguistic patterns emerged within structured role-playing environments. Therefore, this research aimed to fill that gap by examining the recurring language patterns, the role of X (Formerly Twitter)'s affordances, and the linguistic choices that sustained role-play engagement.

2.2.1 Language Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities

Language usage patterns in digital communities had been influenced by both individual linguistic choices and collective norms. Role-players had developed structured ways to communicate, influenced by code-switching, abbreviations, multimodal markers, and stylistic elements unique to their community. The study examined how these patterns emerged, how they were maintained, and how they evolved over time. A critical part of this was the use of role-play-specific discourse markers, such as:

1. IC (in-character) and OOC (out-of-character) indicators: separating role-play content from casual discussions.
2. Bracketed actions ([sighs] "I never expected this."): incorporating narrative details into interactions.
3. Hashtags and thread structures: ensuring role-play continuity in long-form conversations.

These patterns had demonstrated that role-playing communities had linguistically structured their interactions to enhance immersion and maintain engagement (Gunawan & Handoko Putri, 2022). The researcher had observed that

these conventions were not merely stylistic choices but essential tools for maintaining coherence within the role-playing ecosystem.

2.2.2 The Role of Multilingualism and Code-Switching

Multilingualism had played a significant role in shaping language patterns within role-playing communities. Code-switching, as defined by Poplack (1980), had been one of the key strategies used by role-players to balance authenticity, emotional expression, and character consistency. Research by Kim & Kim (2020) had found that bilingual users in online role-playing communities intentionally switched languages based on audience expectations and context.

For example, role-players portraying K-pop idols had frequently mixed Korean and English to reflect real-world linguistic behavior:

"*We had finished recording today! 너무 피곤해 but I had been happy with the results."*

The researcher had identified that code-switching was not random but structured, as role-players tended to:

1. Use their first language (L1) for personal, emotional, or private interactions.
2. Use English as the dominant role-play language for accessibility and consistency.
3. Switch languages to enhance immersion, differentiate tone, or signal familiarity.

This pattern suggested that role-playing communities had developed internal language norms that regulated multilingual use, reinforcing their identity and community cohesion..

2.2.3 The Impact of Platform Constraints on Linguistic Patterns

The study also examined how X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform-specific features influenced language use. As Herring (2004) had argued in Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) theory, digital affordances shaped linguistic behaviors by imposing constraints that led to adaptive communication strategies.

The researcher had identified three major ways in which X (Formerly Twitter)'s features shaped role-play interactions:

1. The 280-character limit: Role-players had relied on concise writing, abbreviations, and threaded tweets to extend conversations.
2. Hashtag functions: Used to categorize narratives, maintain continuity, and signal in-character interactions.
3. Mentions and quote retweets: Enabled multi-character interactions and helped sustain role-play momentum.

For example, role-players had adapted their writing styles to fit within X (Formerly Twitter)'s limitations while ensuring engagement:

"Mission briefing: Complete. Rendezvous at HQ. #RPScenario #MissionReport"

Rather than limiting linguistic creativity, these constraints had encouraged more structured, dynamic, and interactive storytelling (Bourlai, 2019). The

researcher had observed that role-players had not only adapted to these constraints but also creatively utilized them to enhance their role-playing experience.

2.2.4 Online Identity Construction and Language Consistency

Since role-playing communities relied heavily on character immersion, identity construction was deeply intertwined with linguistic consistency. According to Dayter (2018), online personas were linguistically maintained through deliberate speech patterns, vocabulary choices, and stylistic decisions.

1. Gunawan & Handoko Putri (2022) had found that role-players ensured character consistency through:
2. Distinct speech styles (e.g., formal vs. informal tone).
3. Personalized linguistic markers (e.g., emojis, special punctuation).
4. Adaptation to character roles (e.g., historical vs. futuristic speech styles).

For instance, an authoritative character might use:

"We had to proceed with caution. The situation had been delicate."

Whereas a casual character might say:

"Dude, I swear this had been the wildest mission ever. LOL."

This study sought to analyze how role-players sustained character immersion through language usage patterns, ensuring that their linguistic choices remained consistent with their adopted persona over extended interactions..

2.3 Previous Related Studies

Several studies had examined language use in online communities, digital identity construction, and multilingual practices, providing a foundation for this

research. While these studies had contributed significantly to the understanding of digital linguistics, research specifically addressing how language usage patterns emerged in role-playing communities and how platform features influenced these patterns remained limited. This study aimed to fill that gap by integrating insights from previous works while focusing on the linguistic conventions unique to role-playing communities on X (Formerly Twitter).

2.3.1 Role-Playing and Digital Identity (Gunawan & Handoko Putri, 2022)

Gunawan & Handoko Putri (2022) had investigated how X (Formerly Twitter) role-players constructed digital personas through linguistic adaptation. Their study found that role-players maintained character consistency by adopting specific speech styles, abbreviations, and discourse markers. It also highlighted that role-players relied on IC (in-character) and OOC (out-of-character) distinctions to navigate interactions within the community.

1. For example, role-players differentiated their language use as follows:
2. IC tweets: "We had secured the perimeter. Awaiting further instructions."
3. OOC tweets: "[OOC] Sorry guys, I won’t be online tonight. See you tomorrow!"

The findings aligned with this research, as they suggested that role-players developed structured linguistic patterns beyond casual social media interactions. However, the study did not analyze how X (Formerly Twitter)’s platform-specific constraints influenced these linguistic adaptations, which became a key focus of this research.

2.3.2 Social Media and Linguistic Adaptation (Lee, 2018)

Lee (2018) had explored how multilingual users adapted their linguistic practices in digital spaces, particularly on social media. The study found that users frequently code-switched based on audience, context, and platform affordances, often alternating between languages to enhance engagement.

For instance, a bilingual user might post:

"Let's start the practice session. Ayo guys, fokus ya!"

Lee's research provided crucial insights into why multilingual communities developed distinct linguistic strategies. However, it had primarily focused on general social media users rather than role-playing communities, leaving a gap in understanding how role-players navigated multilingualism in structured role-playing interactions. This study aimed to extend Lee's findings by examining how code-switching operated within role-playing discourse and how it contributed to immersive engagement.

2.3.3 The Impact of Platform Constraints on Digital Communication (Bourlai, 2019)

Bourlai (2019) had examined how X (Formerly Twitter)'s character limit and threading system shaped digital communication styles. The study found that users frequently adjusted sentence structures, abbreviations, and formatting styles to accommodate the platform's limitations. Hashtags also played a role in categorizing conversations and structuring digital discourse.

In role-playing communities, these findings were particularly relevant. Role-players had adapted their language by:

1. Using abbreviations and simplified structures to fit within X (Formerly Twitter)'s 280-character limit.
2. Employing threaded tweets to sustain long-form role-play conversations.
3. Utilizing hashtags like #RPScenario to organize role-playing narratives.

Although Bourlai's study had provided a strong foundation for understanding platform constraints, it did not specifically examine how these constraints shaped role-playing interactions. This research aimed to bridge that gap by investigating how X (Formerly Twitter)'s affordances directly influenced linguistic conventions within role-playing communities.

2.3.4 Cyberintimacy and Online Language Adaptation (Harley, Morgan, & Frith, 2022)

Harley, Morgan, & Frith (2022) had explored cyberintimacy and language adaptation in digital interactions, emphasizing that linguistic choices in online spaces were not just functional but also emotional tools. The study found that online users tailored their language styles to create a sense of belonging and deepen their social bonds

The findings were particularly relevant to role-playing communities, where:

1. Speech patterns reflected character relationships (e.g., formal for authority figures, casual for friendships).
2. Digital symbols (e.g., asterisks, brackets, italics) were used to convey tone and emotions.

3. Linguistic adaptation helped sustain long-term engagement in the community.

While the study provided valuable insight into how digital language fostered social interaction, it had not explored structured language use in role-playing environments. This research built upon their findings by analyzing how linguistic choices reinforced character immersion and community engagement in role-playing discourse.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research employed a descriptive qualitative research design, as it aimed to analyze language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities. Descriptive qualitative research was chosen because it allowed for an in-depth examination of linguistic structures, discourse patterns, and digital communication strategies within a specific social context (Creswell, 2014). Unlike quantitative research, which focused on numerical data, qualitative research provided rich, contextual insights into how role-players structured their language, adapted to platform constraints, and maintained character immersion over time.

The study was conducted within a naturalistic setting, meaning that data was collected from real-life digital interactions without manipulation or intervention. This approach was essential because language use in role-playing communities evolved organically through social engagement and platform affordances (Miles & Huberman, 1994). By analyzing naturally occurring tweets and interviewing active participants, this research captured authentic linguistic behaviors rather than artificial responses in controlled experiments.

According to Bogdan & Biklen (2007), descriptive qualitative research was suitable for studies that sought to:

1. Describe patterns and behaviors in a specific group or setting: This study examined how role-players structured their language, how they

balanced character immersion with personal expression, and how platform-specific features influenced their communication strategies.

2. Explore meanings behind social interactions: Rather than just identifying linguistic patterns, this research also investigated why certain language choices were made, particularly in relation to code-switching, discourse markers, and platform limitations.
3. Analyze data holistically: This research did not isolate linguistic elements but considered the entire communicative context, including community norms, engagement strategies, and digital constraints.

Given the nature of digital role-playing interactions, a purely linguistic analysis would not have been sufficient, as it would overlook the social and technological factors that shaped language use. Therefore, a qualitative approach was essential for understanding the interplay between language, identity, and digital affordances.

1. To achieve these objectives, the research incorporated two primary methods of data collection:
2. Corpus-based analysis of role-playing tweets to identify recurring linguistic patterns, structural conventions, and digital adaptations.
3. Semi-structured interviews with active role-players to gain deeper insights into how they navigated language choices, adapted to multilingual environments, and utilized platform features to sustain role-play engagement.

The findings from this study were expected to contribute to discussions on digital linguistics, online identity construction, and the evolving nature of language in social media spaces. By employing a descriptive qualitative framework, this research ensured a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of linguistic adaptation in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities.

3.2 Research Subject and Object

In a qualitative study, the research subject and object must be carefully defined to ensure that the collected data aligns with the research objectives (Creswell, 2014). This study focused on analyzing language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities, which required selecting both a suitable participant group (research subject) and the specific linguistic features to be analyzed (research object).

3.2.1 Research Subject

he research subjects in this study were active role-players within the ssefnum (@munvess) X (Formerly Twitter) community, a well-established digital space where participants engaged in character-driven interactions. This community was chosen based on several criteria:

1. Consistent Role-Play Engagement: The (@munvess community had demonstrated a high level of structured role-playing activity, ensuring that linguistic patterns could be observed across multiple interactions.
2. Multilingual User Base: Many participants frequently engaged in code-switching and multilingual practices, making it an ideal setting

to study how bilingual and multilingual role-players adapted their language use.

3. Established Linguistic Conventions: Unlike casual online interactions, role-playing communities often developed distinct discourse markers, specialized abbreviations, and narrative structures, which aligned with the research focus on language usage patterns.
4. Interactive and Publicly Accessible Data: Since role-playing tweets were publicly visible, ethical considerations regarding data collection and participant privacy could be maintained (Bucholtz & Hall, 2005).

To gain deeper insights beyond textual analysis, 15 active role-players were selected for semi-structured interviews. These participants were chosen based on their level of activity, linguistic diversity, and willingness to discuss their language choices. The interviews helped contextualize why certain linguistic patterns emerged, providing a more comprehensive understanding of how role-players balanced community norms, personal expression, and platform constraints..

3.2.2 Research Object

The research object in this study was the linguistic patterns and discourse structures used in role-playing interactions. This study examined how role-players structured their language to maintain character immersion, navigate X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform limitations, and engage with their community. The main linguistic elements analyzed included:

Recurring Language Patterns → Identifying consistent ways role-players structured their communication, including:

1. Code-switching strategies (e.g., English-Indonesian mixing).
2. Sentence structuring and abbreviation use due to character limits.
3. Multimodal markers (e.g., hashtags, emojis, and symbols to enhance meaning).
4. Role-Play Discourse Markers → Investigating the use of structured linguistic elements that differentiated role-playing interactions from casual conversations, such as:
5. IC (In-Character) vs. OOC (Out-of-Character) distinctions.
6. Brackets and other textual markers for descriptive actions (e.g., [laughs]).
7. Hashtags to categorize narratives and maintain continuity (e.g., #RPScenario).

The Influence of Platform Constraints on Language Use → Examining how X (Formerly Twitter)'s character limit, threading system, and interactive features shaped role-play communication strategies, including:

1. The use of threaded tweets to sustain long-form storytelling.
2. Adaptations to concise sentence structures and lexical choices.
3. The impact of hashtags and mentions in role-play discourse organization.

By focusing on these linguistic features, this study sought to provide a comprehensive analysis of how role-players constructed meaning, adapted to platform constraints, and sustained engagement through structured language use.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

This study was conducted in an online setting, specifically within X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities, ensuring that data collection occurred in a natural digital environment. The research focused on the ssefnum (@munvess) community, with data collection taking place over one month, from November 12 to December 12, 2024. This period was chosen to capture a sufficient number of role-playing interactions and allow for meaningful analysis of linguistic patterns.

To gather comprehensive data, the study utilized two primary data collection techniques:

1. Corpus-Based Textual Data Collection (Tweets Analysis)

   The first data source consisted of 1875 tweets collected from the (@munvess community. The selection process followed specific criteria to ensure that only relevant role-playing interactions were analyzed:

   1. Tweets had to contain role-playing elements (e.g., character dialogues, descriptions, or structured interactions).
   2. Casual non-role-play tweets (OOC discussions, unrelated posts) were excluded to maintain focus on structured language use.
   3. Multilingual interactions were prioritized to analyze code-switching patterns and linguistic adaptations in bilingual role-play discourse.

The tweets were systematically archived and categorized into recurring linguistic structures, discourse markers, and adaptations to platform constraints. This process provided a real-time, naturalistic dataset that reflected authentic language usage patterns in digital role-playing communities.

2. Semi-Structured Interviews via Google Form

To complement the textual data, 15 active role-players were selected to participate in semi-structured interviews conducted via Google Form. This method was chosen to allow participants to respond at their convenience, ensuring more thoughtful and detailed answers compared to real-time interviews. The questionnaire was designed to explore:

1. How role-players balanced character immersion with their real-life linguistic identity.
2. Why code-switching was frequently used and what functions it served.
3. How X (Formerly Twitter)'s constraints (character limits, threading, and hashtags) influenced role-play communication strategies.

The Google Form consisted of both open-ended questions, allowing for qualitative insights while also identifying trends across multiple respondents. This approach ensured that participants could provide reflective answers without the pressure of real-time interaction, enhancing the reliability of the responses.

By combining corpus-based tweet analysis and Google Form interviews, this study ensured a comprehensive and contextually rich dataset,

allowing for a detailed examination of language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

The data collected in this study were analyzed using Miles and Huberman's (1994) interactive model of qualitative data analysis, which involved three interconnected stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. This approach was chosen because it allowed for systematic identification of language usage patterns, discourse markers, and platform-specific linguistic adaptations in role-playing communities.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction was the first step in the analysis process, where irrelevant or redundant data were filtered out, and meaningful linguistic patterns were categorized. The process included:

1. Filtering 1875 tweets to focus on role-playing interactions, excluding unrelated content (e.g., casual conversations, announcements).
2. Identifying recurring linguistic features, including:
    1) Code-switching strategies (e.g., English-Indonesian mixing).
    2) Discourse markers specific to role-playing (e.g., IC/OOC indicators, action brackets).
    3) Adaptations to X (Formerly Twitter)'s constraints (e.g., threaded tweets, abbreviations, hashtag usage).

1. Summarizing interview responses from 15 participants to extract insights on how and why role-players made specific linguistic choices.

At this stage, data coding was conducted using thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006), where tweets and interview responses were grouped based on emerging linguistic patterns. This ensured that the analysis remained focused on key themes relevant to language usage patterns in role-playing communities.

2. Data Display

After data reduction, findings were organized and visualized to facilitate deeper interpretation. The data was categorized into three major themes:

Table 3.1
Linguistic Feture

Linguistic Feature	Example from Tweets	Interview Insight
Code-Switching	*"I can't believe it! Aku serius, this mission is insane."*	"Switching languages feels natural. It makes role-play more immersive."
IC/OOC Distinction	*"[OOC] Sorry guys, I won't be online tonight."*	"OOC tags help separate my real self from my character."
Action Markers	*[laughs softly] "You're unbelievable."*	"Brackets make it clear when we're describing actions."
Hashtag Usage	*"Mission complete. #RPScenario #MissionUpdate"*	"Hashtags make it easier to track ongoing role-play events."
Threaded Conversations	*"(1) The sun sets over the battlefield..."(continued)*	"Threads let us write longer narratives despite character limits."

This table demonstrated the direct connection between linguistic features found in role-playing tweets and role-players' perspectives on their own language

use. By structuring the data this way, the study ensured that linguistic trends and their contextual applications were clearly presented and justified.

3. Conclusion Drawing & Verification

The final stage involved interpreting the data to answer the research questions, while ensuring the reliability of the findings. This process included:

1. Drawing connections between observed linguistic patterns and theoretical frameworks (e.g., Code-Switching Theory, CMC Theory, and Digital Identity Construction).
2. Verifying findings through triangulation, comparing:
    a. Tweet analysis results (linguistic structures found in role-play).
    b. Interview responses (role-players' perspectives on language adaptation).
    c. Previous studies (validating whether findings aligned with or expanded upon existing literature).
3. Confirming research consistency by reviewing data categorization, coding decisions, and thematic interpretations to minimize bias.

By following this structured approach, the study ensured that the analysis remained systematic, credible, and aligned with the research objectives, ultimately providing a comprehensive understanding of language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities.

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

To ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, this study applied Lincoln & Guba's (1985) trustworthiness criteria, which consisted of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. These criteria were essential in qualitative research to ensure that the data accurately represented the linguistic patterns observed in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities.

1. Credibility (Internal Validity)

Credibility was established through data triangulation, where findings from tweet analysis and interview responses were compared to identify patterns and inconsistencies. This ensured that the linguistic trends observed in role-playing interactions were consistent with role-players' own perspectives on language use. Additionally, prolonged engagement with the dataset (one-month data collection period) strengthened the accuracy of the findings.

2. Transferability (External Validity)

Although this study focused on one specific role-playing community (@munvess), the detailed descriptions of language usage patterns, code-switching strategies, and platform-based adaptations allowed for potential application to other digital role-playing communities. By documenting linguistic conventions and platform influences, this research provided a foundation for future studies in digital linguistics and online identity construction.

3. Dependability (Reliability)

To ensure consistency, a systematic approach to data collection and analysis was maintained. The research followed a predefined coding framework (Miles &

Huberman, 1994) and thematic analysis guidelines (Braun & Clarke, 2006) to categorize and interpret linguistic patterns. The decision-making process for data selection, exclusion criteria, and categorization was also documented to allow for future replication.

4. Confirmability (Objectivity)

To minimize researcher bias, an audit trail was maintained, which included:

a. Detailed records of data coding and analysis processes.
b. Reflexive notes on researcher interpretations to ensure objectivity.
c. Cross-checking findings with existing literature to validate conclusions.

By implementing these measures, this study ensured that the findings were credible, transferable, dependable, and confirmable, strengthening the validity of its contributions to the study of language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview of Data Collection

This study was conducted over a one-month period, from 12 November 2024 – 12 Desember 2024, focusing on the ssefnum (@munvess) X (Formerly Twitter) role-playing community. The objective was to examine language usage patterns within digital role-playing spaces, specifically how participants structured their linguistic choices to maintain character immersion while adapting to platform constraints.

A total of 15 active role-players who met the selection criteria outlined in Chapter III participated in the study. To ensure comprehensive data collection, the research employed two primary methods: corpus-based tweet analysis and structured questionnaires via Google Forms.

1. Tweet Analysis

The dataset comprised 1875 tweets, with an average of 125 tweets per participant. The selection criteria included:

1. Tweets must contain role-playing elements (e.g., character dialogues, descriptions, or structured interactions).
2. Casual non-role-play tweets (OOC discussions, unrelated posts) were excluded to maintain focus on structured language use.
3. Multilingual interactions were prioritized to analyze code-switching patterns and linguistic adaptations in bilingual role-play discourse.

The tweets were systematically archived and categorized into recurring linguistic structures, discourse markers, and adaptations to platform constraints. This process provided a real-time, naturalistic dataset that reflected authentic language usage patterns in digital role-playing communities.

2. Structured Questionnaire via Google Form

To complement the textual data, 15 active role-players participated in a structured questionnaire conducted via Google Form. This method was chosen due to its accessibility, flexibility, and ability to collect detailed responses without requiring real-time interaction. Compared to live interviews, Google Form allowed participants to respond at their own pace, ensuring more thoughtful and reflective answers.

The questionnaire contained both open-ended and multiple-choice questions designed to explore:

1. How role-players balanced character immersion with their real-life linguistic identity.
2. Why code-switching was frequently used and what functions it served.
3. How X (Formerly Twitter)'s constraints (character limits, threading, and hashtags) influenced role-play communication strategies.

Data from the questionnaire were analyzed using thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) for open-ended responses, while multiple-choice answers were categorized to identify trends in role-players' linguistic behaviors. This approach allowed the study to compare structured linguistic patterns from tweets with participants' self-reported perspectives on language use.

By combining corpus-based tweet analysis and structured questionnaire responses, this study ensured a comprehensive and contextually rich dataset, allowing for a detailed examination of language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities.

4.2 Participant Demographics and Role-Playing Profiles

This section presents the demographic characteristics and role-playing engagement patterns of the 15 participants in this study. These demographics provide a comprehensive overview of experience levels, linguistic preferences, and engagement patterns, which influence how role-players construct and maintain their online personas.

1. Experience Level

Participants demonstrated varying levels of experience in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing, categorized as follows:

Table 4.1
Experience Level

Experience Level	Percentage	Number of Participants	Sourced Participants
Novice (1-6 months)	20%	3	(@jenscenery), (@kaibear88), (@lisadance_)
Intermediate (6-12 months)	47%	7	(@kyulovesyou), (@markiemark), (@felixsunnie), (@rosiepop), (@yoongimuse, (@lilydayz), (@winteraespa)
Advanced (>12 months)	33%	5	(@minsrin_), (@taehyungiee_), (@winwinstar), (@chanchan), (@jinnieworld)

Participants with more than one year of experience showed greater proficiency in maintaining linguistic consistency between their role-playing

character and real-life speech patterns. Conversely, novice role-players exhibited a higher tendency to blend personal language styles with role-play conventions, often struggling to maintain character immersion.

2. Primary Language Used in Role-Playing

Linguistic preferences among participants were distributed as follows:

Table 4.2
Language Used

Language Used	Percentage	Number of Participants	Sourced Participants
English	40%	6	(@minsrin_), (@markiemark), (@lilydayz), (@felixsunnie,) (@rosiepop), (@kaibear88)
Indonesian	33%	5	(@kyulovesyou), (@jenscenery), (@yoongimuse), (@lisadance_), (@kaibear88)
Bilingual (English & Indonesian)	27%	4	(@taehyungiee_), (@winwinstar), (@jinnieworld), (@chanchan)

The majority of role-players used English, either exclusively or in combination with Indonesian. Bilingual role-players frequently engaged in code-switching, integrating Indonesian phrases within English-dominated dialogue to enhance expressiveness and align with community norms.

3. Active Hours in Role-Playing Sessions

Participants were also categorized based on preferred active hours, which influenced the dynamics of community engagement:

Table 4.3
Active Hours

Active Hours	Percentage	Number of Participants	Sourced Participants
Morning (6 AM - 12 PM)	13%	2	(@jenscenery), (@rosiepop)
Afternoon (12 PM - 6 PM)	33%	5	(@markiemark), (@lisadance_), (@winwinstar), (@kaibear88), (@lilydayz)
Evening (6 PM - 12 AM)	47%	7	(@minsrin_), (@kyulovesyou), (@felixsunnie), (@yoongimuse), (@taehyungiee_), (@jinnieworld), (@chanchan)
Late Night (12 AM - 6 AM)	7%	1	(@winteraespa)

The evening hours (6 PM - 12 AM) were the most active period, with nearly half (47%) of the participants engaging in role-playing during this time. This suggests that role-players preferred nighttime interactions, potentially due to personal schedules and time zone differences

4.3 Analysis of Language Usage Patterns

This section presents a detailed analysis of the language usage patterns observed in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities. The findings are based on 1875 tweets and 15 structured questionnaire responses, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of how role-players balance their linguistic identity with character immersion while adapting to platform constraints.

4.3.1 Code-Switching and Multilingual Practices

One of the most notable findings was the frequent use of code-switching among participants. Out of 15 role-players, 10 (67%) reported actively switching

between English and Indonesian, either to enhance expressiveness or to align with community norms.

A. Reasons for Code-Switching

Interview responses indicated that role-players used code-switching strategically, particularly in three key contexts:

Table 4.4
Reasons for Code-Switching

Participant	Reason for Code-Switching	Example Tweet
(@kyulovesyou)	Emotional emphasis	*"Bro, I'm so tired, capek banget asli."*
(@felixsunnie)	Humor and informal interactions	*"Wkwk bro chill, jangan gas terus."*
(@yoongimuse)	Expressing confusion	*"Wait, kenapa jadi kayak gini?"*

These findings suggest that bilingual role-players naturally blended languages depending on emotional context and conversational tone.

B. Code-Switching Patterns in Tweets

Tweet analysis confirmed that 35% of role-play tweets contained instances of code-switching. Examples include:

Table 4.5
Timestamp

Timestamp	Username	Tweet Sample	Code-Switching Element
08:30 PM	(@lilydayz)	*"I should be getting ready… but yaudahlah, let me rest for a bit first."*	"Yaudahlah" (Indonesian) in an English sentence
10:00 AM	(@markiemark)	*"Let's do this! Eh tapi bentar, where's my water bottle?"*	"Eh tapi bentar" (Indonesian) used for emphasis

These patterns demonstrate that code-switching is an essential component of language adaptation in role-playing discourse, providing role-players with additional flexibility in self-expression.

4.3.2 Linguistic Adaptations Based on Character Role

Another significant factor influencing language choices in role-playing was the character's persona and background. Participants adjusted their linguistic style depending on the role they played.

A. Language Use by Character Type

Table 4.6
Linguistic Adaptations Based on Character Role

Character Type	Linguistic Adaptation	Example Tweet
Western Character	Strictly English	*"Good morning, sunshine. Let's get today started!"*
Asian Character	Code-mixed English & Indonesian	*"Let's eat first, baru lanjut kerja."*
Casual Persona	Full Indonesian or slang-heavy English	*"Yaudah sih bro, don't overthink."*

B. Linguistic Consistency by Experience Level

More experienced role-players maintained greater linguistic consistency, while newer participants often mixed real-life speech patterns with in-character dialogue.

Table 4.7
Linguistic Consistency by Experience Level

Experience Level	Common Linguistic Behavior
Novice (1-6 months)	Frequent code-switching, inconsistent speech styles
Intermediate (6-12 months)	Balanced use of character speech with personal linguistic habits
Advanced (>12 months)	Fully immersive linguistic adaptation, rarely breaks character

This suggests that linguistic adaptation in role-playing is a learned skill, improving with experience.

4.3.3 The Influence of Platform Constraints on Language Use

Since X (Formerly Twitter) enforces a 280-character limit, role-players had to modify their linguistic choices to fit within the platform's constraints. This resulted in:

a. Increased use of abbreviations (e.g., "gtg" for "got to go", "brb" for "be right back").
b. Threaded storytelling to continue long-form role-play beyond character limits.
c. Use of hashtags to categorize interactions (e.g., #RPScenario for ongoing narratives).

A. Linguistic Adaptations to Character Limits

Table 4.8
Linguistic Adaptations to Character Limits

Platform Constraint	Linguistic Adaptation	Example Tweet
Character Limit (280)	Abbreviations	*"Btw, gtg dulu ya!"*
Threaded Tweets	Multi-part storytelling	*"(1) The battle had begun…"* (Continued in replies)
Hashtag Use	Contextual markers	*"#RPScenario #MissionBriefing"*

These adaptations indicate that role-players developed structured linguistic strategies to maintain engagement while working within X (Formerly Twitter)'s limitations.

4.3.4 Summary of Key Findings

The analysis of language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities led to the following key findings:

a. Code-switching is a dominant feature in role-playing, primarily used for emotional emphasis and identity performance.
b. Linguistic adaptation varies based on character type, with more immersive players maintaining stricter language consistency.
c. X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform constraints directly influence language use, leading to abbreviations, threaded interactions, and hashtag-based categorization.

4.4 Analysis of Language Usage Patterns

This section examines the distinct linguistic patterns that emerged within the X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing community ssefnum (@munvess). The analysis focuses on how community norms, platform constraints, and shared conventions influenced language usage. The findings are categorized into three key aspects: linguistic conventions, the role of hashtags and threading, and community-specific jargon.

4.4.1 Linguistic Conventions in Role-Playing

Due to X (Formerly Twitter)'s 280-character limit, role-players developed concise linguistic structures to fit their dialogues within the available space. The study found that participants consistently used the following linguistic strategies:

a. Abbreviations & Shortened Words: to condense text and enhance readability.
b. Grammatical Omissions: to maintain brevity without losing meaning.
c. Indirect Speech & Action Markers: to imply in-character actions efficiently.

Table 4.9
Tweet Samples Demonstrating Linguistic Adaptations

Username	Tweet Sample	Linguistic Feature
(@minsrin_)	*l̶a̶t̶e̶ as always. Guess I'll survive on caffeine n regret later."*	Omission of prepositions & conjunctions
(@jinnieworld)	*b̶r̶b̶, gonna beat this dude rq."*	Use of abbreviations ("brb" = be right back, "rq" = real quick)
(@winteraespa)	*g̶r̶a̶b̶s̶ his sword & sighs, 'Let's end this.'"*	Use of action markers to imply non-verbal expressions

These findings indicate that brevity and efficiency shaped role-players' linguistic strategies. More experienced role-players adopted these conventions seamlessly, whereas newer participants often struggled with conciseness.

4.4.2 The Role of Hashtags and Threaded Narratives

Hashtags and threading were essential tools for structuring role-play interactions, allowing participants to maintain narrative continuity and categorize their dialogues.

Functions of Hashtags and Threading in Role-Play

Table 4.10
The Role of Hashtags and Threaded Narratives

Feature	Function	Example Usage
Hashtags	Organizing interactions & tracking storylines	*#RPScenario #MidnightMission"* (Used to label an ongoing role-play mission)
Threading	Extending role-play conversations beyond 280 characters	*(1) "The storm raged outside, but she remained still."→ (2) "With a deep breath, she gripped the letter tighter."* (Continued in replies)

These patterns show that X (Formerly Twitter)'s technical limitations shaped the way narratives were structured, forcing role-players to develop their own methods for sustaining long-form storytelling.

4.4.3 Community-Specific Jargon and Learning Curve

The study found that role-players used specialized terminology unique to their community, which functioned as a marker of in-group belonging. New members had to quickly adapt to these terms to integrate into the community.

Table 4.11
Common Role-Playing Terminology and Its Meaning

Term	Definition	Usage in Context
Para RP	Paragraph-based role-playing with long responses	*"I prefer para RP since it allows more depth in storytelling."*
Verse Hopping	Switching between different role-play universes	*"She exists in multiple timelines, so I do verse hopping."*
OOC (Out of Character)	Non-role-play conversations	*"[OOC] Sorry guys, I won't be online tonight."*

Table 4.12
Participant Insights on Learning Community Jargon

Username	Experience with Role-Playing Jargon
(@kyulovesyou)	*"At first, I had no idea what 'verse hopping' meant, but after a while, I got used to it."*
(@taehyungiee_)	*"If you don't know the terms, you feel kinda lost. But people here teach you fast."*

This suggests that mastery of community-specific expressions contributed to credibility and acceptance within the group, reinforcing the idea that role-playing was both a linguistic and social learning process.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

This section discusses the findings in relation to the formulation of the problem. The discussion is structured to directly address the research questions by analyzing language usage patterns in role-playing communities and the impact of X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform-specific features on linguistic adaptation.

4.5.1 Language Usage Patterns in Role-Playing Communities

The first research question examines the linguistic patterns that emerge in role-playing communities and how role-players navigate their linguistic identities within these spaces. The findings indicate that:

1. Role-players exhibit structured linguistic conventions to maintain immersion.

a. Participants followed specific discourse markers and syntactic structures unique to role-playing interactions.
b. Action markers (e.g., *grins*, *sighs*) and IC/OOC distinctions were consistently used to separate narrative elements from personal communication.

2. Code-switching and multilingual practices enhance character portrayal.
   a. 67% of participants engaged in bilingual code-switching, strategically blending English and Indonesian.
   b. Code-switching was used to signal emotions, humor, and contextual shifts in role-play.

Table 4.13
Examples of Role-Playing Language Patterns

Username	Tweet Sample	Linguistic Feature
(@kyulovesyou)	*"Bro, I'm so tired, capek banget asli."*	Code-switching for emotional emphasis
(@taehyungiee_)	*"Eh bentar, I need to reply to this first."*	Mixed-language structure
(@jinnieworld)	*"grins, 'You're really something, aren't you?'"*	Action markers for narrative clarity

These findings suggest that language use in role-playing is highly structured, shaped by community norms, and influenced by real-life linguistic identity.

4.5.2 The Influence of X (Formerly Twitter)'s Platform-Specific Features on Linguistic Adaptation

The second research question explores how X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform-specific constraints influence communication strategies in role-playing communities. The findings highlight:

1. The 280-character limit affects sentence structures.
    a. Role-players employed abbreviations, sentence omissions, and condensed expressions to fit dialogue within the limit.
    b. Threading was used to extend role-play interactions, ensuring narrative continuity across multiple tweets.
2. Hashtags and mentions are essential for role-play organization.
    a. Hashtags categorized interactions and facilitated storyline tracking (e.g., *#RPScenario*, *#MissionBriefing*).
    b. Mentions ((@username) were used to direct responses and maintain conversational flow.

Table 4.14
Examples of Platform-Driven Linguistic Adaptations

Feature	Example Usage
Hashtags	*#RPScenario #MissionBriefing"*(Used to categorize role-play events)
Threading	*(1) The storm raged outside, but she remained still."→ (2) "With a deep breath, she gripped the letter tighter."*

These results confirm that X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform features shape linguistic adaptation in role-playing, influencing both dialogue structure and interaction strategies.

4.5.3 The Role of Community-Specific Jargon in Digital Role-Playing

The final aspect of language usage in role-playing is the development of specialized jargon within communities. The study found that:

1. New participants learned role-playing terminology through observation.
    a. Terms like "para RP," "verse hopping," and "IC/OOC" were used to differentiate interaction types.
    b. Mastery of these terms contributed to group integration and in-character fluency.

Table 4.15
Common Role-Playing Terminology and Its Function

Term	Definition	Usage in Context
Para RP	Paragraph-based role-playing	*I' prefer para RP since it allows more depth in storytelling."*
Verse Hopping	Switching between role-play universes	*She exists in multiple timelines, so I do verse hopping."*
OOC (Out of Character)	Non-role-play conversations	*[OOC] Sorry guys, I won't be online tonight."*

This suggests that language use in role-playing extends beyond character dialogue, contributing to community identity and structured engagement.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This study examined language usage patterns in X (Formerly Twitter)-based role-playing communities, with a focus on how role-players construct their linguistic identities and how platform-specific features contribute to shaping their communication strategies. By analyzing 1,875 tweets and 15 structured questionnaires from the ssefnum (@munvess) community, this research provides a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic conventions that emerge within digital role-playing spaces.

1. Role-players exhibit structured linguistic conventions

Participants employ specific discourse markers such as IC (In-Character) and OOC (Out-of-Character) distinctions, action markers (e.g., [sighs], [nods]) to indicate character behavior, and multimodal elements (e.g., italics, hashtags) to enhance engagement.

These structured linguistic patterns help distinguish fictional interactions from personal communication, allowing role-players to maintain narrative coherence.

2. Code-switching as a communicative strategy

The data shows that 67% of participants engage in bilingual code-switching, predominantly switching between English and Indonesian.

Code-switching is not arbitrary but serves distinct purposes such as emphasizing emotions (e.g., "Bro, I'm so tired, capek banget asli."), expressing

humor (e.g., "Wkwk bro chill, jangan gas terus."), and clarifying complex interactions (e.g., "Wait, kenapa jadi kayak gini?").

More experienced role-players demonstrate greater linguistic consistency, while newer participants tend to mix personal speech patterns with role-play language, often struggling to fully immerse in character.

3. Linguistic adaptation based on character roles

Role-players adjust their speech styles based on their character's persona, cultural background, and context within the role-play scenario.

Western-based characters tend to use strictly English, while Asian or culturally influenced characters frequently blend English with Indonesian phrases (e.g., "Let’s eat first, baru lanjut kerja.").

The study indicates that novice role-players are more prone to inconsistencies, whereas those with over a year of experience maintain stable linguistic adaptation aligned with their character’s personality and background.

4. Community-specific jargon strengthens group identity

Role-playing communities develop specialized terminology that serves as a marker of in-group belonging and role-play organization.

Common terms such as "para RP" (paragraph-based role-play), "verse hopping" (switching between different role-play settings), and "OOC" (out-of-character communication) are widely used to structure interactions.

New members must quickly familiarize themselves with these terms to effectively integrate into the community.

1. Adaptation to X (Formerly Twitter)’s 280-character limit

Due to space constraints, role-players rely on abbreviations, grammatical omissions, and condensed sentence structures to maintain narrative fluidity (e.g., "brb, gonna beat this dude rq." where "brb" = be right back, "rq" = real quick).

Instead of using lengthy dialogues, threaded tweets allow role-players to construct extended narratives while keeping interactions organized.

2. The use of hashtags and mentions for role-play organization

Hashtags play a critical role in categorizing conversations and tracking ongoing storylines (e.g., "#RPScenario #MissionBriefing" to label role-play events).

Mentions ((@username) help maintain conversational flow by directing responses to specific participants, ensuring smooth and interactive role-play exchanges.

3. Threaded conversations to maintain narrative continuity

Since role-playing interactions often require complex storytelling, participants use X (Formerly Twitter)’s threading feature to connect multiple tweets and sustain long-form role-play interactions (e.g., (1) "The storm raged outside..." → (2) "She took a deep breath and closed her eyes.").

This method allows players to overcome X (Formerly Twitter)’s character restrictions while ensuring that the story remains structured and immersive.

4. Digital constraints encourage linguistic creativity

Rather than limiting expression, X (Formerly Twitter)’s platform constraints promote innovation in digital communication.

Role-players develop concise, engaging, and structured storytelling techniques, using action markers, hashtags, and multimodal text elements to enhance meaning and ensure clarity.

This study highlights the complex relationship between linguistic identity, community norms, and digital platform constraints in shaping role-playing discourse. The findings show that role-players develop structured linguistic adaptations, including code-switching, discourse markers, and multimodal elements, to enhance engagement and sustain immersion. Furthermore, X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform-specific features—such as character limits, hashtags, and threading—directly contribute to the development of distinct communication strategies, affecting how role-players construct narratives and interact with one another.

By analyzing these patterns, this study provides insights into digital sociolinguistics, multilingualism, and online identity construction, particularly in structured role-playing environments. Future research could explore how these findings apply to other social media platforms and how evolving digital constraints continue to shape online communication dynamics..

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings, several recommendations can be made for future research and practical applications:

1. For Future Research:

Expand the Sample and Scope: Future studies should include a larger and more diverse sample across multiple role-playing communities and social

media platforms. This would help generalize the findings and capture variations in linguistic practices across different cultural and technological settings.

Explore Private Interactions: As this study focused solely on public interactions, investigating private or semi-private role-play (e.g., direct messages or closed groups) could provide deeper insights into more nuanced language use.

Mixed-Methods Approach: Combining quantitative measures with qualitative insights may offer a richer understanding of the frequency and context of linguistic adaptations in digital role-playing.

2. For Digital Platform Developers:

Enhance Role-Playing Features: Consider incorporating features that allow for extended text capabilities (e.g., longer character limits or integrated threading tools) to better support narrative continuity and immersive role-play.

Improved Organization Tools: Tools that automatically categorize or tag role-play content could facilitate easier navigation and tracking of interactions within large communities.

3. For Language Educators and Researchers:

Integrate Digital Role-Play in Language Learning: Given the creative language use and code-switching observed, role-playing communities can serve as practical environments for language learning and digital literacy.

Further Study on Multilingual Practices: The interplay between bilingualism and identity in digital contexts deserves more attention, as it offers valuable

insights into modern language evolution and the impacts of social media on language development.

By addressing these areas, future research and practical initiatives can further explore the complex relationships between language, identity, and digital interaction in online communities.

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APPENDIX

Source of Data

Table Result of Interview

Participant 1 Username: (@minsrin_ Experience Level: Advanced Primary Language: English Code-Switching Frequency: Sometimes Language Adaptation Strategy: Adjusts sentence structure to fit character X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Frequently uses hashtags & threads Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Hard to stay consistent when switching characters Sample RP Tweet: 〔 10PM : backstage 〕; "I can't believe we made it this far…" RPperformance 1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: Been role-playing for 2 years; started due to love for SKZ and storytelling. 2. Character Development: Minho's voice is sharp, playful, and confident. Adjusts speech based on interactions. 3. Language Differences: Uses more structured and expressive language in role-play than in real life. 4. Language Navigation: Primarily in English, occasional Korean phrases for authenticity. 5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Character limit forces concise expression; uses hashtags for context. 6. Community Jargon & Learning: Learned terms like "selca day" and "au" from other role-players. 7. Adapting Across Universes: Adjusts tone/formality when interacting with different fandoms.
Participant 2 Username: (@kyulovesyou Experience Level: Intermediate Primary Language: Bilingual Code-Switching Frequency: Frequently Language Adaptation Strategy: Uses formal speech for authority figures X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses retweets to continue storylines Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Mixing languages accidentally in serious scenes Sample RP Tweet: 〔 8AM : café 〕; sips coffee "Another long day ahead…"

morningthoughts

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: Started in 2022 to embody Kyuhyun's witty personality.
2. Character Development: Uses poetic and dramatic speech, mimicking Kyuhyun's humor.
3. Language Differences: More polished writing in RP, informal in personal tweets.
4. Language Navigation: Mixes Korean honorifics with English dialogue.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses threads for long conversations, quote retweets for reactions.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Picked up "crack RP" and "lit RP" through interactions.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Mirrors formality levels based on interaction style.

Participant 3

Username: (@jenscenery
Experience Level: Novice
Primary Language: Indonesian
Code-Switching Frequency: Rarely
Language Adaptation Strategy: Follows native speech patterns
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses threads for internal monologues
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Struggles with maintaining character tone
Sample RP Tweet: 〔3PM : dorm〕; "Nap time before practice starts again…"

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: Been role-playing for 2 years; started due to love for BLACKPINK and storytelling.
2. Character Development: Jennie's voice is sharp, playful, and confident. Adjusts speech based on interactions.
3. Language Differences: Uses more structured and expressive language in role-play than in real life.
4. Language Navigation: Primarily in English, occasional Korean phrases for authenticity.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Character limit forces concise expression; uses hashtags for context.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Learned terms like "selca day" and "au" from other role-players.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Adjusts tone/formality when interacting with different fandoms.

Participant 4

Username: (@taehyungiee_

Experience Level: Advanced
Primary Language: Bilingual
Code-Switching Frequency: Frequently
Language Adaptation Strategy: Switches based on emotional intensity
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Hashtags for scene setting
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Difficult to fit dialogue within character limits
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 11PM : rooftop 〕; leans on railing "Do you ever just… think too much?"
Username: (@taehyungiee_

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 3 years in RP; started to portray Taehyung's artistry.
2. Character Development: Expresses poetic, introspective tones in tweets.
3. Language Differences: More structured and aesthetic-focused in RP than IRL.
4. Language Navigation: Alternates English/Korean, depends on emotional intensity.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses threads for deep narratives, hashtags for events.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Learned "soft stan" vs "hard stan" RP terminology.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Maintains dreamy tone even when crossing fandoms.

Participant 5

Username: (@markiemark
Experience Level: Intermediate
Primary Language: English
Code-Switching Frequency: Sometimes
Language Adaptation Strategy: Simplifies grammar for casual characters
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses quote retweets for dialogues
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Remembering role-play specific vocabulary
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 6PM : after training 〕; "I'll get better. Just watch me." motivation

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 1.5 years, started to engage with NCT RP groups.
2. Character Development: Mark's speech is casual, full of energy and slang.
3. Language Differences: More grammatically correct in RP, chaotic IRL tweets.
4. Language Navigation: Mixes English and Korean, frequent use of "ㅋㅋㅋ".
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses hashtags to mark moments,

quote RTs for reactions.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: “Muse”, “crack RP” learned from senior RPers.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Adjusts enthusiasm level depending on partner’s RP style.

Participant 6

Username: (@lilydayz
Experience Level: Novice
Primary Language: Indonesian
Code-Switching Frequency: Never
Language Adaptation Strategy: Writes as naturally as possible
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Minimal use of X (Formerly Twitter) features
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Feels restricted by character expectations
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 7AM : breakfast 〕; “Someone make me coffee… I’m too tired.”

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 8 months; joined because of DAY6 interest.
2. Character Development: Young K’s RP style reflects poetic and deep thought.
3. Language Differences: More structured in RP, spontaneous IRL.
4. Language Navigation: Uses English, adds Korean lyrics for dramatic effect.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Prefers long-thread RPs, dislikes character limit.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Learned “AU”, “headcanon” terms through RP groups.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Maintains DAY6’s poetic feels even in crossovers.

Participant 7

Username: (@winwinstar
Experience Level: Advanced
Primary Language: Bilingual
Code-Switching Frequency: Frequently
Language Adaptation Strategy: Adjusts speech based on character’s background
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses threads for narrative flow
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Keeping consistency across multiple characters
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 2AM : quiet night 〕; “The world feels different when everyone else is asleep.”

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 2 years, started to explore WayV interactions.

2. Character Development: Winwin's RP tone is soft, slightly reserved but engaging. 3. Language Differences: Uses more structured, expressive language in RP. 4. Language Navigation: Primarily English, occasional Mandarin for authenticity. 5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses aesthetic layouts in tweets, hashtags for scenes. 6. Community Jargon & Learning: Terms like "slow burn", "RP event" learned via collabs. 7. Adapting Across Universes: Adjusts to new universes while keeping a soft-spoken tone.
Participant 8 Username: (@felixsunnie Experience Level: Intermediate Primary Language: English Code-Switching Frequency: Sometimes Language Adaptation Strategy: Uses more descriptive language for immersion X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses retweets to build interactions Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Forgetting character voice when OOC Sample RP Tweet: 〔5PM : music room〕; "One more song before we leave." #RPmusic 1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 1 year, inspired by SKZ Felix's duality. 2. Character Development: Switches between deep and playful speech. 3. Language Differences: RP tone is more exaggerated, dramatic. 4. Language Navigation: Primarily English, uses "hyung", "aegi" for authenticity. 5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses threads to maintain flow, quote RTs for reactions. 6. Community Jargon & Learning: Terms like "crack fic" picked up from group events. 7. Adapting Across Universes: Tries to blend humor into any crossover RP.
Participant 9 Username: (@yoongimuse Experience Level: Novice Primary Language: Indonesian Code-Switching Frequency: Rarely Language Adaptation Strategy: Keeps it casual and realistic X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Basic use of hashtags Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Struggles with formal vs. informal speech

Sample RP Tweet: 〔 12AM : gaming 〕; "One more match before bed… or maybe two?"

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 3 years; started role-playing to embody BTS Yoongi's calm and introspective nature.
2. Character Development: Uses short, impactful sentences with a mix of dry humor and deep thoughts.
3. Language Differences: More poetic and structured in RP, casual and sarcastic in personal tweets.
4. Language Navigation: Primarily English but adds Korean slang for authenticity.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses threads for storytelling, hashtags for organization.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Learned "low muse", "AU" through role-play groups.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Maintains an introspective style regardless of the crossover.

Participant 10

Username: (@rosiepop
Experience Level: Intermediate
Primary Language: English
Code-Switching Frequency: Sometimes
Language Adaptation Strategy: Uses lyrical and expressive language
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses threads for long narratives
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Balancing poetic tone with casual interactions
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 9PM : songwriting 〕; "Some melodies feel like home…" #RPsongwriting

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 2 years; fascinated by BLACKPINK Rosé's musical style and personality.

2. Character Development: Uses soft, expressive language that reflects Rosé's gentle demeanor.

3. Language Differences: More lyrical and polished in RP than in daily tweets.

4. Language Navigation: Mostly English, occasionally includes Korean lyrics or phrases.

5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses threads to develop long narratives, hashtags for song themes.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Picked up “soft muse” and “drabble” from interactions.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Adjusts speech style depending on the mood of the RP.

Participant 11

Username: (@jinnieworld
Experience Level: Advanced
Primary Language: Bilingual
Code-Switching Frequency: Frequently
Language Adaptation Strategy: Switches based on interaction tone
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses memes and quote RTs for humor
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Sometimes mixes personal texting style into RP
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 8AM : dorm 〕; “Breakfast is the most important meal… unless it’s too early.” #RPmorning

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 3 years; enjoys portraying BTS Jin’s humor and confidence.
2. Character Development: Mixes witty, sarcastic comments with warm, older-brother energy.
3. Language Differences: RP language is exaggerated for comedic effect, more laid-back IRL.
4. Language Navigation: Primarily in English, adds Korean honorifics for realism.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses memes, quote RTs, and GIFs to enhance interactions.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Terms like “crack RP”, “main verse” learned from others.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Keeps humor consistent, even in different settings.

Participant 12

Username: (@kaibear88
Experience Level: Intermediate
Primary Language: English
Code-Switching Frequency: Sometimes
Language Adaptation Strategy: Uses smooth, charismatic speech

X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses retweets to interact with fellow role-players
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Hard to maintain consistency when switching moods
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 7PM : photoshoot 〕; smirks "Let's make this moment last forever." #RPcharisma

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 1.5 years; inspired by EXO Kai's charismatic yet soft personality.
2. Character Development: Balances smooth, flirtatious speech with moments of depth.
3. Language Differences: RP speech is refined and deliberate, personal tweets are casual.
4. Language Navigation: Primarily English, occasional use of Korean endearments.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses hashtags to categorize interactions, retweets for engagement.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Learned "multi-muse" and "ship dynamics" from experienced RPers.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Adjusts flirtatious or serious tone depending on the scenario.

Participant 13

Username: (@lisadance_
Experience Level: Novice
Primary Language: Indonesian
Code-Switching Frequency: Rarely
Language Adaptation Strategy: Uses high-energy and playful speech
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Basic use of hashtags and GIFs
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Struggles with keeping formality consistent
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 6PM : dance studio 〕; "One more run-through, let's go!" #RPdance

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 1 year; wanted to portray BLACKPINK Lisa's energetic and confident presence.
2. Character Development: Uses upbeat, friendly, and slightly teasing tone in tweets.
3. Language Differences: RP speech is more structured and charismatic than IRL.
4. Language Navigation: English-based but often includes Korean dance terms.

5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses hashtags for dance practices, threads for event-based RPs.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Terms like “event RP” and “headcanon” picked up from the community.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Adjusts dialogue to fit high-energy or relaxed settings.

Participant 14

Username: (@chanchan
Experience Level: Advanced
Primary Language: Bilingual
Code-Switching Frequency: Frequently
Language Adaptation Strategy: Uses warm and reassuring language
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses quote RTs for reactions, long threads for deep storytelling
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Hard to maintain character depth over long RPs
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 3AM : late-night talks 〕; “Sometimes, the best conversations happen in silence.” #RPthoughts

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 2.5 years; enjoys playing BangChan’s caring yet goofy personality.
2. Character Development: Balances motivational and lighthearted speech patterns.
3. Language Differences: RP language is more expressive and sentimental compared to daily tweets.
4. Language Navigation: English-dominant but frequently uses Korean for casual expressions.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Relies on long threads to tell stories, quote RTs for reactions.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Picked up “muse shift” and “open starter” terms from others.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Tries to maintain a warm and reassuring tone across interactions.

Participant 15

Username: (@winteraespa
Experience Level: Intermediate
Primary Language: English

Code-Switching Frequency: Sometimes
Language Adaptation Strategy: Uses short, mysterious phrases for immersion
X (Formerly Twitter) Feature Usage: Uses hashtags to mark important RP moments
Challenges in Maintaining Language Consistency: Hard to balance intrigue with clear storytelling
Sample RP Tweet: 〔 11PM : rooftop 〕; "The night knows our secrets…" #RPmystery

1. Role-Playing Duration & Motivation: 1 year; joined to explore Winter's cool and reserved persona.
2. Character Development: Uses a calm, slightly mysterious, and introspective speech style.
3. Language Differences: More poetic and structured in RP, minimalistic IRL.
4. Language Navigation: English-based but incorporates Korean for authenticity.
5. X (Formerly Twitter) Features Influence: Uses hashtags for scene-setting, retweets to acknowledge interactions.
6. Community Jargon & Learning: Learned "para RP" and "verse hopping" from collaborations.
7. Adapting Across Universes: Keeps an air of mystery but adapts dialogue based on the setting.

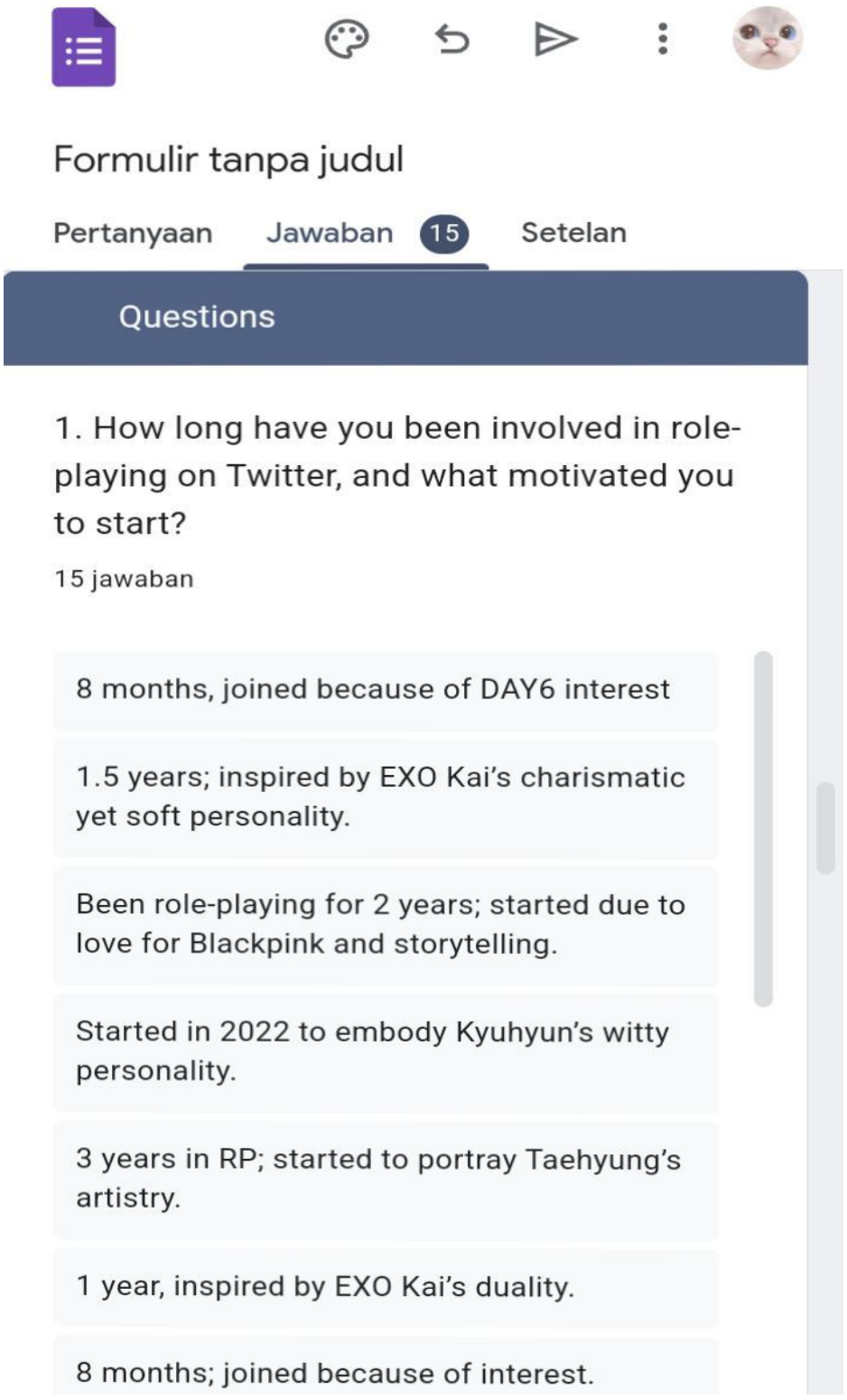
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

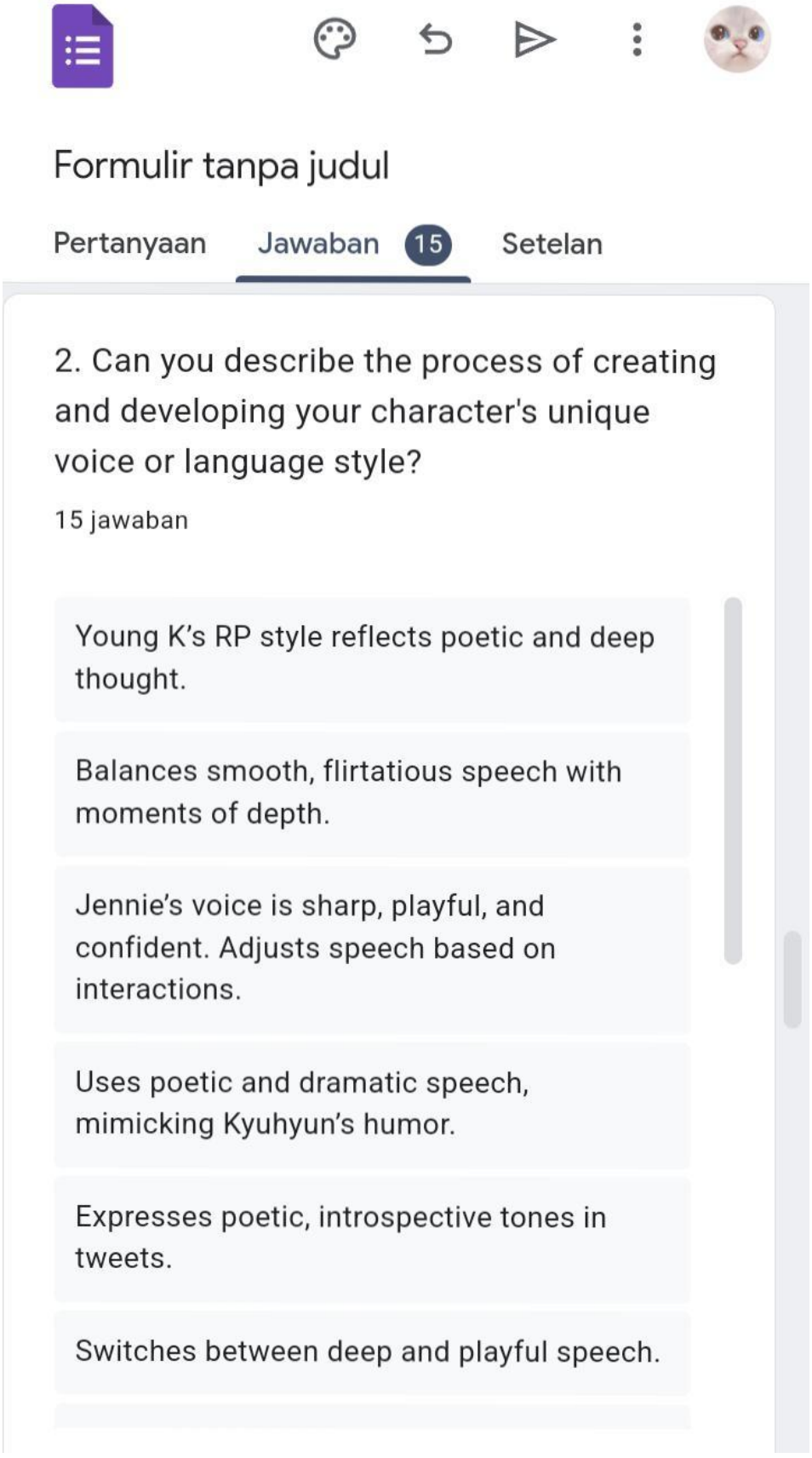
1. How long have you been involved in role-playing on X (Formerly Twitter), and what motivated you to start?
2. Can you describe the process of creating and developing your character's unique voice or language style?
3. In what ways does your character's language use differ from your everyday communication on X (Formerly Twitter) or in real life?
4. How do you navigate between using your native language and other languages (if applicable) when role-playing?
5. How do X (Formerly Twitter)'s features (e.g., character limit, hashtags, threads) influence the way you express your character's thoughts and actions?
6. Can you give an example of specific jargon, slang, or linguistic conventions used in your role-playing community? How did you learn these?
7. How do you adapt your language use when interacting with other characters or role-players from different fictional universes or with different linguistic backgrounds?

These questions are designed to:

a. Explore the development of character voices (Q2, Q3)
b. Investigate multilingual practices (Q4)
c. Examine the influence of X (Formerly Twitter)'s platform-specific features (Q5)
d. Identify community-specific language patterns (Q6)
e. Understand adaptations in language use for different interactions (Q7)

APPENDIX III





Formulir tanpa judul

Pertanyaan Jawaban 15 Setelan

2. Can you describe the process of creating and developing your character's unique voice or language style?

15 jawaban

Young K's RP style reflects poetic and deep thought.

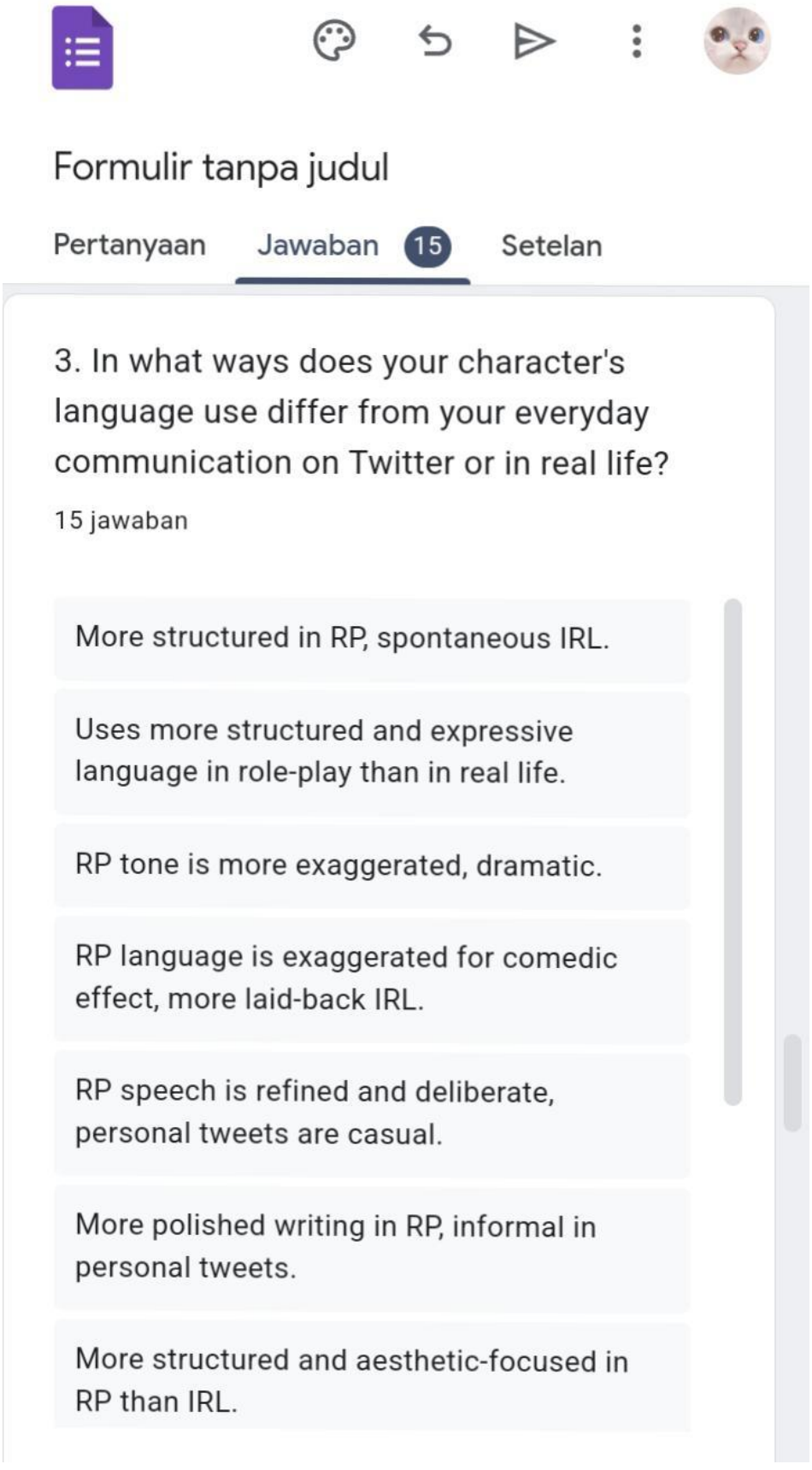
Balances smooth, flirtatious speech with moments of depth.

Jennie's voice is sharp, playful, and confident. Adjusts speech based on interactions.

Uses poetic and dramatic speech, mimicking Kyuhyun's humor.

Expresses poetic, introspective tones in tweets.

Switches between deep and playful speech.



Formulir tanpa judul

Pertanyaan Jawaban 15 Setelan

3. In what ways does your character's language use differ from your everyday communication on Twitter or in real life?

15 jawaban

More structured in RP, spontaneous IRL.

Uses more structured and expressive language in role-play than in real life.

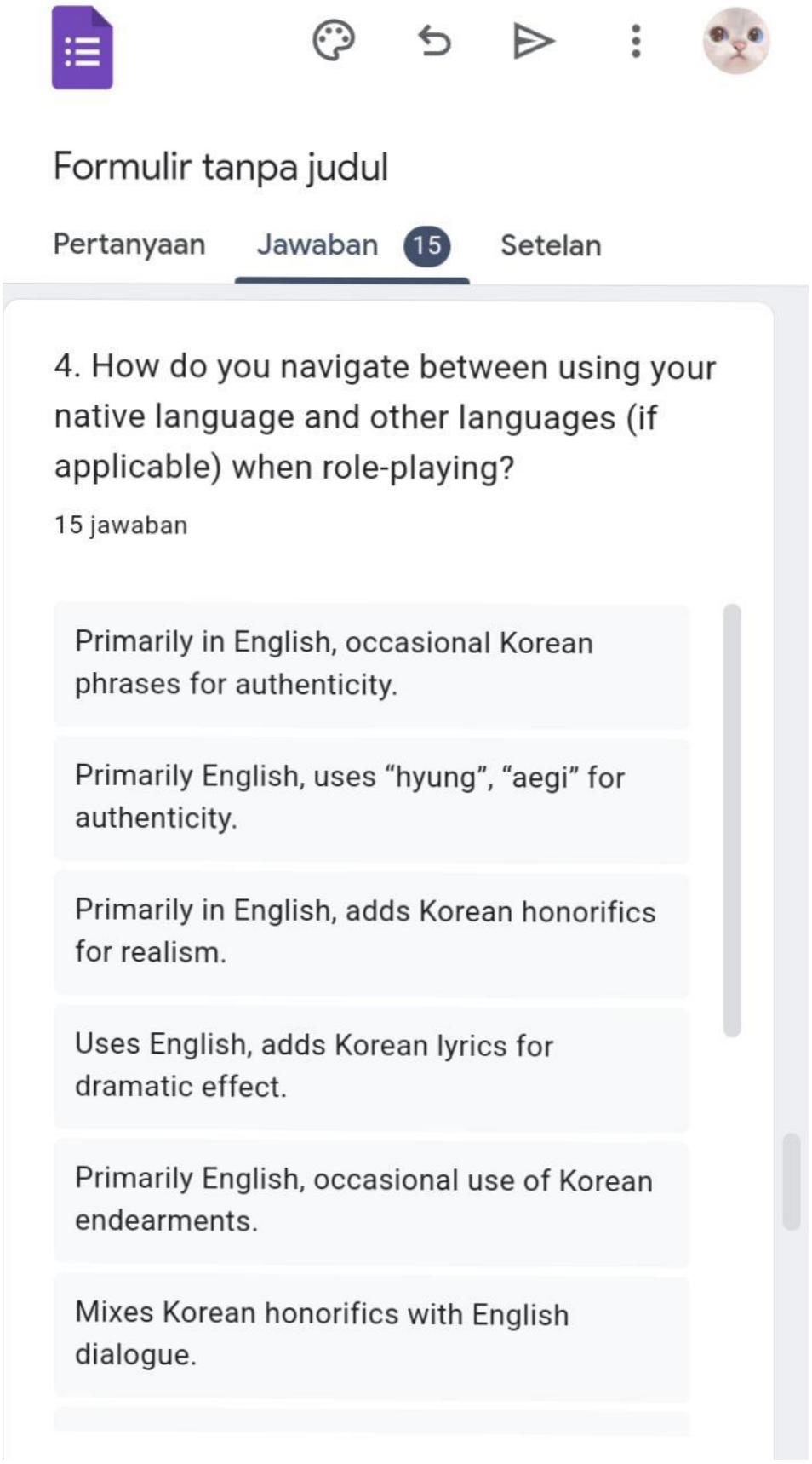
RP tone is more exaggerated, dramatic.

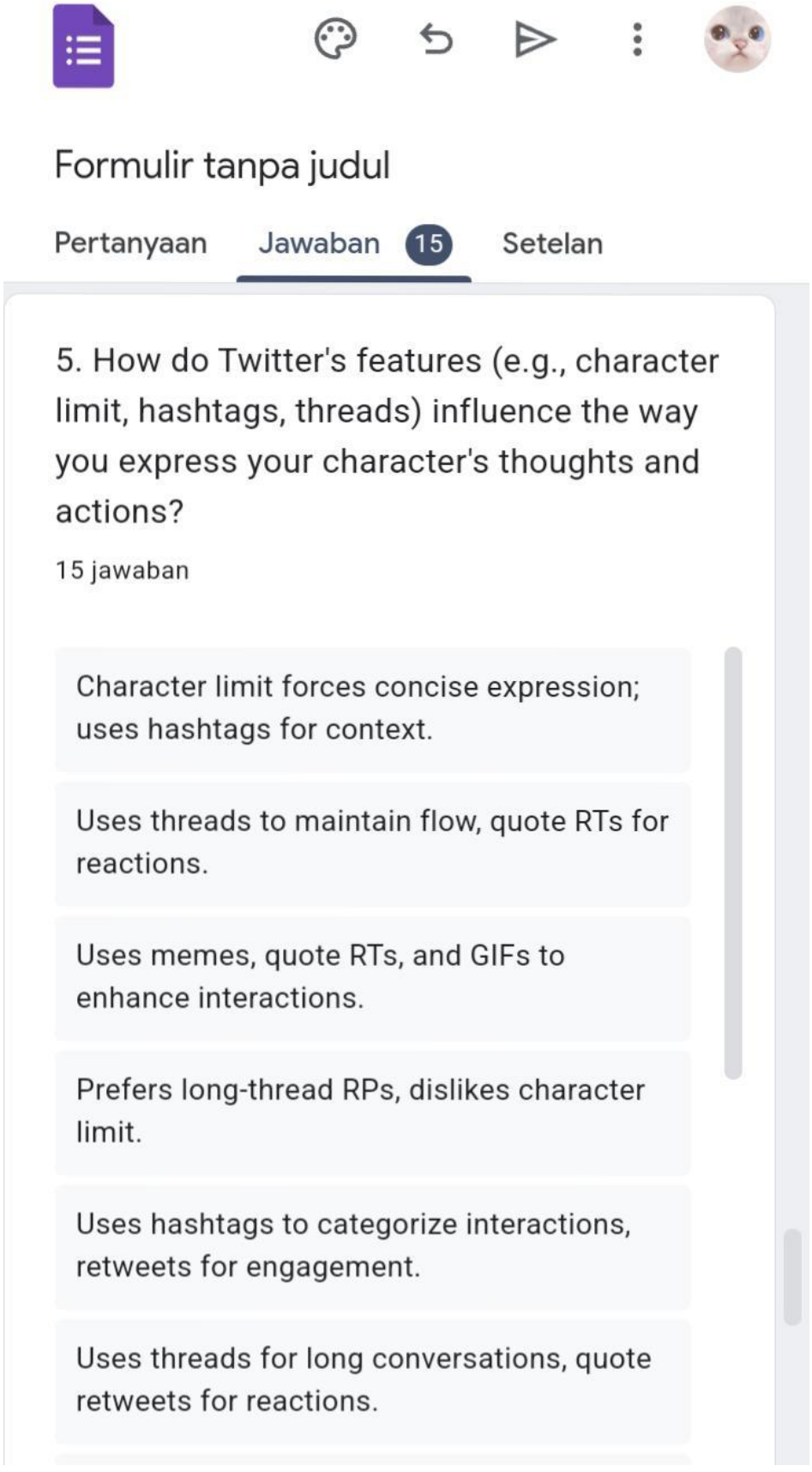
RP language is exaggerated for comedic effect, more laid-back IRL.

RP speech is refined and deliberate, personal tweets are casual.

More polished writing in RP, informal in personal tweets.

More structured and aesthetic-focused in RP than IRL.


Formulir tanpa judul
Pertanyaan
Jawaban 15
Setelan
4. How do you navigate between using your native language and other languages (if applicable) when role-playing?
15 jawaban
Primarily in English, occasional Korean phrases for authenticity.
Primarily English, uses “hyung”, “aegi” for authenticity.
Primarily in English, adds Korean honorifics for realism.
Uses English, adds Korean lyrics for dramatic effect.
Primarily English, occasional use of Korean endearments.
Mixes Korean honorifics with English dialogue.



Formulir tanpa judul

Pertanyaan Jawaban 15 Setelan

5. How do Twitter's features (e.g., character limit, hashtags, threads) influence the way you express your character's thoughts and actions?

15 jawaban

Character limit forces concise expression; uses hashtags for context.

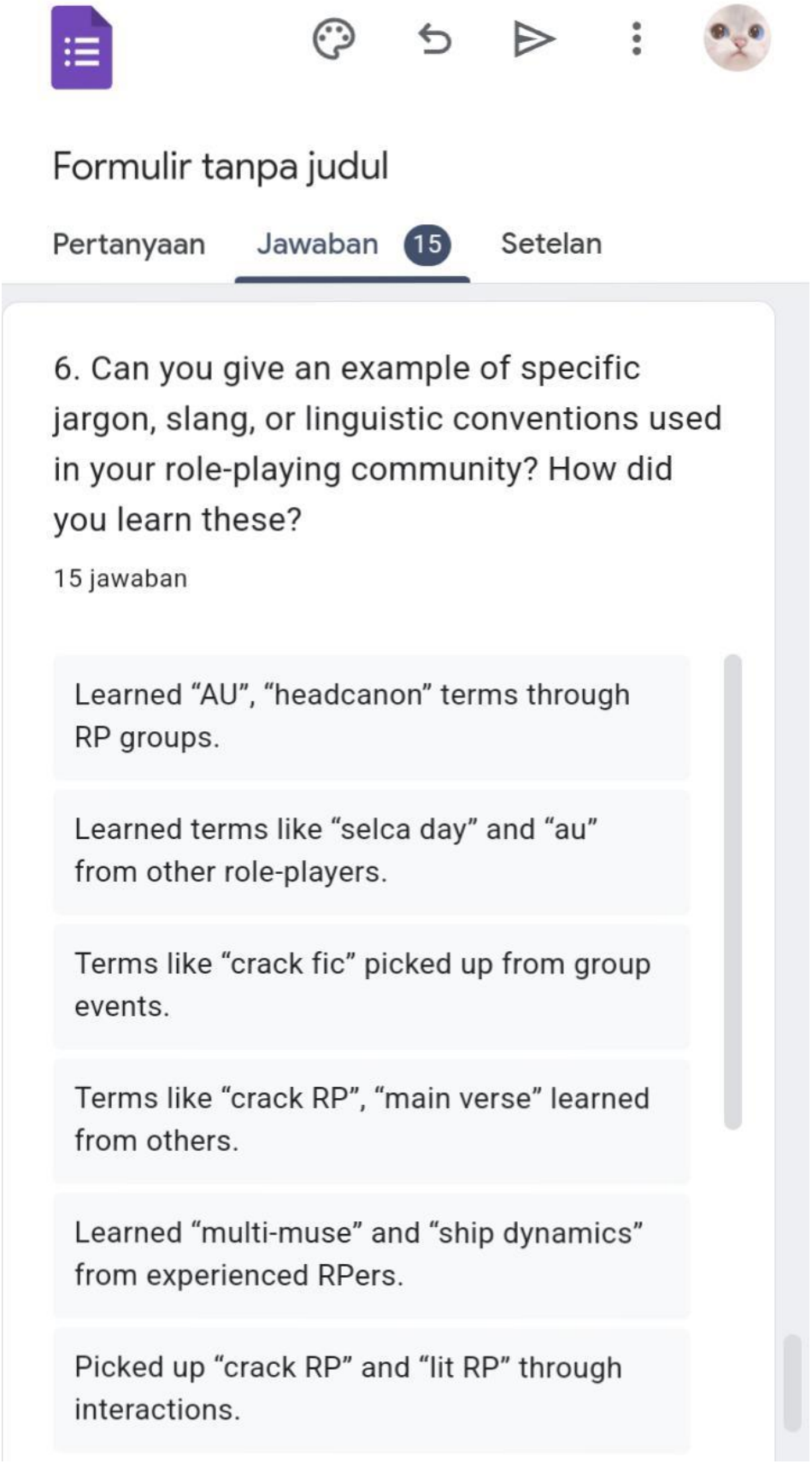
Uses threads to maintain flow, quote RTs for reactions.

Uses memes, quote RTs, and GIFs to enhance interactions.

Prefers long-thread RPs, dislikes character limit.

Uses hashtags to categorize interactions, retweets for engagement.

Uses threads for long conversations, quote retweets for reactions.



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Pertanyaan Jawaban 15 Setelan

6. Can you give an example of specific jargon, slang, or linguistic conventions used in your role-playing community? How did you learn these?

15 jawaban

Learned “AU”, “headcanon” terms through RP groups.

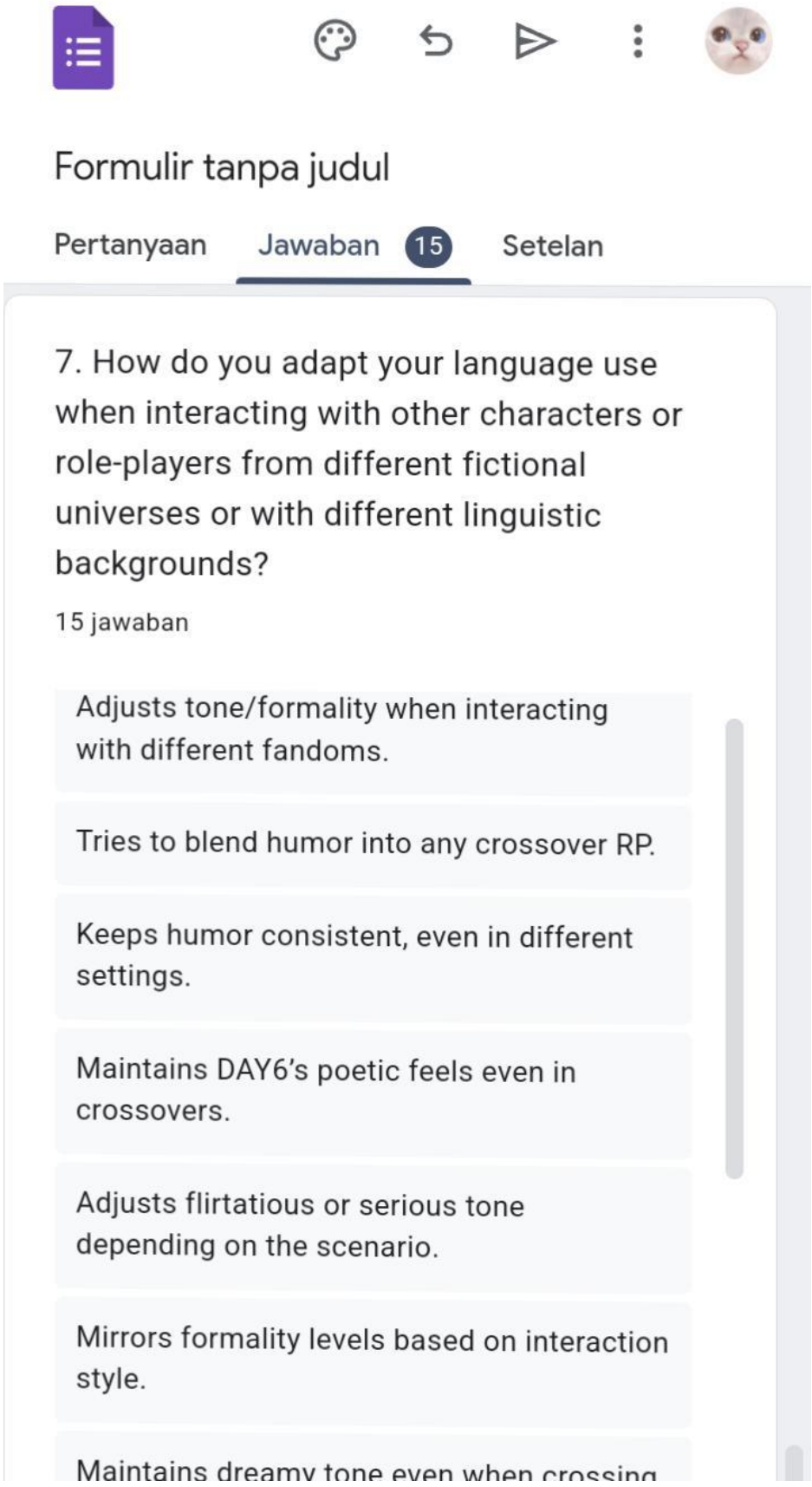
Learned terms like “selca day” and “au” from other role-players.

Terms like “crack fic” picked up from group events.

Terms like “crack RP”, “main verse” learned from others.

Learned “multi-muse” and “ship dynamics” from experienced RPers.

Picked up “crack RP” and “lit RP” through interactions.



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Pertanyaan Jawaban 15 Setelan

7. How do you adapt your language use when interacting with other characters or role-players from different fictional universes or with different linguistic backgrounds?

15 jawaban

Adjusts tone/formality when interacting with different fandoms.

Tries to blend humor into any crossover RP.

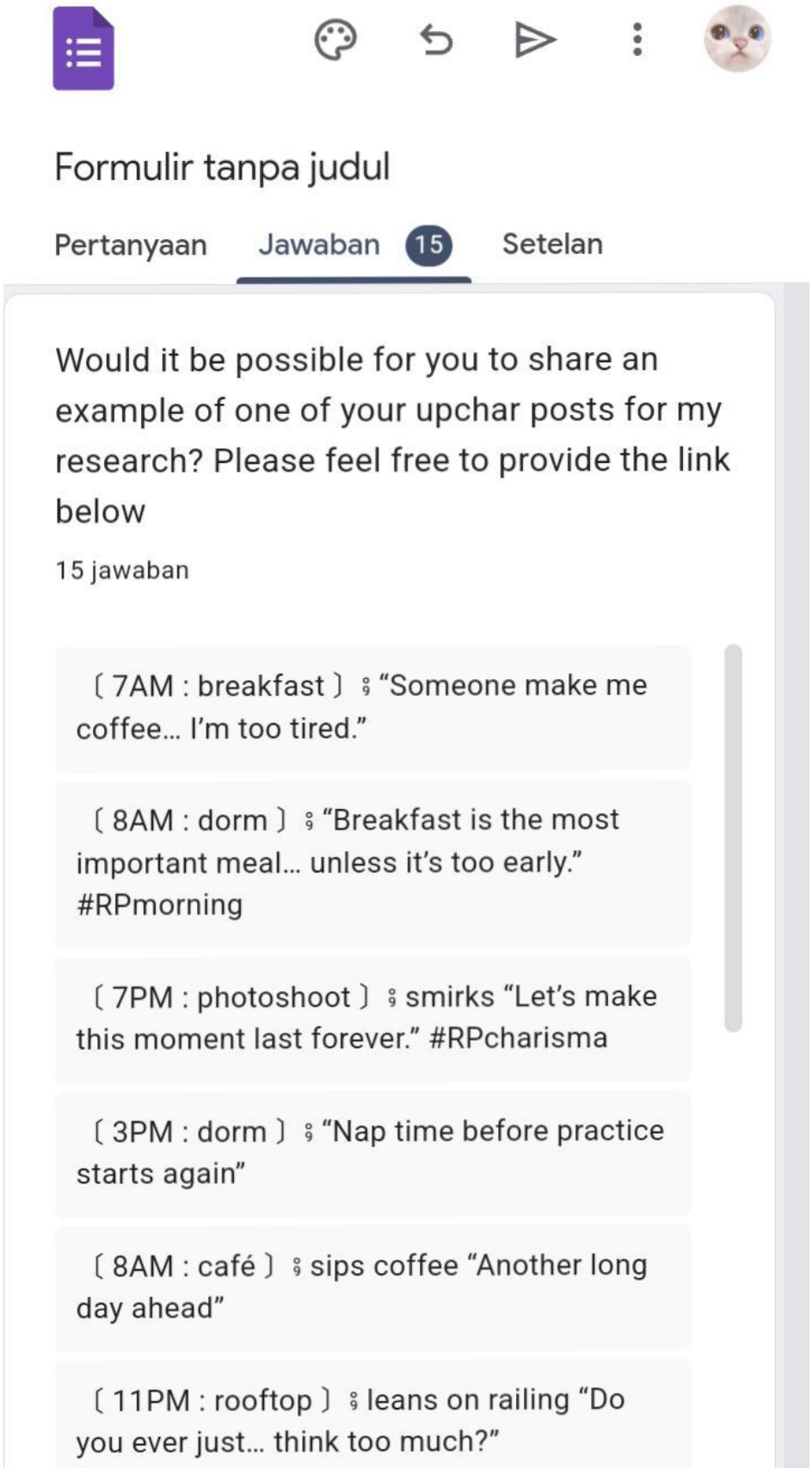
Keeps humor consistent, even in different settings.

Maintains DAY6's poetic feels even in crossovers.

Adjusts flirtatious or serious tone depending on the scenario.

Mirrors formality levels based on interaction style.

Maintains dreamy tone even when crossing



Formulir tanpa judul

Pertanyaan Jawaban 15 Setelan

Would it be possible for you to share an example of one of your upchar posts for my research? Please feel free to provide the link below

15 jawaban

〔7AM : breakfast〕𖦹 “Someone make me coffee… I’m too tired.”

〔8AM : dorm〕𖦹 “Breakfast is the most important meal… unless it’s too early.” #RPmorning

〔7PM : photoshoot〕𖦹 smirks “Let’s make this moment last forever.” #RPcharisma

〔3PM : dorm〕𖦹 “Nap time before practice starts again”

〔8AM : café〕𖦹 sips coffee “Another long day ahead”

〔11PM : rooftop〕𖦹 leans on railing “Do you ever just… think too much?”