LANGUAGE SHIFT IN SOCIAL MEDIA

SKRIPSI

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.) English Education Program

By

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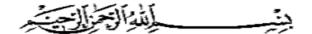
ABSTRACT

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This study deals with Language Shift in Social Media. The objectives of this study were to figure out the Forms of Language Shift in Social Media and to explain the Factors of Language Shift in Social Media. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The source the data of this research was status and the comment in the social media user. The social media to be analyzed were Facebook, Instagram and Line. There were 200 data was found in the status and comments in instagram, line and facebook users. Including 20 status and 49 comments in instagram, 20 status and 9 comments in facebook and 20 status and 82 comments in line. From the data obtained, It was found that there were three forms of language shift in social media user. The forms were the shift occurs in two levels of language units, there were lexical interference, syntactical interference and morphological interference. The first shift is lexical interference occurred in the word, they were 124 words, The second shift interference occurred in level of sentence, they were 86 phrase and 8 clause. The third shift is morphological interference occurred in prefix and suffix. There were 8 prefix and 8 suffix. The factors influencing language shift in social media user were economic factor, demographic factor, attitude factor and bilingualism factor.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Language Shift, Social Media

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Medan, March 2018

Researcher,

Lisa Winarti

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is changing day after day because is dynamic. Social changes produce changes in language and its happened slowly by he process of human interaction. Each community of speaker has its own history that has helped shaped both lexicon and grammar over time (Goldin,2003). Language is very important in our lives. People at least use one language to convey and express their ideas, desire and fellings through communication process with others.

The development of language in the world, especially in Indonesia has been happen from time to time. Nowadays, there are many languages are developing in Indonesia. The ethnic language, and also Bahasa Indonesia itself has been changed in several ways of use. Some people mix it with their ethnic language, some of them mix it with another language and even Bahasa Indonesia itself, has its own formal changes that are legalized by the government. There are many new words or vocabularies that are appeared during the development of language.

The shift in the structure of the word that occurs in the present and is done by many circles to form the appear new vocabulary in language. An example is a sentence" Ayo kita *selfie* bersama" (let's take selfie together), the word selfie are slang language use a young people and the meaning of word selfie is take photo of ourselves narcissistic. Slang can be categorized as a variety of spoken language

can influence the shift of language. The entry of a foreign language can be a new vocabulary that is used and can damage the structure and rules of language.

The expansion of the vocabulary in Indonesian fast has also caused a shift in the language. In addition to the expansion of vocabulary, there are other factors that influence the shift of language, namely the development of science and technology, especially in the field of communication such as social media. Language shift in social media that occurs in conversations are word interference, phrase interference, clausa interference. The use pieces of word, phrase, clause in sentences is also regarded as interference at the sentence level. The pieces from the another language contained in sentences of Indonesian as follows: 1. Mereka akan *married* bulan depan, 2. Nah karena saya sudah *kadhung apik* sama dia ,ya saya tanda tangan saja, 3. Pimpinan kelompok itu selalu mengatakan *education is necessary for life*.

From the example, the first example is word interference because the word *married* the pieces from English. The second example is phrases interference because the word *kadhung apik* the pieces from the Javanese and the third example is clauses interference because the word *education is necessary for life* the pieces from the English. Interference refers to the existence of deviation in using a language by entering another language system.

Error writing in social media conversation is also an important factor in the shift of language. The rapid expansion of the language vocabulary of youth has also led to a shift in language. Submission of his words was not standard anymore, this is due to the era of rapidly growing globalization in Indonesia with the influence of foreign culture that goes to Indonesian (including the way his speech style). In order for a wide variety of languages does not diminish the function of language as an efficient means of communication, in language, a mechanism exists for selecting a particular variety suitable for a particular purpose called standard variety. Therefore, speakers must be able to choose a variety of languages according to their needs, regardless of background.

The development of technology also has main contribution in the development, change and spread of language. Technology rapidly pace and one of them is internet. Since internet was found ,many people activities became easier everything can be faster than usual ,for example, in sending mail, before interest internet was found, sending a mail can be a couple of days but with internet, sending a mail can be only in a moment which is called electronic mail(e-mail). Usually ,people used internet to get information ,but over the times, internet has many function ,not only as a media to find the information ,but also can be used as a media to communicate with others ,one of them is social media.

Social media is the social interaction among people in which they share or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. Social Media is a phenomenon in our lives, because everybody uses social media .Social media are used everywhere; every can connect their social media not only with computers or laptops, but also with smartphone. Social media is a medium that is widely used by speakers of the language to communicate remotely through the internet. Social media is much in demand by the public, ie facebook, Instagram, and Line. In facebook, Instagram, and Line; users can write down things that are

thinks in "status" and can comment on their peers' "posts" and "statuses". In addition, they can also dialogue and comment on each other.

The researcher will analysis youth language as the newest youth language in status and give comment in social media. The youth have created a new style ,not only modify the formal to informal. The new style bring new variation in language and kind of language will bring shift in the use of formal language. This is because they want to be a trend setter, they will be very proud if their words can be sympathized from their friends, or imitated for their status.

This study concerns about the sociolinguistic aspect, in this case language shift. Language shift may happen when a speaker chooses to use another language ,makes it as daily language and does not maintain the original language. language shift means the process, or the event, in which a population changes from using one language to another. Language shift is a social phenomenon, whereby one language replaces another in a given (continuing) society. The new language is adopted as a result of contact with another language community, and so it is usually possible to identify the new language as "the same" as, that is, a descendant of, a language spoken somewhere else, even if the new language has some new, perhaps unprecedented, properties on the lips of the population that is adopting it.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to do a research entitled "Language Shift in Social Media".

B. The Identification of the Problem

Related to the background above, the problem follows:

- 1. The forms of language shift in social media.
- 2. The factors of language shift in social media.
- 3. Most of young people mix language with another language.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of the research is in the field of sociolinguistics and limited in language shift use Bahasa Indonesia mix with English in social media.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study is formulated in this research is:

- 1. How are the forms of language shift in social media?
- 2. What factors are involved in the language shift in social media?

E. The Objectives of Research

In relation to the problem of the study, the objectives of the study is:

- 1. To figure out the forms of language shift in social media.
- 2. To explain the factors of language shift in social media.

F. The Significances of the Research

The finding of the study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

- 1. Theoretically, the finding of the study and significance
 - a. to give information about language shift especially in social media.

- b. to be references for further study.
- 2. Practically, the finding of this research will be usefull for :
 - a. The readers, it is expected to give them clear information about language shift in Social Media.
 - English teacher, especially who are teaching language shift ,can
 use this research as the material in supporting the teaching learning
 process, and
 - c. Students, who are learning language shift ,especially about language shift to enlarge their knowledge.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (J.A.Fishman 1972). Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language with social factors in a speech society.

Holmes (2001) states "Sociolinguistic is study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning." In this case sociolinguistic focuses more on explaining why humans communicate differently in different social circumstances and also study by recognizing the social function of one language and the way the language is used to convey a message.

Based on several observations according to the experts above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistic is a branch of science that closely related to sociology, the relationship between language with social factors in a speech society as well as studying of language varieties.

Beside the things that have been explained above, there are four dimension in analysis in sociolinguistic according to Holmes(2001):

- a. A social distance scale concerned with participant relationships. The use of language influenced by the closeness of the relationships that the speaker and the speaker's partner.
- b. A status scale concerned with participants relationships. The use of language influenced by social status and power.
- c. A formality scale relating to the setting or type of interaction. Talking about formality ,there are about high formality and low formality. The variety of languages used in the context of the situation.
- d. Two functional scales relating to the purposes or topic of interaction. The messages delivered can be social (affective) and informative (referential) messages.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistic relate with who speak, when does the conversation happen and then how to deliver the message.

1.1 Language Variation

Sociolinguistics also studies the understanding of language variations. As a langue form a language has systems and subsystems shared by all speakers. However, since the speakers of that language are in a speech society, not a homogeneous set of humans, but a concrete form of language called parole, which makes it uniform. Until then, the language becomes diverse and varied. The

occurrence of diversity and the cultivation of this language is not only caused by its non homogeneous speakers, but also because of the variety of social interaction activities they perform.

Each activity requires or causes the diversity of the language. This diversity will increase if the language is used by a very many speakers, as well as in a vast region. For example the Indonesian language used by all the people of Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke. Abdul Chaer (2004) distinguish variations or varieties of language in terms of speakers, usage, formality, and in terms of means.

a. Terms of speakers

Language variations based on the speakers are divided into four sections. The first variation of a language called idiolek, that is the individual language variation. According to the concept of idiolek, each person has a variation of his language or idiolek with respect to the color of sound, choice of words, language style, sentence arrangement, and so forth. The second variation of language is called dialect, that is language variation of a relative number of speakers, located in a certain place, region, or area. The third variation of language is called the variation of kronolek or temporal dialect, that is variations of language used by social groups at certain times. The latter variations of the language are called variations of sociolek or social dialect, that are variations of language with respect to the status, class, and social class of the speakers.

b. Terms of usage

Language variations with respect to usage are called functions, variations or registers. This variation is usually discussed based on the use of force or degree of formality and means of use. Language variation based on this usage involves the use of the language for the purposes or what field. The variation in language based on this field of activity that stands out prominently appears in the type of vocabulary.

c. Terms of formality

Based on the level of formality, Martin Jobs (1967) in his book The Five Clocks, divides the language variation of five styles, namely frozen style or variety, official variety, business variety, casual variety, and familiar variety. Frozen variety is the most formal language variant, used in solemn situations and formal ceremonies. Official or formal variations are variations of the language used in state speeches, official meetings, official correspondence, religious lectures, textbooks and so on. Business variety is the language variation used in results-oriented or production-oriented conversations. While casual variety is a variety of languages used in unofficial situations to chat with family or close friends at rest, exercise, recreation and so forth. The latter is the familiar variety, the variation of the language commonly used by the speakers who have a familiar relationship, such as between family members or between friends who have intimate friend.

d. Terms of means

Language variations can also be viewed in terms of means or pathways used. In this case can be called the existence of verbal and written variety, or also variety in the language by using certain means or tools, for example in a phone and SMS. The existence of oral and written vocabulary is based on the fact that spoken and written languages have unequal structures.

2. Language Shift

Language shift is language change or language death. Language shift happen when a speaker chooses to use another language ,makes it as daily language and does not maintain the original language. language shift means the process, or the event, in which a population changes from using one language to another. There are some explanation about language shift as follow:

Language shift according to Holmes (2001) said that:

"Language shift is the process by which a new language is acquired by new community usually resulting with the loss of the community's first language, and language maintenance refers to the situation where speech community continues to use its traditional language in the face of a host of condition that might foster a shift to another language. If language maintenance does not occur, there can be several results. One is language death, speakers become bilingual, younger speakers become dominant in another language and the language is said to die. The speakers or the community does not die, of course, they just become a subject of speakers of a another language. The end result is language shift for the population and if the language isn't spoken elsewhere it dies''.

Language shift according to Fishman (1964) said that:

"The study of language maintenance and language shift is concerned with the relationship between change or stability in habitual language use, on the one hand, and ongoing psychological, social or cultural processes, on the other hand, when population differing in language are in contact with each other".

Based on several observations according to the experts above, it can be concluded that language shift occurred because of community specific language switch to another language and most of the language shift occur due be included of a new language as an environment.

As a language phenomenon in terms adapting new language, there are some the case language shift occur in some countries. In the case of the Arvanitika language (a variety of Tosk, or southern dialect division of Albanian) as spoken in modern Greece for about five centuries, important changes have occurred, some of them due to contact with the dominant national language, Greek. These include the domains of grammar, lexicon, and phonology. Conversely, in the Gapun community of New Guinea, the Taiap language gives way to the national language, Tok Pisin, being minimally affected in its structure. Still further, in Mexico, the condition of the Mexicano (Nahuatl) indigenous language in long contact with Mexican Spanish, has given rise to a complex syncretic project. And there are communities in which the straightforward notion of shift constitutes a poor conceptual apparatus to grasp the mechanism of change.

In the case of the Javanese language of Indonesia, which is characterized by a complex honorific-indexical system, it is hard to argue that a structural reduction is occurring. Instead, one notices phenomena such as syncretic moments like 'language salad', or subtle changes in the pronominal, or kinship-terms systems. The Javanese case is cited here since it exemplifies a particular instance in which, in the struggle between two linguistic codes, Javanese and the national language, Indonesian, we do not witness a smooth shift process. Efforts by planners as well as by linguists who adopt the nationalistic principles, are not matched by the ways the two languages are perceived and used locally. In daily interactions resources from both languages are recruited to subtle communicative goals, and when speakers code-switch from one language to the other they are often not in a position to offer an explanation of why they do that.

In the case of reported cases Danie (1987) and Aryatrohaedi (1990) there is a language shift that causes the extinction of a language where it was used because there is no longer speakers, or its speakers have drastically been greatly reduced. In his study in the region of East Minahasa, North Sulawesi, Danie (1987) found the existence of regional language that the wearer and its speakers have greatly decreased. The cause is (a). Malay Manado has long served as the lingua franca of that region, (b) Manado Malay is a high-prestige language in the area, (c) the need for introductory language, Indonesian, for children to enter school, (d) the development of the Indonesian language as the national language and language of the region. Therefore the role of Manado Malay language is

getting stronger. All families educate their children in Indonesian language since childhood, although what is taught is Manado Malay.

3. The factors influencing of language shift

In order to understand the phenomenon of shift, most sociolinguistic studies of language shift have focused on identifying its probable causes and factors most associated with promoting or hindering the process. Indeed, various models have been developed in an attempt to isolate a specific set of sociolinguistic and linguistic factors that can be used to predict the occurrence of language shift, incorporating such variables as age, gender, language attitudes, community size, the cultural distance between the majority and minority language and societal language policy (Romaine, 1989).

There are some factors of language shift according to Holmes (2001) as follows:

a. Social and Economic factor

The factors of language shift according to Holmes (2001) Economic change are by far the most salient of the factors leading to shift, though the relation is neither necessary nor sufficient. Generally, language shift happens in country or region which offers a better social economic life. Thus leading immigrant to come over. In many countries, modernization, industrialization and urbanization often lead to bilingualism in a vernacular language. The majority language most likely very important to learn in order to attain a better social and economic issue. An economic development sometimes raises the position of a particular language to become a language that has a high economic value. Obtaining work is the most

obvious economic reason for learning another language. There they work with others from their own ethnic group and so they can use their ethnic language in the work domain too.

b. Demographic factor

Apart from the absolute numbers, or proportions of speakers of dominated language to dominating language, the distribution of speakers is of some significance. The urban area tends to force people to shift more than in rural area. It is because the rural groups tend to be isolated from the centre of political power for longer, and they can meet most of their social needs in the ethnic or minority language. In other word, a group who lived out of town tends to maintain the language more than those who live in town. For an immigrant group, endogamy (i.e. marriage restricted to within the group) will also improve chance of a family language beig transmitted to off spring.

c. Attitude factor

When the minority language is highly value, shift tends to be slower and maintained longer. When the language is seen as an important symbol of ethnic identity, it is generally maintained longer. Positive attitudes support efforts to use the minority language in variety domains, and this helps people resist the pressure from the majority group to switch to their language. Good attitude like pride of their ethnic identity and language are also important to be provided by the community. Minor language are not adapted to modern life which too many of their speakers seems incompatible with the traditions and community values they associate with their language. Such attitudes find expression in the belief that a

language itself is a territory that must be protected against invasion by other languages in the form of borrowing and other ways of language mixing which are seen as a step toward impending language shift.

In immigration factors Chaer (2004) said that language shift is the problem of language used by community and society that happens because of the movement of one community to another place or language shift occur because one community is influenced by people who come to their community. It has two possibilities. First, a small group migrated to other country or region that obviously led their mother language to be useless in the new place. Second, a large group migrated and overwhelmed small regions with few residents that cause the local residents split and replace its original language.

Fishman (1991) introduces a way to "measure" the level of endangerment experienced by a given language. In this Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (henceforth GIDS), level 1 indicates the optimal scenario in which the endangered language occupies educational, professional, governmental, and media domains, albeit without political independence (Fishman 1991). In Level 2, the language is employed only in the lower spheres of government and mass media, and in Level 3 the language domain is limited to lower work sphere. Level 4 confines the language to basic education in the schools, and in Level 5 this education is achieved only at home and within the community. In Level 6, the language is attained orally from the older generation. In Level 7, the community is fully integrated into the society of the dominant language. The community still speaks the endangered language, but they are beyond child-bearing age, which

impedes direct intergenerational transmission. Level 8 is the lowest in the Fishman GIDS. In this stage, the language is spoken by a reduced number of old speakers who cannot recollect much vocabulary or syntactic structures and are at best described as passive or semi speakers (Fishman 1991).

A factor that can influence the speaker of a language can come up from the external influence especially from another group who has certain prestige such as in politic, economic, and social culture. (Kamaruddin, 1992). Choudry and Verma (1996) rightly point out, Factors like numerical strength of the minority group, their time and pattern of settlement and length of stay, their social and political power, their socio-economic status and linguistic factors such as patterns of language use in various dominant, attitudes and motivation towards the mother tongue and the dominant language of the host community, and political factors influencing language planning in education play a vital role in determining the retention or loss of the mother tongue among minority groups.

Fishman (1972) states that linguistic minorities are often socially and economically disadvantaged. As a consequence, the minority language may become associated with backwardness, both in the eyes of the majority and the minority. Thus, the minority population is faced with the dilemma of either being true to their cultural and linguistic roots and putting up with social disadvantages or of abandoning their traditions with the aim of improving their way of life. This disloyalty to the cultural roots of the talented and ambitious is what Fishman calls 'social Language Maintenance and Language Shift. Theories dislocation cultural

disloyalty means giving up the distinctive practices and traditions of one's culture, of which the minority language is a part.

Fishman stresses that most democracies favor cultural disloyalty via their most central social, economic and political processes, i.e. the processes of democratisation and modernisation. These processes are dangerous forlinguistic minorities as they bring with them increased contact with the majority culture, so much so that the latter can become omnipresent even in the minority community. However, Fishman stresses that one does not have to be against modernization and democratisation when attempting to save lesser used languages. He believes that cultural disloyalty could be avoided by extending the concept of democratisation to the culture as well. In such a cultural democracy' the cultural and linguistic rights of minorities would be protected and cultivated (Fishman 1991).

Certain conditions tend to be associated with language shift in several studies of the phenomenon. Perhaps the most basic condition is societal bilingualism. It is important to notice that bilingualism is not a sufficient condition for shift, although it may be a necessary one. Almost all cases of societal language shift come about through intergenerational switching (Lieberson 1972, 1980). In other words, a substantial proportion of the individuals in a society seldom completely give up the use of one language and substitute another one within their own lifetime. In the typical case, one generation is bilingual, but only passes on one of the two languages to the next. Since intergenerational switching requires the earlier generation to be bilingual, the proportion of a population that is bilingual

constitutes an exposure to risk" that one of the languages might eventually be lost (Lieberson 1972). The language of monolingual community is virtually certain to be maintained as long as the monolingualism persists. Many bilingual communities remain bilingual for decades or centuries, so the existence of societal bilingualism does not mean that shift will take place. In addition to bilingualism, other factors have to be present.

4. The forms of language shift

Language shift is language change when a speaker chooses to use another language, makes it as daily language and does not maintain the original language. From the definition of language shift there are some forms language shift. The first fact that language is shifted when there is a change pattern of language use (Fishman 1972) cited in Knooihuizen (2006). It is based on the perception that there is a pattern of which language variety people use in what situation. We can shortly assume that the pattern of language depends on who is our interlocutor, what language is used and when we speak (domains). Fishman (1972) implies that language shift happens when the changing pattern of language use is from one domain to another then the abandoned language is gradually shifted by the target language. However, in reality we find issues about partial changing pattern in "code switching and code mixing".

The second form is that language shift is performed by bilingual speakers. who have ability to speak bilingually have bigger intention to shift the language, of course it is led by the need of communication. Bloomfield in his book Language (1933) points out that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use both

languages equally well. so, according to Bloomfield, this is called bilingual when it can use B1 and B2 to the same degree of goodness. The concept of Bloomfield is much questioned, for, first, how to measure the same ability of a speaker of two languages, secondly, speakers who can use his B2 in good faith with his B1.

The third from that language shift happens in the phenomenon of interference. Interference was introduced by Weinreich as a neutral term: "those instances of deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, i.e. as a result of language contact" (1968). Weinrech's view grouping interference grouped into phonological interference, morphological interference, syntax interference, lexical interference. Use pieces of word, phrases and clauses in sentences may also be regarded as interference at the sentence level.

After Interference, the last form is that language shift happens in the situation of language contact. Language in contact provides a wide range of possibility for the speaker to adjust or even to change their language. Knooihuizen (2006) said that if community is to shift the language, they need to have a language available to them to shift to; in other words; there must be a language contact. Meanwhile Sankoff (2001) in "Linguistics outcomes of Language Contact" explained that the outcomes of language contact are in four categories – phonological, lexical, syntactical and discourse/ pragmatical and morphological/grammatical categories.

5. Bilingualism

The sociolinguistic term biligualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in association with others in turn. People who can use two languages are called bilingual people. While the ability to use two languages is called bilingualitas. Bloomfield in his book Language (1933) points out that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use both languages equally well. so, according to Bloomfield, this is called bilingual when it can use B1 and B2 to the same degree of goodness. The concept of Bloomfield is much questioned, for, first, how to measure the same ability of a speaker of two languages, secondly, speakers who can use his B2 in good faith with his B1.

Robert lado (1964) states that bilingualism is the ability to use the language by someone as equally or almost as well, technically speaking as it refers to any level of bilingual knowledge. According to Haugen (1961) knowing two or more languages means bilingual. A bilingual does not need to actively use the two languages, but it is enough to understand it. Learning a second language, let alone a foreign language, will not necessarily affect the original language. Diebold (1968) says the existence of bilingualism at the initial level (incipient bilingualism), namely bilingualism experienced by people, especially children who are learning a second language at the beginning. However, it can not be ignored because it is at this stage the subsequent basis of bilingualism.

From the above explanation above, it can be concluded that bilingualism is a tiered range began to master B1 (of course well because the mother tongue

itself) plus know a little will B2, followed by increasing tiered B2 mastery, to control the B2 is as good as the mastery of B1

6. Interference

Haugen said that the interference or influence of language occurs as a result of language contact in the simplest form, which takes the form of one element of a language and is used in another language. Meanwhile Weinreich (1953) argued that interference as a deviation of the norms of each language that occurs in the speech of bilingual due to the introduction and influence of other languages. As a consequence, the bilingual equates the elements in another language. Interference is a change of the system of a language in relation to the presence of the language contact with other language elements performed by a bilingual speaker.

Hartman and stork (1972) of interference is a mistake that results from the inclusion of the habits of speech or mother tongue into a second language or dialect. Interference events contain elements of other languages in using a language, which is considered an error because it deviates from the rules or rules of language used. Based on the explanation from the experts above can be concluded that interference is one result of the language contacts that cause influence on other languages. Even the interference can hurt every language. So, this interference is the influence of most unfavorable language contacts.

6.1 Kinds of interference

Weinreich said that interference can be identified in four ways:

- 1. Transferring elements of a language into another language.
- 2. There are changes in function and category changes caused by the removal.
- 3. Application of second language elements different from the first language.
- 4. Less attention to the structure of the second language, given there is no equivalent in the first language

In relation to the view of the scholar who referred to Weinrech's view grouping interference grouped into phonological interference, morphological interference, syntax interference, lexical interference. Phonological interferences occur when in the formation of a word a language is influenced by the phonological element or sound system of language used by speakers, when in the formation of a word a language absorbs another language's affix. Synthetic interference occurs when in a sentence structure a language is absorbed by another language's sentence structure.

The lexical interference occurs when in the vocabulary a language is absorbed in the vocabulary of another language, whether it is a basic word, compound word, or phrase. In the Indonesian language there is a great deal of interference from regional languages, such as morphological interference *kupukuli, dihabisin*; synthetic interference *rumahnya Amir sudah dijual*; lexical interference, *gede, banget*.

Use pieces of word, phrases and clauses in sentences may also be regarded as interference at the sentence level. Note the pieces of other languages

contained in Indonesian sentences; Yah apa boleh buat, *better laat and noit*. The sentence Indonesian be found pieces from English and Dutch.

7. Social Media

Social media is best defined in the context of the previous industrial media paradigm. Traditional media ,such us television, newspaper, radio, and magazines, are one way, static broadcast technologies, magazine distributes expensive content to consumers, while advertisers pay for the privilege of inserting their ads into that content. In addition, readers have no possibility to send instant feedback if they disagree with something. Now it is easy for everyone to create and most importantly distribute their own content with the new web technologies (Zarrella:2009).

Social media is the social interaction among people in which they share or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. Social Media is a phenomenon in our lives, because everybody uses social media .Social media are used everywhere; every can connect their social media not only with computers or laptops, but also with smartphone. Social media is a medium that is widely used by speakers of the language to communicate remotely through the internet. Social media is best understood as a group of new kinds of online media, which share most or all of the following characteristics:

1. Participation

Social media encourages contributions and feedback from everyone who is interested. It blurs the line between media and audience.

2. Openness

Most social media services are open to feedback and participation. They encourage voting, comments and the sharing of information. There are rarely any barriers to accessing and making use of content – password-protected content is frowned on.

3. Conversation

Whereas traditional media is about "broadcast" (content transmitted or distributed to an audience) social media is better seen as a two-way conversation.

4. Community

Social media allows communities to form quickly and communicate effectively. Communities share common interests, such as a love of photography, a political issue or a favorite TV show.

5. Connectedness

Most kinds of social media thrive on their connectedness, making use of links to other sites, resources and people.

At this time, there are basically six kinds of social media. Note, though, that innovation and change are rife.

1. Social networks

Social networks are self-organizing communities of people. Before social networking was available online, it was difficult to form relationships with strangers, particularly distant ones. Social technologies build relationships, and socials networking makes it easy for users to develop relationships with other

users to develop relationship with other users and organizations. Social interactions take place (in what is referred to as the declarative living pattern). Social networking enables people to make statements about anything inn online conversation using Facebook, Instagram, Line, linkedIn, and so on. These sites allow people to build personal web pages and then connect with friends to share content and communication. The biggest social networks are MySpace, Facebook and Bebo.

2. Blogs

Blog is short for weblog. It is a personal log (diary) published on the web. Before it was possible to write blogs, individuals created personal websites about themselves and topic interest, which were often static. Blogs are similar in some respects to personal websites that are updated regularly, but have a number of differences. For example ,it is easier to create a blog than a websites as hosting websites are available. Example blog-hosting websites are blogger ,WordPress, Drupal, and TypePad, and these blog-hosting websites have evolved. They now offer several features above and beyond simply allowing one to create and view a blog; for example ,blog content has usually been text and static graphics, but is starting to include video. Example blogs include BuzzMachine, Rough Type, Infectious Greed, and UK Web Focus. Perhaps the best known form of social media, blogs are online journals, with entries appearing with the most recent first. The software My Blog (http://www.myblog.com) allows a blog owner to see has been viewing a blog.

3. Wikis

Wikis are websites that allow users to access huge amounts of information and to contribute to it by publishing information, editing information, or commenting on information .Wikipedia is an example of a wiki. These websites allow people to add content to or edit the information on them, acting as a communal document or database. The best-known wiki is Wikipedia4, the online encyclopedia which has over 2 million English language articles. Wikipedia was founded in 2001 by Jimmy Wales among others ,and has a bottom-up approach: the content creators are also the consumers. it is an offshoot of an online peer-reviewed encyclopedia called Nupedia. Wikipedia has its own editors who check whether or not a contribution is actually improving an article, it might be a concern for some users that articles in Wikipedia are not necessarily written by experts. One of its features is that it is possible to restrict access to a Wiki to a certain group of individual.

4. Microblogs

Social networking combined with bite-sized blogging, where small amounts of content ('updates') are distributed online and through the mobile phone network. Twitter is the clear leader in this field. Twitter allow only short messages, which cann be sent to one's followers, who for some individuals number in th millions. When microblogging was first available it was viewed by many with derision, to be used to follow celebrities and for issuing thoughtless remarks of questionable worth. However, users soon found many uses for twitter.

5. Social bookmarking

Social bookmarking sites allow users to identify their favorite websites (bookmarks) and to give tags labels to them. Tags help the users and others. Example of social bookmarking sites are Delicious (https://delicious.com/), Digg (http://digg.com), and Redit (http://www.reddit.com/).

6. File-sharing

File sharing is the term used to describe the sharing of digital content, such as audio files, computer programs, documents, electronic books, images, and video. This can be done by allowing users to access content va the web or by peer-to-peer networking. Example file sharing sites are YouTube, Flickr, and Megaupload. In March 2013, there were over four billion video views on YouTube per day (YouTube, n.d.).

B. Relevant Studies

There some studies that related to this research had been conducted before:

- 1. The study is conducted in the skripsi by Juli Etha R. On her tittle skripsi entitle : *Shift on Youth Language in Facebook*. 2012. The data was collected from the facebook status. The data was analyzed by the type of the newest youth language (Bahasa Alay). The findings found that there are four types of the writing of bahasa alay that are usually used in the status and they are additional letter, put capital letters among the letters in a word, Alay terms, replace letter with number.
- 2. Conducted in the journal by Juliansyah, Amrin Saragih, Busmin Ginting on their title: Language shift of the Javanese in Stabat. 2015. The subject were

- divided in two groups, namely parents and children. The findings show that there are eight factors which influence Javanese shift into Bahasa Indonesia in stabat, namely bilingualism, migration, economic, social, demographic and institutional factors, attitude, and lack of speaking competence.
- 3. The study is conducted in the journal by Masruddin on his tittle: *Influenced Factors Towards The Language Shift Phenomenon Wotunese*. December 2013. This study was carried out in two villages namely Lampenai Village and Bawalipu Village, Wotu District, East Luwu Regency. The method used was field survey by distributing questionnaire, interviewing and direct observation for 400 Wotunese. The results show that the determinant factors influence significantly on language shift of Wotunese are age, mobilization, bilingualism and language attitude. Then, the government and the wotunese should do some real actions to save Wotu language from the death language phenomenon.
- 4. The study is conducted in Thesis by Abdul Rohman on his tittle: Facts and Factors of Language Shift by Javanese Speakers of Banyumas Dialect at Diponegoro University Campus. January 2015. The studied is shifting the language from the Java language to the Indonesian language. Researchers limited this study by using Undip students native speakers of Javanese dialect of Banyumasan along with life sphere surrounding, the life of the campus. To analyze the data, the author uses the method which was introduced by Sudaryanto. This method is used for determine the fact of language shift. Meanwhile, to know the factors the background of the author using the method of contextual analysis of Rokhman. From the data analysis the authors found

that the shift of that language done by speakers is at the level of phonological, morphological and syntactic. At the phonological level, researchers found that there was a shift in phonemes (sound) from the Java language to the Indonesian language. Meanwhile, on the level morphologically, a shift occurs in a morpheme consisting of prefixes, inserts and also the suffix. The author also found that the linguistic unit is a word also experienced a shift. While on the level of syntax, also did not escapeof shifts and most prevalent especially when language usage Indonesia is required (formal setting). As for the factors that lay learner speakers do shift the language there are five factors. From within the speakers there are two namely bilingual and loyalty language. While factor from outside is the language policy of the government, economic and social cultural factors.

5. The study is conducted in the journal by Rapika Purba on her tittle: *An Analysis of Language Shift in Java Language in Medan*.2013. The objectives of the study are to find out what factors make language shift occurs in Java community members in Medan and to find out why language shift occurs in Java community in Medan. The study is considered to enrich the theories in language planning especially about Java language shift in Medan, factors influence java language in Medan, reasons of the Javanese people shifts into Indonesian language in Medan. The method of collecting data for this research is qualitative research design with a single case study to get the understanding on this study. the research can claim that Java language shift is influenced by bilingualism, migration, and economic, value and attitude factor and reason of

the Java language shift into Indonesian language is the status Indonesian language.

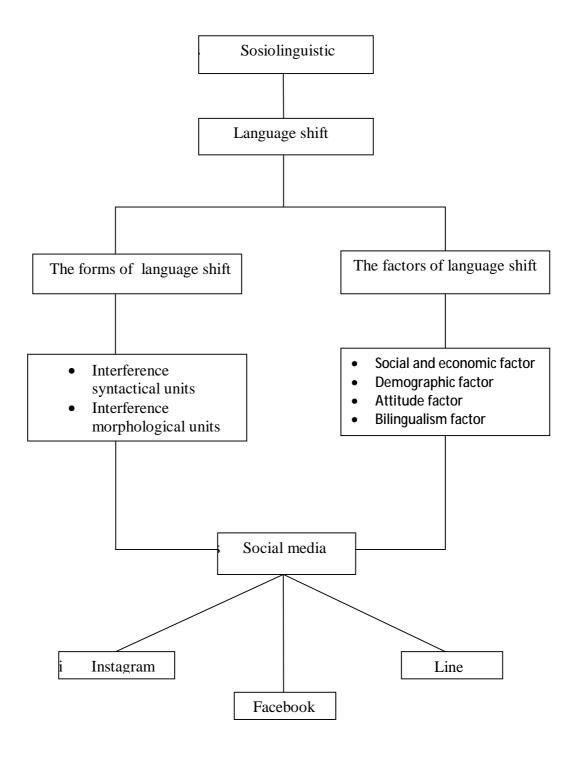
What makes this research different from the first until five previous is in this research the researcher analyzing more specific of the forms of language shift and find out factors of language shift in social media namely instagram, facebook and line user. This study conducted is qualitative research by using descriptive research.

C. Conceptual Framework

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language use in the society. Society and language cannot be separated in human life. Language has an important role in the society as a means of communication. However, there are many another language which exist in the society which influence the language itself. This phenomenon leads to language change which also involves sociolinguistic aspect namely language shift.

Language shift happen when a speaker chooses to use another language. Language shift means the process in which a population changes from using one language to another. It can be analyzed by looking at the forms of language shift that is used in social media. In this research use descriptive method, This research described how are the forms of language shift that is used in social media and find out the factors of language shift in social media.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

METHODS OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method.

Descriptive research is a research method that try describe and interpret object appropriate with situation.

This study did in two ways were library research to found some books related to the topic and the researcher was collected some data by getting involved in using social media in internet.

B. Sources of the Data.

The source the data of this research was status and the comment in the social media user. The social media to be analyzed were Facebook, Instagram and Line. The data were taken from the status and comments that have interference from language shift in social media.

The data were 200 status and comments in social media user. In instagram found 20 status and 49 comments, in facebook found 20 status and 9 comments and in line found 20 status and 82 comments.

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

There were some steps in collecting the data. The steps were as follows::

- 1. Browsing social media from internet.
- 2. Reading the status and comment from social media

- 3. Choosing the status and comments from social media.
- 4. Identifying the status and comment found in social media into language shift.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the produces of the technique of analyzing data were:

- Classifying the status and comment on the terms that is used into language shift.
- 2. Analyzing the data in social media into language shift.
- 3. Describing the data in social media into language shift.
- 4. Drawing the conclusion of data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data

The data of this research were collected from the focuses language shift which are found in social media user. The data were taken from the status and comments that have interference from language shift in social media. The social media to be analyzed were Facebook, Instagram and Line. The data were 200 status and comments in social media user. Including 20 status and 49 comments In instagram, 20 status and 9 comments in facebook and 20 status and 82 comments in line. The utterances were presented in appendix 1. The researcher presents the findings of the research which consist of two things. The first one is findings on the forms of language shift in lexical interference, syntactical interference and morphological interference then completed with its data analysis and the second is the factors influencing language shift which is elaborated with the data analysis.

B. Data Analysis

After identifying the data, the forms of language shift in social media were classified based on the forms of language shift by Weinrich (1968) and the factors of language shift in social media were classified based on the factors of language shift by Holmes (2001).

1. The forms of language shift

1.1 Language shift in lexical interference

The lexical interference occurs when in the vocabulary a language is absorbed in the vocabulary of another language, whether it is a basic word, compound word, or phrase. There were 124 data found in the social media user, they are:

Data 9:

Mencoba *explore* ke desa pedalaman jambu dolok desa Meranti tengah.

(Try explore to the inland village of Jambu dolok village of Meranti tengah.

From the utterance above, interference have the form of word occurred shift in the word *explore* because the word *explore* is absorbed the vocabulary in English. The utterance is not accordance with the structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 23:

Klo suasana hati lg *happy* mungkin bs lupa ama *smoking* tp klo hati u lg sepi *plus* galau kyknya susah deh, krn rokok itu temen sejati buat lg hehe...

(If the mood again happy may be able to forget the same smoking but if your heart again lonely plus lethargic I think hard, because the cigarette is a true friend make again hehe ...)

From the utterance above, interference have the form of word occurred shift in the word *happy*, *smoking* and *plus* because the word *happy*, *smoking* and

plus is absorbed the vocabulary in English. The utterance is not accordance with the structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 27:

@acilndut makasih saranya **J** amin *thank* u doa nya

(@acilndut thank you for suggestion and thank you for his invocation.

From the sentence above, interference have the form of word occurred shift in the word *thank* because the word *thank* is absorbed vocabulary in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 43:

@farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember

(@farahsl for this year in December)

From the sentence above, interference have the form of word occurred shift in the word *for* because the word *for* is absorbed vocabulary in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 177:

Sebelumya udah punya feeling ini orang begitu.

(Previously already have this feeling people are so)

From the utterance above, interference have the form of word occurred shift in the word *feeling* because the word *feeling* is absorbed vocabulary in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

1.2 Language shift in syntactical interference

Syntactical interference occurs when in a sentence structure a languae is absorbed by another language sentence structure. Data were classified according

to syntactical units namely phrase and clause. There were 86 data phrase and 8 data clause, they are :

Data 83:

Good evening temn teman. Ak lagi senang kli malam ini because of you.

From the utterance above, interference have the form of phrase occurred shift in the word *good evening* and *because of you* because the word *good evening* and *because of you* is absorbed from sentence structure in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

(Good evening friends. I'm happy this tonight because of you)

Data 122:

Semangat for you adee

(Fighting for you adee)

From the sentence above, interference have the form of phrase occurred shift in the word *for you* because the word *for you* is absorbed from sentence structure in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 195:

I'm fine teman @Suci ratna sari ada problem with someone @fauzan anhar siregar

(I'm fine friend @Suci ratna sari there are problem with someone @fauzan anhar siregar)

From the utterance above, interference have the form of phrase occurred shift in the word *I'm fine* and *with someone* because the word *I'm fine*

and *with someone* is absorbed from sentence structure in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 1:

You will never know jika tak pernah mencoba. You will be surprised pada apa yang menantimu didepan. (Data no.1)

(You will never know if you have never tried. You will be surprised at what awaits you in front.)

From the utterance above, interference have the form of clause occurred shift in the word *You will never know* and *You will be surprised* because the word *You will never know* and *You will be surprised* is absorbed from sentence structure in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 111:

Bionya *you know my name, not my story* tapi *update instastory* 1 jam sekali (Data no.111)

(In biography you know my name, not my story but instastory update 1 hour)

From the utterance above, interference have the form of clause occurred shift in the word *you know my name, not my story* because the word *you know my name, not my story* is absorbed from sentence structure in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 104:

Terbang melayang hanya bayang hmm I think it's like a ghost ..maybe

(Fly flying just a shadow hmm I think it's like a ghost ..maybe)

From the sentence above, interference have the form of clause occurred shift in the word *I think it's like a ghost...maybe* because the word *I think it's like a ghost...maybe* is absorbed from sentence structure in English. In utterance is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

1.3 Language shift in morphological interference

Morphological interference occurs when in the formation of a word a language absorbs another language affix. In morphology, morpheme is the minimum unit while word is the widest range to be analyzed .In fact, the researcher finds that morphemes are also shifted and there were interference element of language in prefix and suffix. They are:

Data 13:

Thanks @shabuhachi bintaro dan *congratulation* bwt *grand openingnya* (Thanks @shabuhachi bintaro and congratulation for the grand opening)

From the utterance above, in the word *openingnya* is interference between element of Bahasa Indonesia and English .the word *opening* is the word from English and suffix –nya from Bahasa Indonesia. The word *openingnya* is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 126:

Belanja peralatan kasur di *adult shop* bersamamu adalah *goalsku*(Shopping mattress equipment at adult shop with you is my goal)

From the utterance above, in the word *goalsku* is interference between element of Bahasa Indonesia and English .the word *goals* is the word from

English and suffix -ku from Bahasa Indonesia. The word *goalsku* is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 143:

Mau ngetag tapi saya diblock.yha

(Want to tag but I'm blocked)

From the utterance above, in the word ngetag and diblock is interference between element of Bahasa Indonesia and English. The word tag and block is the word from English and prefix -nge and -di from Bahasa Indonesia. The word ngetag and diblock is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 151:

Lesley aja, *criticalnya* pedih. Sepedih kisah percintaan ente

(Lesley wrote, his criticism was poignant. As sad story of the romance you)

From the utterance above, in the word *criticalnya* is interference between element of Bahasa Indonesia and English .The word *critical* is the word from English and suffix –*nya* from Bahasa Indonesia. The word *criticalnya* is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 183:

Lanjutan pengabdi setan jd kepending gk ya krn ini.

(Continued devils become pending not or yes because this)

From the utterance above, in the word *kepending* is interference between element of Bahasa Indonesia and English .The word *pending* is the word from

English and prefix –*ke* from Bahasa Indonesia. The word *kepending* is not accordance with structure in Bahasa Indonesia.

2. Factors influencing language shift

After an alyzing the data language shift in social media user this research focused analyzing language shift through language use in social media user. Viewed from it is found the factors influencing language shift are according to Holmes (2001) they are social and economic factor, Demografic factor and attitude factor and the other factor they are socio- linguistic namely bilingualism and language attitude.

1. Social and Economic factor

People sometimes do not realize that they shift the language because of economic factor. The researcher found economic factors related to people having a business namely online store or olshop. Interaction between selling and buying proces can be example. The researcher found almost all online store owners or they promote products use two languages. The majority language most likely very important to learn in order to attain a better social and economic issue. An economic development sometimes raises the position of a particular language to become a language that has a high economic value. Obtaining work is the most obvious economic reason for learning another language. There they work with others from their own ethnic group and so they can use their ethnic language in the work domain too. We could see from the elaboration below:

Data 46:

Selamat pagi, oh ya cek koleksi tas cantik @tuku_tasbatam *style* nya jaman *Now* bgd.

(Good morning, oh yes check the beautiful bag collection @tuku_tasbatam its style era Now bgd.)

Data 75:

Bismillah *open order* untuk besok kebab *homemade* (buatan sendiri) dijamin halal dan higenis.

(In the name of god open order for homemade kebab tomorrow (homemade) guaranteed halal and hygienic.)

Data 76:

Big sale Gucci (size 34 x 11 x 24) hanya tersedia dua warna yaa merah dan marron kualitas jangan diragukan! The Best laa pokoknya.ayo di order sebelum kehabisan!!!! WA 081362756046.

(Big sale Gucci (size 34 x 11 x 24) available only two colors red and marron quality no doubt! The Best anyway. let's go in order before running out !!!! WA 081362756046)

2. Demografic factor

Apart from the absolute numbers, or proportions of speakers of dominated language to dominating language, the distribution of speakers is of some significance. The urban area tends to force people to shift more than in rural area. It is because the rural groups tend to be isolated from the centre of political power for longer, and they can meet most of their social needs in the ethnic or minority

language. The accessibility towards television, mobile phone and internet may contribute to the shift. TV and internet has big significant roles in term of their language shifting. In social media user the researcher found there are many different area use two languages to comminicate to each other in give comment in social media and they do not know each other. As the result, we can see from the elaboration below of the comments in line user:

Rizaini Hidayat : Min, yang like juga pahlawan tanpa tanda jasa

(Min. to like also an unsung hero)

Tia : atau ga pake buku searching d gugel

(Or not use the search in google)

M. Reza : buku yg nulis orang wkwkw

(Writing the book is people)

Tia : ada ya dipostnya penerjemah otodidak?

(There are posting translator self-taught)

M. Reza : ohh tidak

(oh no)

3. Attitude factor

Fasold (1984) argues that the more straight forward behaviorist approach, in which attitudes are just one kind of response to a stimulus, certainly cannot be ruled out. Then, linguistic attitudes may be positive or negative, as well as neutral feeling attached to a particular language situation (Lukman: 2000, Dattamajumdar, 2005:1). Positive attitudes support efforts to use the minority language in variety domains, and this helps people resist the pressure from the

majority group to switch to their language. Good attitude like pride of their ethnic identity and language are also important to be provided by the community. Such attitudes find expression in the belief that a language itself is a territory that must be protected against invasion by other languages in the form of borrowing and other ways of language mixing which are seen as a step toward impending language shift.

In social media user the researcher found the people give negative attitude supports to use minority language domain, there are many the people mix language in make status and comment. In social media user adapted to modern life which too many of their speakers seems incompatible with the traditions and community values they associate with their language. The researcher found in social media user if someone make status mix language and the others people give comment also mix language. They give positive attitude to support the people use language shift they can not maintain original language. As the result, we could see from the elaboration below:

Status:

Data 116:

Saya kurang tahu ya, *I think* meski itu salah, *but for some reason*, *it is understandable*

(I do not know, I think if it is wrong, but for some reason, it is understandable)

```
Comments:
Data 192:
         Are you oke?
         ( Are you okay?)
Data 193:
         What happent? Ada masalah apa kakak?
         (What happen? What's wrong with my sister?)
Data 194:
         Why? Salah apa kamu buat
        (Why? What's wrong you made)
        I'm fine teman@suci ratna sari
Data 195:
         Ada problem with someone @fauzan anhar siregar
         (I'm
                  fine
                           friend
                                      @
                                              holly
                                                        ratna
                                                                  sari
         There is a problem with someone @ fauzan anhar siregar )
Data 196:
          Siapa someone itu kak? Boyfriend kakak ya? @kak irasasa.
          (Who is someone sister? Boyfriend sister huh? @kak irasasa)
```

4. Bilingualism factor

Bilingualism factor which influence language shift. Bilingualism leads the people to shift from one language to another. After a long period of contact and stable bilingualism, the shift and preferred use of the second language affect the proficiency in the first, resulting in several levels of proficiency within the same

community. Certain conditions tend to be associated with language shift in several studies of the phenomenon. Perhaps the most basic condition is societal bilingualism. It is important to notice that bilingualism is not a sufficient condition for shift, although it may be a necessary one. Almost all cases of societal language shift come about through intergenerational switching (Liberson 1972, 1980). In other words, a substantial proportion of the individuals in a society seldom completely give up the use of one language and substitute another one within their own lifetime.

Bilingualism influences toward language use In social media, when someone is able to speak bahasa indonesia, and also speak English in their daily life, they tend to use English because they think that english is more prestigious than bahasa Indonesia in modern life. This situation in line with the data of this study in which shows that there is not differences of language use based on gender. Man and women alike mix two language to communicate each other. In addition, they are capable of using two languages, people begin to broaden their social life and to learn other language to able communicate in social media. As the result, we could see from the elaboration below of the comments in line user:

Tia : atau ga pake buku searching d gugel

(Or not use the search in google)

M. Reza: buku yg nulis orang wkwkw

(Writing the book is people)

Tia : ada ya dipostnya penerjemah otodidak?

(There are posting translator self-taught)

M. Reza: ohh tidak

(oh no)

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data were obtained from language shift in social media user, The findings were:

- 1. There were 200 data was found in the statues and comments in instagram, line and facebook user. Including 20 status and 49 comments In instagram, 20 status and 9 comments in facebook and 20 status and 82 comments in line. There were three forms of language shift in social media user. The forms were that the shift occurs in three levels of language unit, there were lexical interference, syntactical interference and morphological interference. The first shift is lexical interference occurred in the word, they were 124 words, The second shift Syntactical interference occurred in level of sentence, they were 86 phrase and 8 clause. The third shift is morphological interference occurred in prefix and suffix. There were 8 prefix and 8 suffix.
- The factors influencing language shift in social media user were economic factor, demographic factor, attitude factor and bilingualism factor.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, the conclusion are drawn as the following:

- 1. There were 200 data was found in the statues and comments in instagram, line and facebook user. Including 20 status and 49 comments In instagram, 20 status and 9 comments in facebook and 20 status and 82 comments in line. There were three forms of language shift in social media user. The forms were that the shift occurs in three levels of language unit, there were lexical interference, syntactical interference and morphological interference. The first shift is lexical interference occurred in the word, they were 124 words, The second shift Syntactical interference occurred in level of sentence, they were 86 phrase and 8 clause. The third shift is morphological interference occurred in prefix and suffix. There were 8 prefix and 8 suffix.
- 2. Based on the analysis, the researcher found the factors influenching language shift in social media user. The factors influenching language shift in social media user were economic factor, demographic factor, attitude factor and bilingualism factor.

B. Suggestion

Based on the previous conclusion, the suggestion of this research are put forward as follow:

- For the student, especially for english department it is suggested to learn more about language shift in order to get the clear understanding and deep comprehending. It can also give any contribution for english learners.
- 2. The readers, who are interested to do the study about language shift can conduct research with detail analysis, because it can be used to help students to study language shift better and deep comprehending.

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Medan, March 2018

Researcher,

Lisa Winarti

APPENDIX 1

Table 4.1
The forms of language shift in social media user

No.	Utterance	Lexical Interference	Syntactical Interference		Morphological Interference	
		W	Ph	C	Pr	S
	Insta	gram				
	Status in	instagram u	ser			
1.	You will never know jika tak pernah mencoba. You will be surprised pada apa yang menantimu didepan.			1		
2.	Family time tp sayang my hubb gak ikut	V	$\sqrt{}$			
3.	Butuh keberanian buat cabut, dan akhirnya gw ketemu @omdc_official warnanya biking gw tenangHaha! plus gw ajak istri tercinta gw buat jadi supporter gw kemrn. Setelah ini gw janji bakal sering buat ngerawat gigi dok @drg_oktrimanessa, biar gw bisa #Nyengir Terus Next gw cobain perawatan di OMDC Mini Joglo yaa!	V				
4.	I used to smoke here and there. skrng udh 3 minggu berhenti. 2017 achievement. Its killing me. Tapi bisague bisague bisa no big ideal. Im posting this on social media so everyone can see & biar jd motivasi to not start again . I can do it. U should too.		√ ,	V		
5.	Happy new year, yessay no to smoke, ayoo kamu bisaaa		$\sqrt{}$			
6.	My first movie ever with this director. One the best in Indo right now @anggy_umbara jangan lupa nonton pick your plot mala mini jam 9:00 di trans 7.u		V			

	make your oown movie.				
7. 8.	Its time for a break with cap panda, generasi hitam hijau! Sambil minum cap panda favorit kami, ikutan dulu #cappandatime games di facebook dan instagram @cappandaid game ini cuman sampai 16 oktober 2017.so ikutan sekarang dan menangin berbagai hadiah dari cap panda! Wish me luck biar menang		V	√ -	
9.	Mencoba <i>explore</i> ke desa pedalaman jambu dolok desa Meranti tengah	√			
10.	Ingin mendapatkan standing mixer secara gratis?? Yuk ikutan baking challenge berhadiah yang diadakan oleh EaZy cooking Baking, kami sudah menyiapkan hadiah berupa Cosmos standing Mixer CM9000 seharga Rp 1.900.000,- untuk dibagikan ke 10 orang pemenang. Caranya cukup mudah click link diatas!		V		
11.	Makasiii @ratnagalih sayang udh nyempetin dating kmrn yaaa seneng <i>sharing</i> brg kamu jg kmrn,mudah2an kit abs jd pribadi yg lebih baik ya	V			
12.	So happy for you my best friend @okankornelius & mey lee, happy wedding, semoga bahagia terus sampai maut memisahkan		V		
13.	Thanks @shabuhachi bintaro dan congratulation bwt grand openingnya	V	V		V
14.	Actor life @dianwiyoko tengah shooting project terbarunya .sukses ya		V		
15.	Alhamdulillah bgt ditempatkan disekolah yg super duper pengertian .Dikelilingi orang2 yg super baik dan asyik . Got very warm welcome. Ajarn2 super kindly and friendly yg selalu		V		

_			ı	1	ı	
	membantu. And I'm so lucky to be					
	there. Again , thank you for					
	everything , for unforgettable					
	moment.no words can be describe					
	it.					
16.	#FashionFriday JTravellers mau					
	#ootd kamu semakin kece? Boleh					
	nih kita tiru inspirasi <i>style</i> yang					
	casual ditambah blazer ala kak					
	@zaskiasungkar15 dan kak					
	@herfiza biki penampilan kamu					
	semakin <i>out standing</i> kalau					
	diantara kak @rickyharun kak					
	@herviza kak @zaskiasungkar15					
	dan kak @rwansyah_15 <i>style</i>					
	mana nih yang jadi favorite					
	kamu?					
17.	Bersepeda menjadi salah satu	V				
	<i>lifestyle</i> bagiku dan tidak lagi					
	mengenal perbedaan gender. Kata					
	siapa sepeda identik dengan laki-					
	laki? Seorang wanita justru bisa					
	tampil <i>fit</i> dan cantik dengan					
	memilih olahraga sepeda,					
	termasuk aku! Jadi, mana nih					
	suara perempuan yang juga punya					
	hobi yang sama dengan-ku dan					
	sudah ngerasain manfaat					
	bersepeda? Share ya dikolom					
	komentar buat menginspirasi					
	perempuan Indonesia lainya untuk					
	hidup sehat, dimulai dari					
	bersepeda!					
18.	Engagement Hafny dan	V				
	EkoBouquet					
	@dreamers_bouquet Box					
	hantaran @hantaranbydreamers.					
	Thankyou for your order adekk,					
	semoga lancar2 yaa sampe hari H					
	nyaa					
19.	Good night pipipao ku yang		1			
17.	makin hari makin besar , aaah		\ \ \			
	jangan cepat membesar ya nak,					
20	kamu masih enak diuyel uyel					
20.	Kunci kesuksesan adalah key of		1			
	success					

	Comments in instagram	user			
21.	Assalamualaikum kak, foto foto kakak sangat baik, kami sedang mencari kontestan untuk "Hijabers of The Week event # 14" hadiah piala, piagam dan uang tunai total 1,6 juta, cek ig kami untuk informasi lebih detail.		V		
	Semaangatt kooooo pasti bisa.lebih baik mencegah daripada mengobati .salah satu jalan untuk mencapai <i>long life</i> . sayangi badanmu		1		
23.	Klo suasana hati lg happy mungkin bs lupa ama smoking tp klo hati u lg sepi plus galau kyknya susah deh, krn rokok itu temen sejati buat lg hehe	$\sqrt{}$			
24.	Semangat kaaaak <i>to be betterr's life</i> . Dan pasti lebih sehat .				
25.	Jadi makin Pd setelah coba pakai masker wajah herbal ini. <i>Thx</i> ya #miraclemasker_terimakasih banyak	V			
26.	Saran ya min @pickyourplot7 @anggy_umbara @boywilliam17 @officialtrans7 buat next time . 1. Votenya lewat Ig story aja dounk 2. Ceritanya berbagai genre 3. Boy n bintang tamu gak ush terlalu banyak ngomong/menggiring opini viewers sebelum ending filmnya. 4.Setelah filmnya, bintang tamu dikasih remote buat ngepick part2 tertentu dari filmnya yang mau mereka bahas . Jadi penonton juga bisa inget yang mereka bicarakan bagian yang mana.5. dikasih meja aja biar santai duduknya . 6. Dikasih lihat juga plot yyg gak kepilih diakhir tayangan . Good show semoga ratingnya tinggi. @acilndut_makasih_saranya_J	√ √	√ ·	√ ·	√ ·
27.	@acilndut makasih saranya J amin <i>thank</i> u doa nya	1			

mu bang @boywilliam17. Teruslah berkarya dan teruslah menginspirasi .GBU 29. Aku liat acara kakak yang iniI love you 30. Sllu cool 31. Kalo mau ikutan ngasih vote ke mana si ka @boywilliam17 32. Serem ka, tapi kurang greget yang d studio tambahin efek" menegangkan gitu kka @boywilliam17 overall sukaaaakk 33. Gilabaru 10 minutes ago like nya udah 1000 lebih wkwkwkwkenaknya jadi artisss 34. Kaaa, di bsd extreme bukan? 35. @andrewsoebagoes ok nexttime ya 36. Explore muatap 37. Thanks bg 38. @joshua-marcellino click learn more untuk detailnya. 39. Food tag nya pakai editan foto bisa? 40. Paket all operator 60K 15 GB , 80K 16 GB, 100K 25 GB, 120K 35 GB, 150K 50 GB, aktif 24 jam, 3g/4g.cek ig kami. 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒@lvajaya 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry? 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √	28.	Ini yg saya suka dari seorang bang @boywilliam17 ini mau dan masih sempat buat balas komentar dari para fansnya .sukses terus ya brother pertahankan seperti ini terus ya bang. Kelak semakin banyak yg cinta dan suka sama	V			
29. Aku liat acara kakak yang iniI love you 30. Sllu cool 31. Kalo mau ikutan ngasih vote ke mana si ka @boywilliam17 32. Serem ka, tapi kurang greget yang d studio tambahin efek" menegangkan gitu kka @boywilliam17 overall sukaaaakk 33. Gilabaru 10 minutes ago like nya udah 1000 lebih wkwkwkwkwkenaknya jadi artisss 34. Kaaa, di bsd extreme bukan? 35. @andrewsoebagoes ok nexttime ya 36. Explore muatap 37. Thanks bg 38. @joshua-marcellino click learn more untuk detailnya. 39. Food tag nya pakai editan foto bisa? 40. Paket all operator 60K 15 GB , 80K 16 GB, 100K 25 GB, 120K 35 GB, 150K 50 GB, aktif 24 jam, 3g/4g,cek ig kami. 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒@lvajaya 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √		Teruslah berkarya dan teruslah				
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31. Kalo mau ikutan ngasih vote ke mana si ka @boywilliam17 32. Serem ka, tapi kurang greget yang d studio tambahin efek" menegangkan gitu kka @boywilliam17 overall sukaaaakk 33. Gilabaru 10 minutes ago like nya udah 1000 lebih wkwkwkwkwenaknya jadi artisss 34. Kaaa, di bsd extreme bukan? 35. @andrewsoebagoes ok nexttime ya 36. Explore muatap 37. Thanks bg 38. @joshua-marcellino click learn more untuk detailnya. 39. Food tag nya pakai editan foto bisa? 40. Paket all operator 60K 15 GB , 80K 16 GB, 100K 25 GB, 120K 35 GB, 150K 50 GB, aktif 24 jam, 3g/4g,cek ig kami. 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒@lvajaya 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √	20		-1			
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d studio tambahin efek" menegangkan gitu kka @boywiliam17 overall sukaaaakk 33. Gilabaru 10 minutes ago like nya udah 1000 lebih wkwkwkwkwenaknya jadi artisss 34. Kaaa, di bsd extreme bukan? 35. @andrewsoebagoes ok nexttime ya 36. Explore muatap 37. Thanks bg 38. @joshua-marcellino click learn more untuk detailnya. 39. Food tag nya pakai editan foto bisa? 40. Paket all operator 60K 15 GB , 80K 16 GB, 100K 25 GB, 120K 35 GB, 150K 50 GB, aktif 24 jam, 3g/4g,cek ig kami. 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒@lvajaya 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √		mana si ka @boywilliam17				
menegangkan gitu kka @boywiliam17 overall sukaaaakk 33. Gilabaru 10 minutes ago like nya udah 1000 lebih wkwkwkwkkenaknya jadi artisss 34. Kaaa, di bsd extreme bukan? 35. @andrewsoebagoes ok nexttime ya 36. Explore muatap 37. Thanks bg 38. @joshua-marcellino click learn more untuk detailnya. 39. Food tag nya pakai editan foto bisa? 40. Paket all operator 60K 15 GB , 80K 16 GB, 100K 25 GB, 120K 35 GB, 150K 50 GB, aktif 24 jam, 3g/4g,cek ig kami. 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒@lvajaya 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √	32.		$\sqrt{}$			
@boywiliam17 overall sukaaaakk 33. Gilabaru 10 minutes ago like nya udah 1000 lebih wkwkwkwkenaknya jadi artisss √ √ 34. Kaaa, di bsd extreme bukan ? √ 35. @andrewsoebagoes ok nexttime ya √ 36. Explore muatap √ 37. Thanks bg √ 38. @joshua-marcellino click learn more untuk detailnya. √ 39. Food tag nya pakai editan foto bisa ? 40. Paket all operator 60K 15 GB , 80K 16 GB, 100K 25 GB, 120K 35 GB, 150K 50 GB, aktif 24 jam, 3g/4g,cek ig kami. √ 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒@lvajaya √ 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 √ 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember √ 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √						
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34. Kaaa, di bsd extreme bukan? 35. @andrewsoebagoes ok nexttime ya 36. Explore muatap 37. Thanks bg 38. @joshua-marcellino click learn more untuk detailnya. 39. Food tag nya pakai editan foto bisa? 40. Paket all operator 60K 15 GB, 80K 16 GB, 100K 25 GB, 120K 35 GB, 150K 50 GB, aktif 24 jam, 3g/4g,cek ig kami. 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒ @lvajaya 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln √Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =				
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3g/4g,cek ig kami. 41. Yang hobby gabung disini ⇒ @lvajaya 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √						
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 42. U should try keknya zik wkwkw @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √ 						
 @zickry7 43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln √ Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √ 	42.			V		
43. @farahsl For tahun ini bln √ Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √		y y				
Desember 44. Jilbabnya koleksi √	43.	•	$\sqrt{}$			
44. Jilbabnya koleksi √						
	44.		$\sqrt{}$			
		@meccanismshop juga ya dear?				

4.5	M 1 1 11		1.1			
45.	My pleasure kaaaaakksayang		V			
	kurang lama					
46.	Selamat pagi, oh ya cek koleksi	$\sqrt{}$				
	tas cantik @tuku_tasbatam style					
	nya jaman <i>Now</i> bgd					
47.	Happy wedding ya okan, sm chi					
	leesalut					
48.	Hijab motif cantik berkualitas					
	dengan harga murah <i>check</i>					
	@lighthijab_					
49.	Jasa wedding Jakarta	V				
50.	Paket kuota <i>full</i> 24 jam.15 GB	\				
50.	60K 18 GB 80K 22GB 100K 25	V				
	GB 120GB, Berlaku di jaringan					
	3g atau 4g masa aktif 2 bulan info					
	lebih lanjut siilahkan DM d ig					
<i>E</i> 1	kami			1	1	
51.	Jadi <i>flashback</i> , inget sinetron	$\sqrt{}$				
	muslimah dahulu pas aku kecil					
	@titikamal @okankornelius .dan					
	buat kak okan selamat ya semoga					
	yg ini sehdup semati. Aamin					
	@okankorneelius					
52.	@anez_ps hai ka follow	$\sqrt{}$				
	@hanabrush <i>ready</i> banyak brush					
	loh					
53.	Baju <i>hijaber under</i> 100k					
54.	Pasti ak pilih @zaskiasungkar15	$\sqrt{}$				
	plus @irwansyah_15 gk					
	monotontp b4 keceeeeeh					
	smuuua pastix					
55.	Qw suka style kak	V				
	@zaskiasungkar15 dan kak					
	@irwansyah_15,,,,coz emmang					
	casual bangetsesuai sama qw					
	tapi kak @herviza dan kak					
	@rickyharun juga nggak kalah					
	keren lhoselera orng nggak					
	sama					
56.	Style dari kak @zaskiasungkar15	V				
	dan kak @irwansyah_15 dong,	,				
	soalnya kece penampilanya cocok					
	buat <i>kids</i> jaman <i>now</i> hee					
57.	Maaf kakak menjalankan apa yg	V				
] ,,		1				
ì	l diigyaratkan itii bukan <i>trand</i> y to					
	diisyaratkan itu bukan <i>trendy</i> .tp yg sesuai syariat .maaf ya kak					

	honyo akanina day a mah fakin				
	hanya <i>sharing</i> dry g msh fakir ilmu ini				
50					
58.	Gowes di hutan pinus, so envy ka				
59.	Selain cantik, <i>humble</i> , cinta	$\sqrt{}$			
	lingkungan , juga sangat				
	menginspirasi sekali kak @nadinelist tetap membumi dan				
	apa adanya ya				
60.	Menurutku wanita <i>perfect</i> itu			V	
00.	yang apa adanya , dan bisa	•	'	•	
	menjaga dan peduli lingkungan,				
	bersyukur masih ada orang seperti				
	kk yang luar biasa, wish to me u				
	kk @nadinelist <i>ngefans</i> banget				
	sama kksemoga berpas-pasan				
61.	Saya setiap weekendkeliling	V			
	komplek pagi2				
62.	My fav till d end gowespadshal	$\sqrt{}$			
	gw ud emak2 tp sepeda my best of				
	best		,		
63.	Liat foto gini, kaya film wrong	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$		
	turn yg scene cewe sepeda				
	dihutan wkwkwk		,		
64.	To work! Yuk kita budayakan		V		
	gowes ketempat kerja. Selain				
	menjaga tubuh tetap fit, kita juga				
	membantu mengurangi				
	pencemaran udara uda ga perlu				
	repot2 gowes sepeda statis di tempat gym, jd hemat didompet				
65.	juga Hahahah <i>so cute</i> kalo udh bsssr		V		
05.	tak prlu gendong kemna2 arif		٧		
66.	Cover sikit perut tu arif	V			
67.	Part time diperlukan gaji rm200-	*	V		
	rm600. Berminat wasap				
	0175705754				
68.	Check yuk moms sepatu anak	V			
	branded dsni				
69.	Hey semua fans2 arifjomla	V	V	 	
	follow page ni utk lihat post baru				
	ttg arif! Hihihi				
	Facebo				
70	Status in Face	1			
70.	Kok hot kali ya cuaca hari ini	٧			

	hahaha				
71.	Susu sangat penting ubagi proses pertumbuhan anak karena bnyak megandung zat pendukung dalam perumbuhan so don't to drinking milk		1		
72.	Lagi pengen <i>eat</i> bakso niehungry sangat	V			
73.	Alhamulillah <i>welcome princess</i> kesayangan bude utii sehat terus ya nak		1		
74.	Yuk say di <i>order</i> baju <i>couple</i> nya minat silahkan hubungin saya pin 5A5F2A8B	V			
75.	Bismillah <i>open order</i> untuk besok kebab <i>homemade</i> (buatan sendiri) dijamin halal dan higenis		1		
76.	Big sale Gucci (size 34 x 11 x 24) hanya tersedia dua warna yaa merah dan marron kualitas jangan diragukan! The Best laa pokoknya.ayo di order sebelum kehabisan!!!! WA 081362756046	√ 	V		
77.	Promo pin konveksi @ 50 <i>only</i> pc ya say		1		
78.	The engagement day buat adik tercinta Ridho khairul afandi, ini ceritanya karena gemes liat dekoranya jadi posting dluan		V		
79.	Delivery dilanjut sehabis magrib yah				
80.	Happy birthday to me. This growing age of prayer semoga panjang umur murah rezeky sukses selalu jadi anak yang berbakti for dad mum dan semoga dipertemukan dengan jodoh yang sesungguhnya amin.		1		
81.	Next time kita akan bertemu lagi, walau bukan bulan ini atau tahun ininanti di acara selanjutnya. Bagpaker Medan.		V		
82.	Efek koro" ya gini buat <i>caption</i> lagu	V			
83.	Good evening temn teman. Ak				

			1	1	
	lagi senang kli malam ini because				
	of you				
84.	Pegang tangan nya tatap mata				
	nya And than say ''kamu				
	cantik bgt hari ini" dapet deh,				
	satu ciuman yg hangat				
85.	Thanks buat pesanan nybhan	$\sqrt{}$			
	cocok , gag day g bda dri				
	pesanan pkok ny the best lha				
86.	Bismillahselamat pagi	V			
	sayolshop SRI HWI UDA				
	bukak yahyuk <i>order</i> produk2				
	HWI yg kamu butuhkanada				
	harga diskon yah untuk				
	pemesanan 3 orang pertama .yuk				
	buruan di tanya2 dan di <i>keep.</i> . yg				
	minat <i>chat</i> yah say				
87.	My family, minus pak asisten,	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$		
	cepat pulang my bro khairul naim				
88.	Go kita go hahahah	V			
89.	Welcome ramadhan dan tahun ini	V			
	adalah pertama kalinya dalam				
	hidup, ramadhan awal tidak bisa				
	sahur di tengah- tengah keluarga				
	tercinta semoga tetap semangat				
	walau diperantauan ini <i>miss</i> u ma				
	family semoga ramadhan tahun ini				
	lebih berkah				
	Comments in	facebook use	er		
90.	Iya very hot sangat		V		
91.	Iya nie, kok <i>always hot</i> ya hari ini		V		
92.	Enaknya swimming nieee	V			
93.	Iya nie,,on the way yokcuzzzz				
94.	Aku want bakso	$\sqrt{}$			
95.	Coba <i>remember</i> dulu <i>you</i> tarok				
	dimana				
96.	Happy kenapa dea?	1			
97.	Aamin ya rabbal alaminnslagi	$\sqrt{}$			
	masih ada dukungan dan support				
	trus insyallah mbak Raras kim				
	rara sri maju trusssampai sukses		ļ ,		
98.	Hahahah <i>longlast</i> ya		$\sqrt{}$		
	Line	2			
	Status in li	ne user			

			1	1 1	
99.	I want to meet Allah bayangin			V	
	kalo jumpa curhat panjang lebar				
	padahal dia tau semua hati hehehe				
	its cute				
100.	Hi, this is my 1 st to share my		$\sqrt{}$		
	personal story in his web. Panggil				
	aja gue Bild , sorry harus gue				
	samarin karna gue harus jaga diri				
	gue sendiri.karna juujur gue				
	seorang indigo.				
101	ž ž		V		
101.	wish me luck semoga lebih baik		V		
	dari sebelumnya.				
102.	Belanja alat dapur bersamamu	\checkmark			$\sqrt{}$
	adalah <i>goalsku</i>				
103.	Vote woy vote wkwkkkwwkw	V			
104.	-			V	
	hmm I think it's like a ghost				
	maybe				
105.	Sadis true banget	V			
106.	3	V			V
100.	tpi klo <i>chatan</i> tergantung <i>mood</i>	Y			,
107.	<u> </u>		1		
107.	midnight thought yg berteberan di		V		
	otak				
100			. /		
108.	Long weekend gini mah santa		1		
100	claus juga kena macet cikampek	1	,		
109.	Ada tempat spesial di neraka	$\sqrt{}$			
	untuk ol <i>shop</i> respon tau-tau				
	barrangnya sold out		,		
110.	Udah sold out tp ga didelete,				
	bangsat emang (3)				
111.	Bionya you know my name, not				
	my story tapi update instastory 1				
	jam sekali				
112.	Di suatu <i>circle</i> pertemanan selalu	V			
	ada satu yang nyebelin , kalo				
	ngerasa gaada mungkin itukamu				
113.	Everyone has their own reason to				
	use it, begitu juga fahrisemoga				
	bisa direhab kaya bapaknya dulu				
	biar hilang kecanduanya				
114.	Jomblo mau diem aja = [ga ada	V			
114.		٧			
115	yg special soalnya	2			
115.	Selfie aja dikatain sok ngarts ya	$\sqrt{}$			

116			1	I I	1
	Saya kurang tahu ya, <i>I think</i> meski		V		
	itu salah, but for some reason, it is				
	understandable				
	Tukang translate film adalah		V		
	pahlawan tanpa tanda jasa				
	Bismillah Silahkan like and share				
	jikka dirasa bermanfaat line				
	@teeladan rasulullah				
	Comme	nts in line us	ser		
119.	Good luck ya buk, semangat				
120.	Keep spirit ya ade,,banyak pray		V		
	yah				
121.	@Amas Ariansyah thanks pak e	V			
122.	Semangat for you adee		V		
123.	Spirit risami ade	V			
124.	Kok so sweetemeshhh		V		
125.	Pasti belanjanya di mutiara	V			
	kitchen				
126.	Belanja peralatan kasur di <i>adult</i>	V	V		
	shop bersamamu adalah goalsku				
	Ngangonin anak ayam bersamamu	V			
	adalah <i>goals</i> ku				
	Genre apaan nih?mau download	$\sqrt{}$			
	gw				
129.	Hahahha ini beneran bisa d vote	$\sqrt{}$			
	gk?				
130.	Ehh ada <i>admin square</i> @irsan		V		
	prasetio				
131.	Kagak dapat gua <i>list</i> nya	$\sqrt{}$			
132.	Siappp gua <i>vote</i> wkwkwkw	$\sqrt{}$			
133.	Liar!loser!stupid everywhere				
134.	Aku sih <i>yes</i>	$\sqrt{}$			
135.	Min yg <i>like</i> juga pahlawan tanpa	V			
	tanda jasa		<u> </u>		
136.	Ada ya <i>I postnya</i> penerjemah		V		V
	otodidak?				
137.	Atau ga pake buku searching di	$\sqrt{}$			
	gugel	,			
138.	Translate nya itu jasanya dia min	$\sqrt{}$			
139.	Gue <i>block</i> dulu lah	√			
140.	Chicko jericco di film a copy of				
	my mind				
141.	Kalean pda debat penerjemah	$\sqrt{}$			
	translate film yg pahlawan tanpa				
	jasa tuh yg mao <i>like</i>				

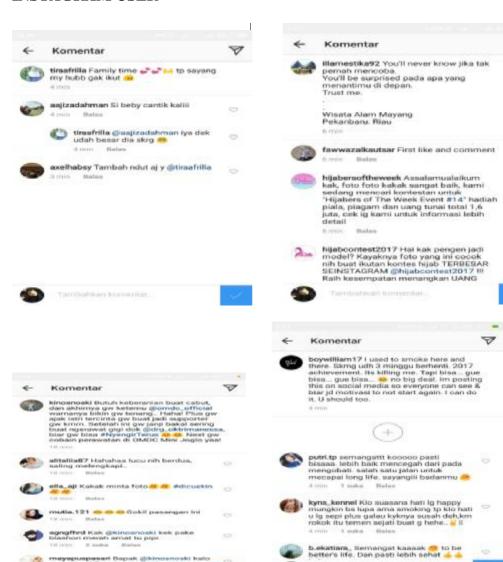
				ı	
142.	Mau <i>tag</i> tapi gabisa <i>tag</i>	√			
143.	Mau ngetag tapi saya diblock.yha	\checkmark		$\sqrt{}$	
144.	Yah, saya baru move on. Masa	$\sqrt{}$			
	ngetag. Cemen				
145.		V			
146.	Kalo ngetag buat apa	V		V	
147.	Udah tak <i>share</i> , Cuma di <i>read</i>	$\sqrt{}$			
148.	Kan ada tombol <i>share</i> , tinggal ketik deh namanya. Cemen	$\sqrt{}$			
149.	@Elis dia <i>block</i> kamu? Cemen	V			
150.	Gmn mau tag org udh d block (2)	V			
151.	Lesley aja, <i>criticalnya</i> pedih. Sepedih kisah percintaan ente				V
152.	Gabisa send meme	V			
153.	Sad santa	V			
154.	Bip sepi euy letsgo		\checkmark		
155.	Air traffic juga y				
156.	<i>Instastory</i> kan manipulative	$\sqrt{}$			
157.	Kalau square gmn	$\sqrt{}$			
158.	Trus rusanya ngaso di <i>rest area</i>		$\sqrt{}$		
159.	Special untuk aryabash	V			
160.	Lah tumben gaada sejam dobel post	V			
161.	Untuk tukang <i>spoiler</i> jg	V			
162.	Di <i>chat</i> kemarin balasnya sehari	1			
163.	Dan owner yang ngasih	\			
105.	barangnya key g udah tf duluan	V			
164.		√			
165.	Hehe abng nih lah biasa bang buat fresh	V			
166.	First like aku dapat apa				
167.	Instastory adalah fake story biar keliatan idak gabut jadi orang		1		
168.	Langsung ganti bio : haters gonna hate		V		
169.	Instastory membuat story hidup alone	V			
170.	Bio nya id gaf, tp nulisnya di second ig buat kepoin org	V			
171.	Ketauan deh anj <i>storynya</i>				$\sqrt{}$
172.	Healahmasi musim.pake <i>drugs?</i>	1			
1,2.	Transi iliani ilianiii.paic ai ago.	<u>'</u>			

	TT 1 1					
	Hahah					
173.	Ga heran n ga kaget,, someday psti	$\sqrt{}$				
	terciduk jg n skrang lah saatnya		,			
174.	Č					
	mengenai hukuman mati bagi					
	konsumsi narkobapengedar					
	narkobakorupsi!!! setuju up vote					
	tidak setuju down vote					
175.	Keliatan dari tatapan matanya	V				
	suka nge "fly" ga fokus kalau					
	melihat benda atau sesuatu					
176.	Dan sequel pengabdi setan akan	V				
	mundur atau ganti pemain.					
177.						
	orang begitu					
178.	Omg ini termasuk aktor yg					
1,0.	menurut gue ganteng di indo!		<u>'</u>			
	Please don't					
179.	Ohhh noookalo ga ngedrugs	V			1	
1,7.	emang ga keren	`			`	
	yak????#prihatin#kecewa					
180	Hobby ya ditangkap polisi	V				
181.	Polisi udh tau kelessskliatan	V	V			
161.	bgt dr muka sma badannyaiya		V			
	betul <i>like father like son</i> buah ga					
	jatuh dr pohonya					
182.	Notif <i>line</i> tudey paling singkat					
102.	,''fachri albar terciduk!''	V				
192		2			V	
183.	Lanjutan pengabdi setan jd	V			\ \	
104	kepending gk ya krn ini		. 1			
184.	Kasihan sejak kecil ortu broken		V			
	homeibunya ga salah kawin lagi					
	dan papanya kawin lagi juga.					
	Keikaa mau kawan kawin inget					
107	anak kita	,			1	
185.	Aduh brother	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1		1	
186.	Yaampun ganteng so sad tapi	7	V			
10-	ganteng pake narkoba, bye			,		
187.	Gw mau makan malam bareng			V		
	sama sidia, tp boleh gak yaaa,					
	iloveyou Keny 171111	,				
188.	Nggak usah dirayain kalau	$\sqrt{}$				
	memang nggak boleh merayakan.					
	Tapi ambil positifnya aja kan bisa,					
	memberi kasih sayang kepada					

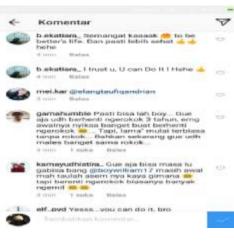
	sesama , kasih sayang bukan					
	selalu berarti melakukan hal2					
	physically ya. Berhenti berpikiran					
	negative ke orang2, berhenti					
	curiga sama hal yg nggak					
	seharusnya dicurigai.atau yg					
	paling sederhana sering senyum					
189.	Sorry no offense kenapa agama					
	islam melarang perayaan					
	valentine ya ? bukanya valentine					
	hari kasih sayang secara					
	universal?					
190.	Follow ig gua aja yu @uhhyan					
	@iyapiyan whahahah				,	
191.	Gue di ig dikatain mukanya nipu				$\sqrt{}$	
	karena efek aja sakit hati banget,					
	sampe kepikiran .apalagi dia ya					
	dibully terus, kalo gue ga kuat					
100	dah		,			
-	Are you oke ?		V			
193.	What happent? Ada masalah apa		V			
101	kakak ?					
	Why? Salah apa kamu buat	√				
195.	3		√			
	Ada problem with someone					
10.6	@fauzan anhar siregar	1				
196.	Siapa someone itu kak? Boyfriend	V				
105	kakak ya? @kak irasasa		1			
197.	Ahahahhahhboyfriend					
	no@fauzan anhar siregar kawan					
100	kerja k3		1			
	Are you yakin? @kakirasasa		1			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1			
200.	Why not, cerita saja	101	7			
Tota	···	124	86	8	8	8

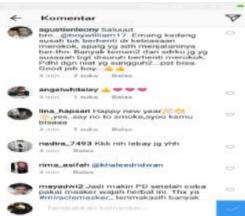
APPENDIX 2

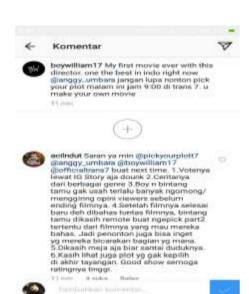
INSTAGRAM USER

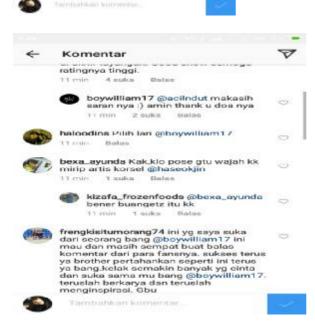


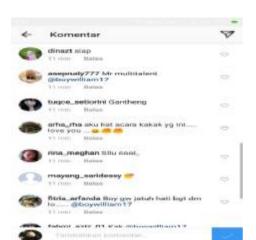
V

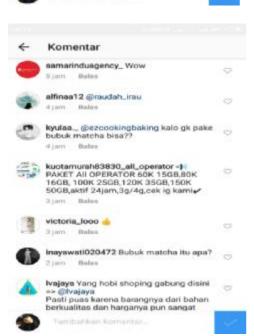


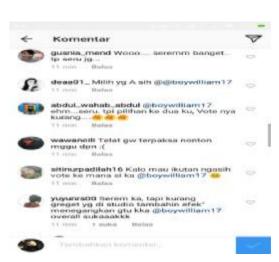


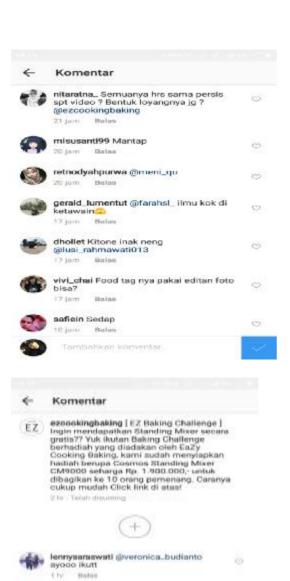










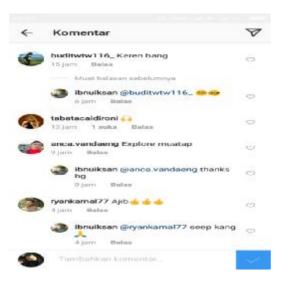


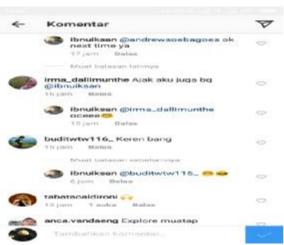
Joshua_marcellino Gimana caranya?

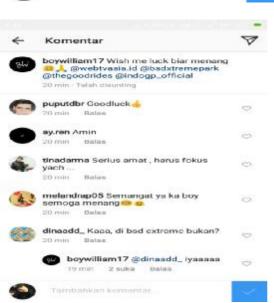
Turnhabkan kamanlar.

EZ ezcookingbaking @joshua_marcellino click learn more utk detailnya

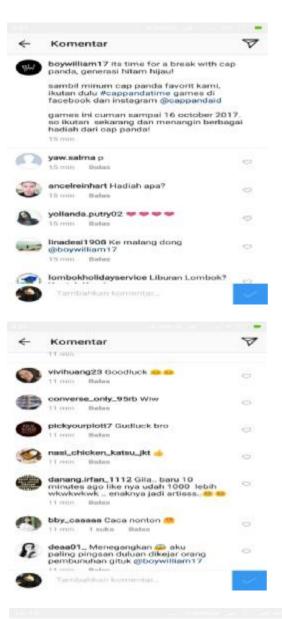
24 pinn Butan









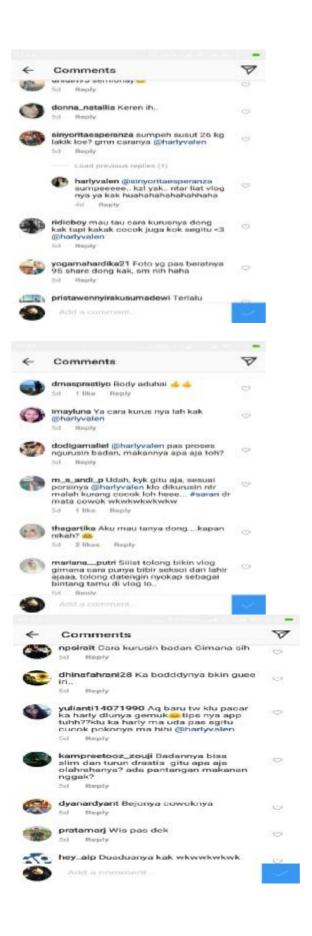


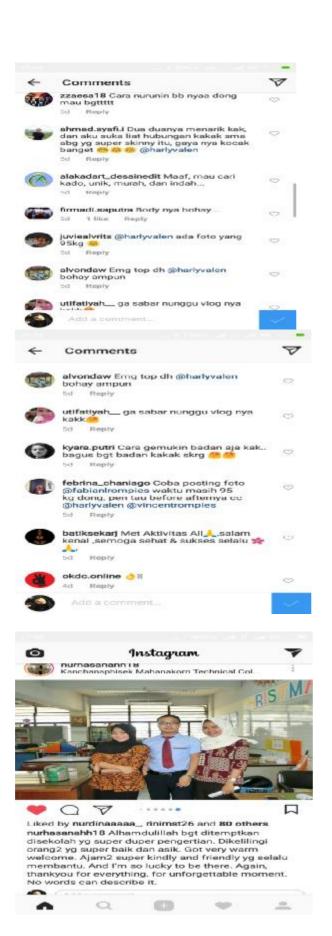
4 Komentar

Ingin mendapatkan Standing Mixer secara gratis?? Yuk ikutan Baking Challenge berhadiah yang diadakan oleh EaZy Cooking Baking, kami sudah menyiapkan hadiah berupa Cosmos Standing Mixer CM9000 seharga Rp. 1.900.000,- untuk dibagikan ke 10 orang pemenang, Caranya cukup mudah Click link di atas!

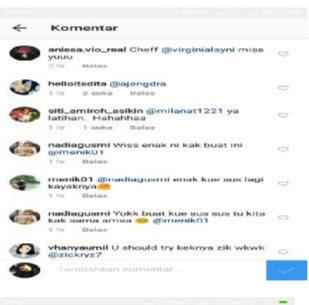




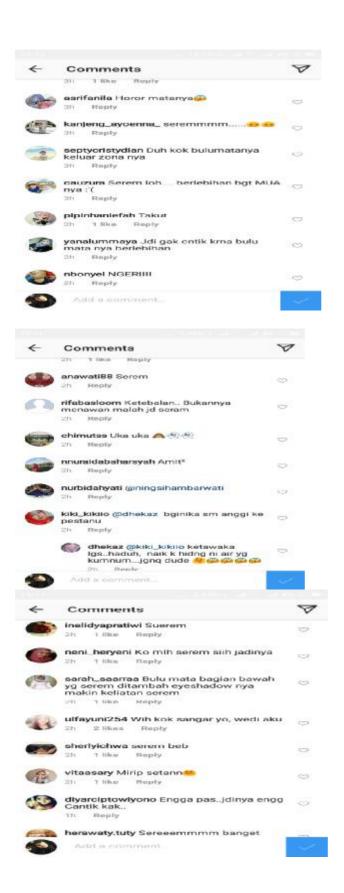


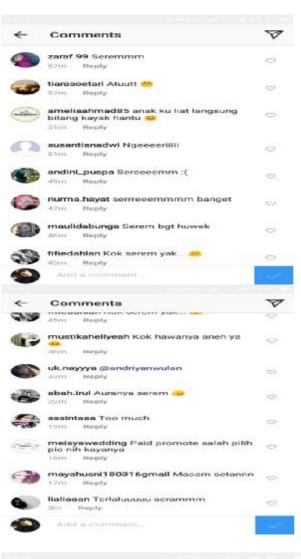




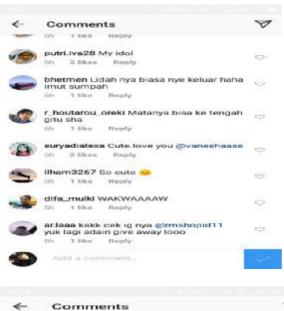




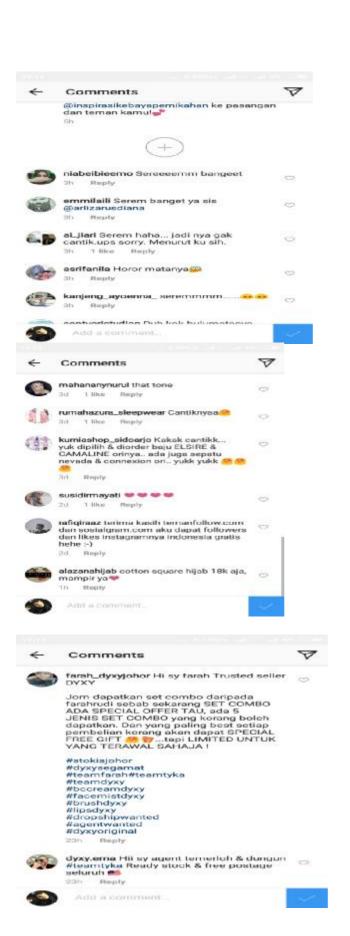


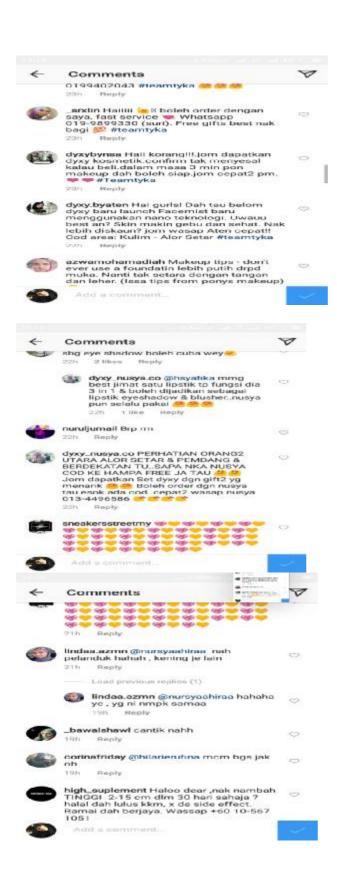


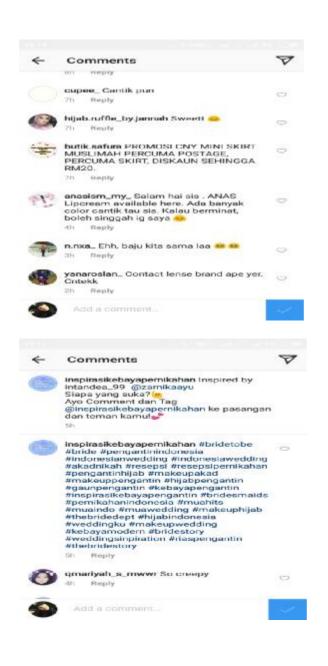


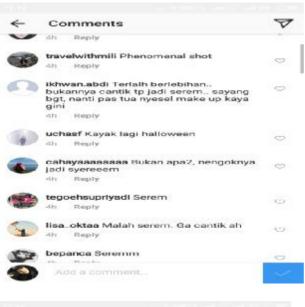


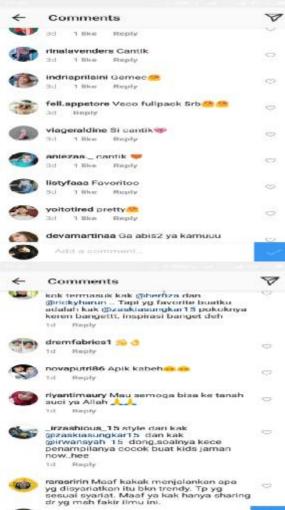


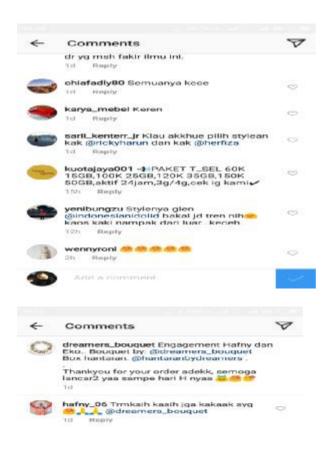


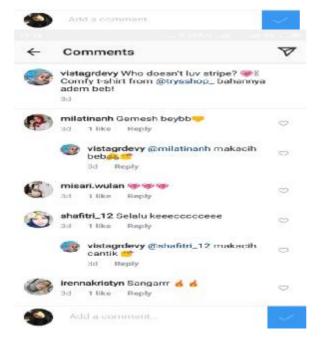


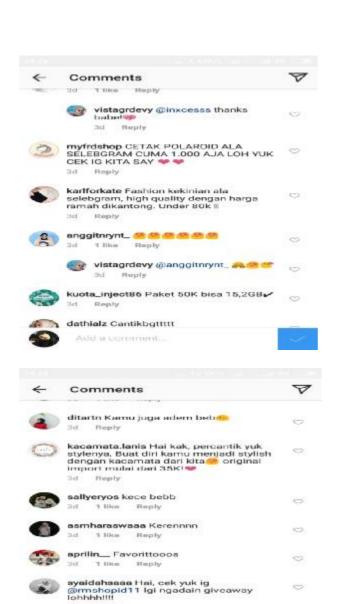






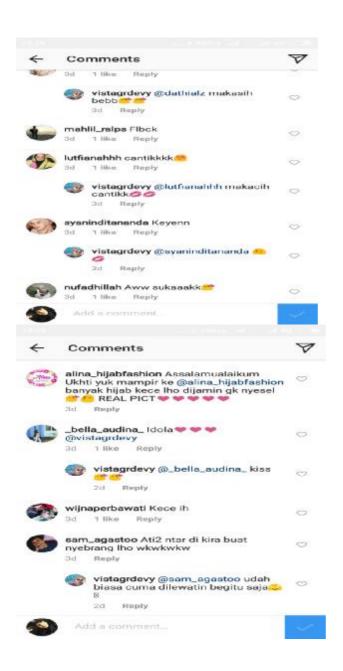


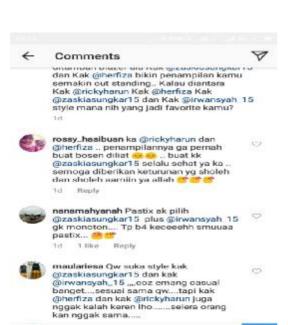




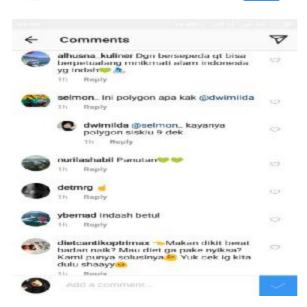
triya___ • • •

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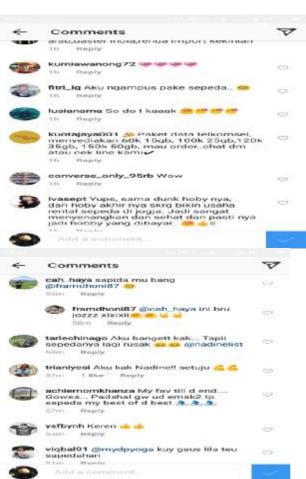


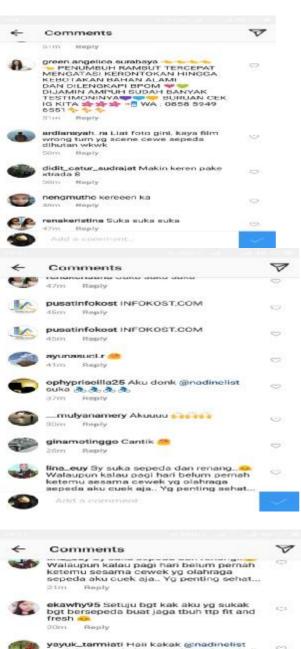


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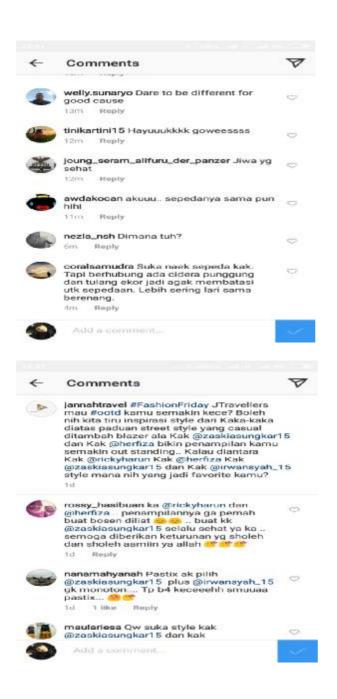


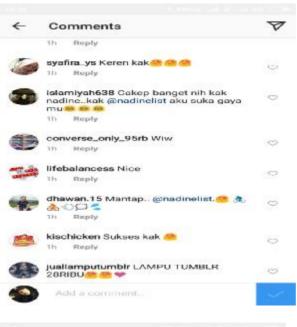




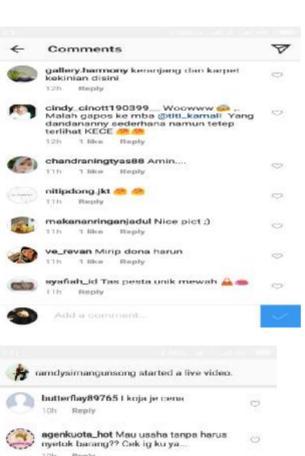










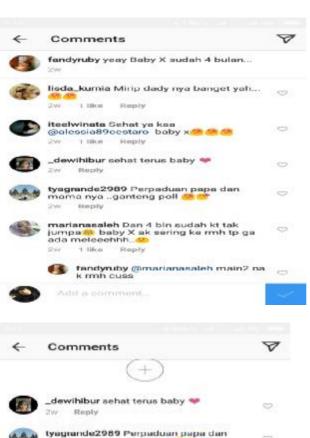




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w.





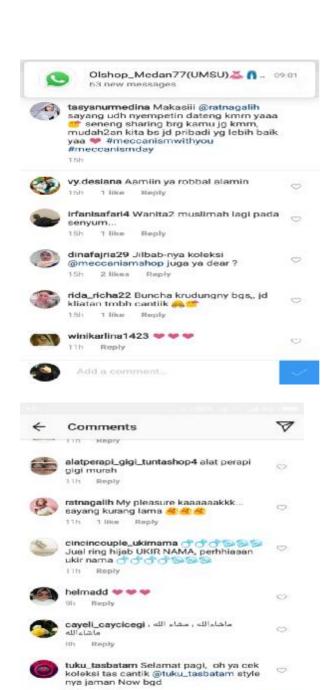




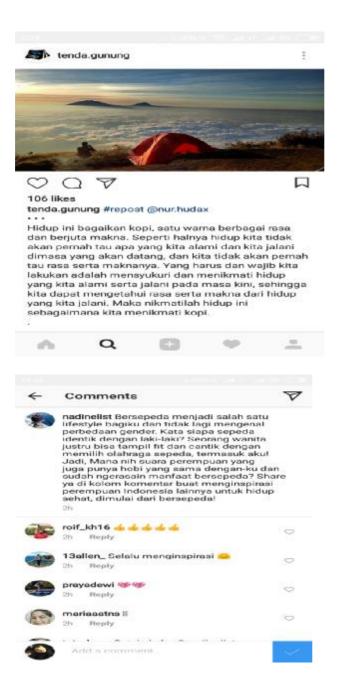
Heply

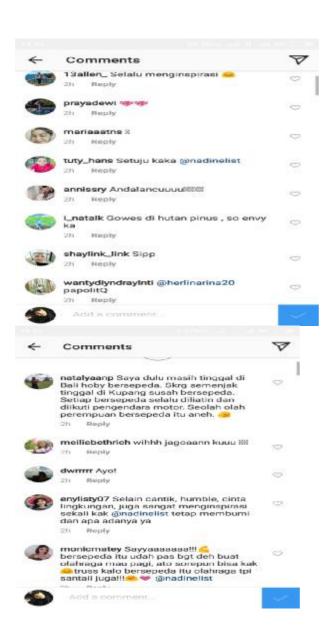
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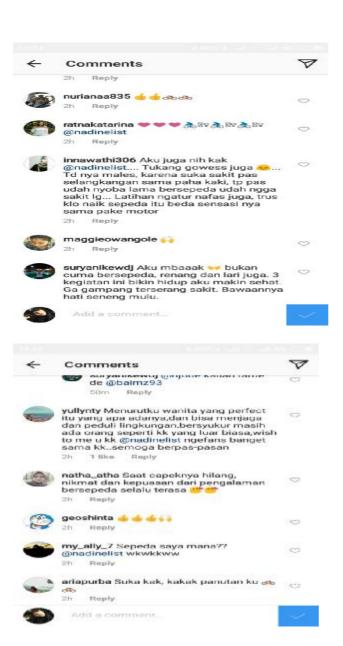
pujaan_hati86 Namenya msa X doang?



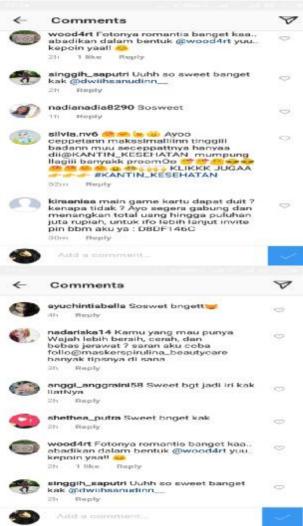
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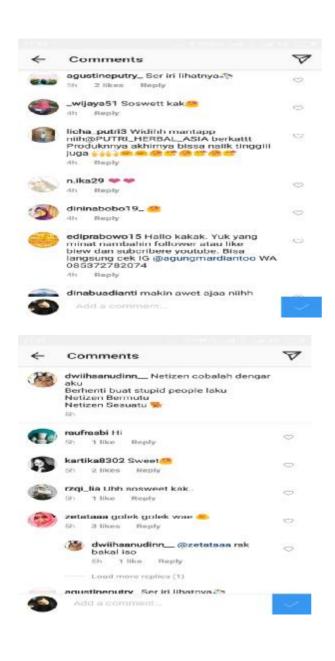




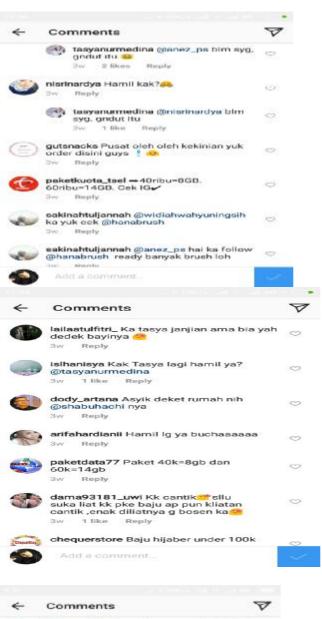


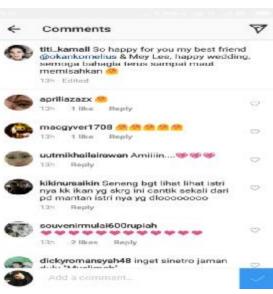


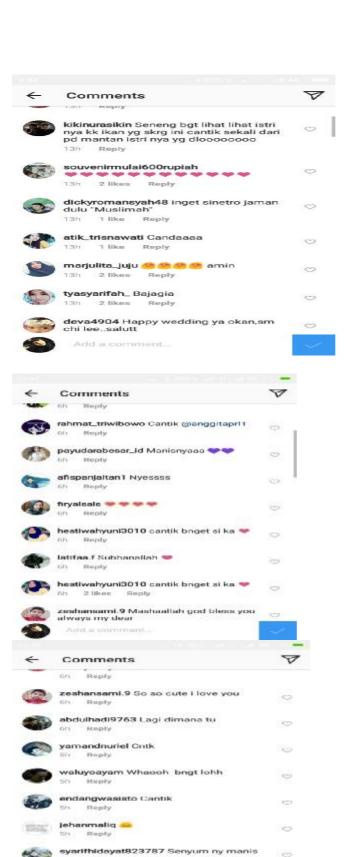




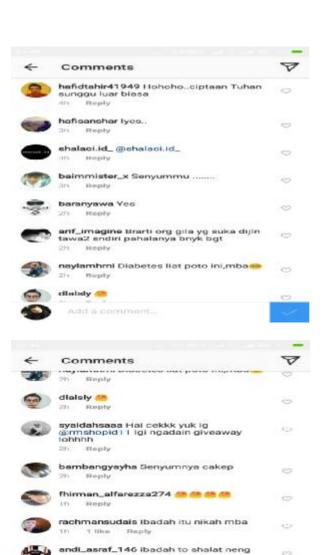








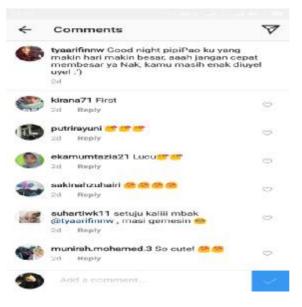
khanza, zurra.love Dan sehat anti darah

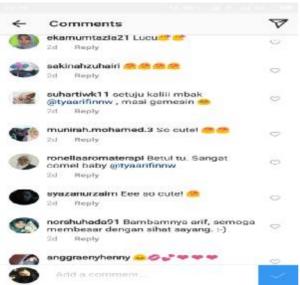


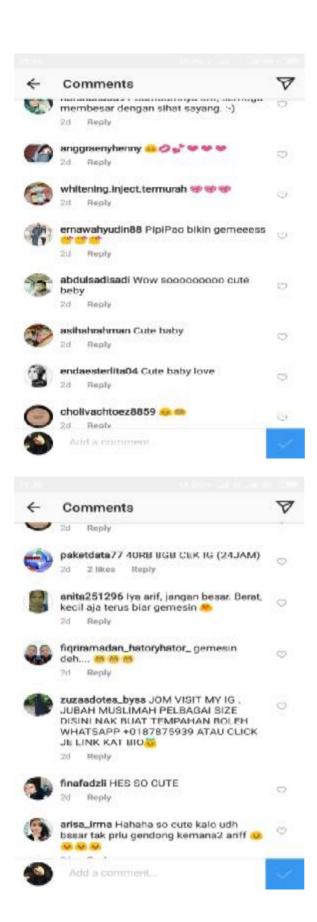
mahadi2113 Mlm..

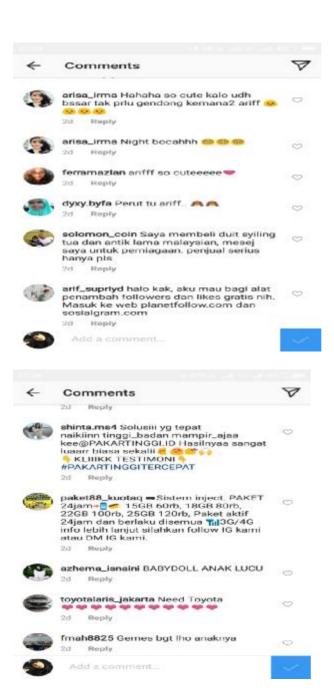
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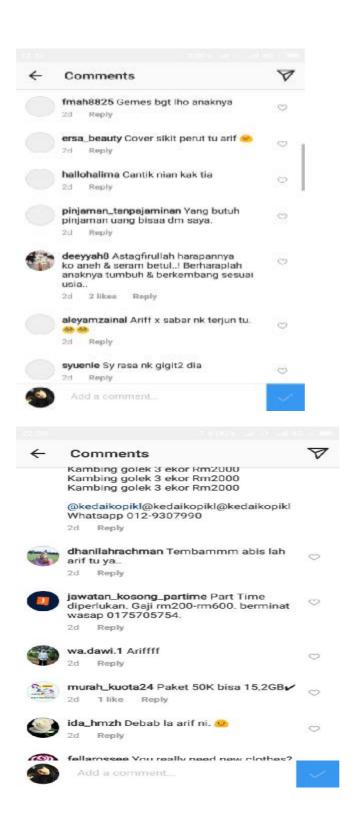
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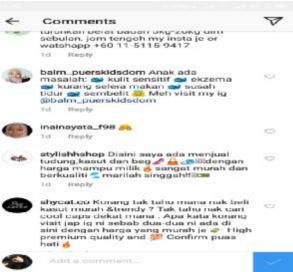




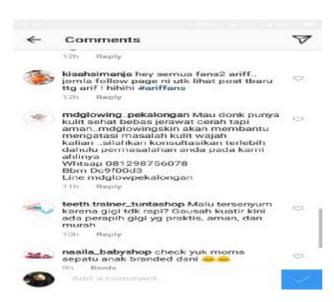
















Tanpa gula putih, Tanpa cholestrol, Tanpa trans - fat, Tanpa pewarna, Tanpa pengawet, Tanpa perisa

Mamamilky booster asl berfungsi sbb; Menjadikan ASI banyak den lebih pekat, Meningkatkan berat badan bayi, Anak yang menyusu lebih sehat, ibu yang menyusui lebih bertenaga, dli,

MAMAMILKY Terbuat dari bahan alami yaitu; coklat-madu-kurma-lobak putih- Vit E&C

BPOM RI ML 824309001639

Info lebih lanjut : Wa. 0895.63919.5439 Office. 021.844.3959 Direct buy: ^Shopee*Tokopedia^Bukalapak^Lazada 3h Reply



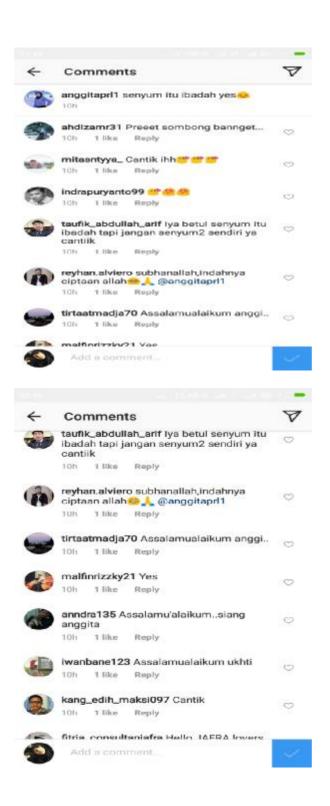
indahaurelia5 Eh cewek2 yg udah mulal gak PD dengan wajah berminyak banyak jerawat coba follow akun #tlensimasker spirulinahitz atau whatsapp: 0895396579699 deh..

2h Reply

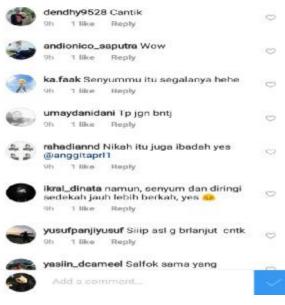


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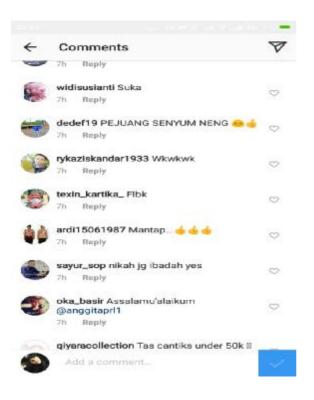






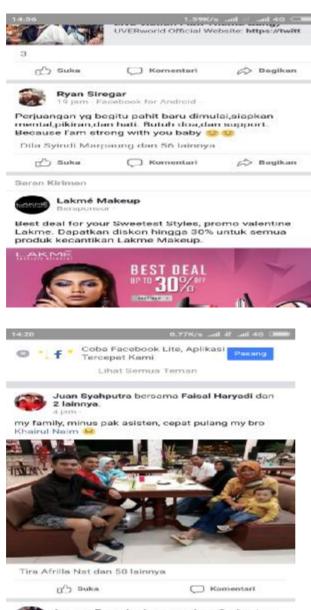






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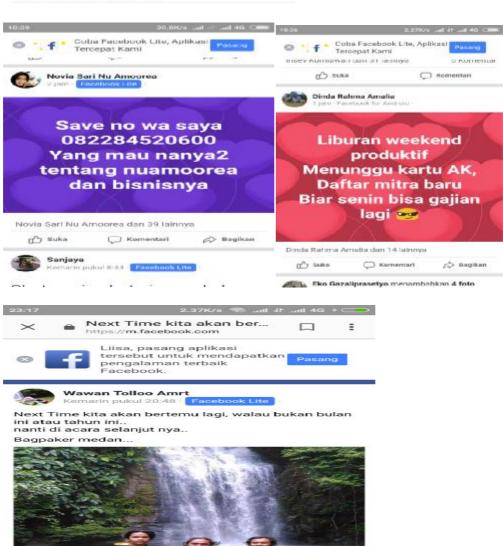


Anggun Frasmica bersama Juan Syahputra.









ENGLISH

INDONESIAN





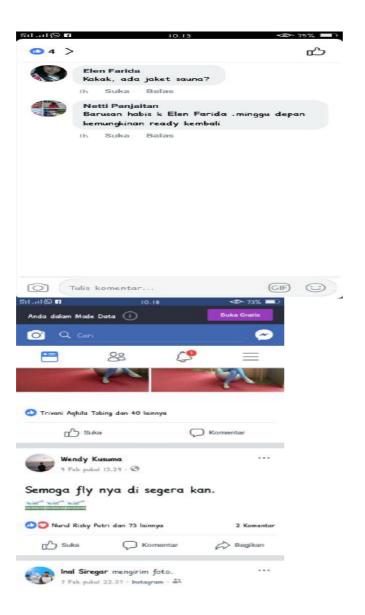


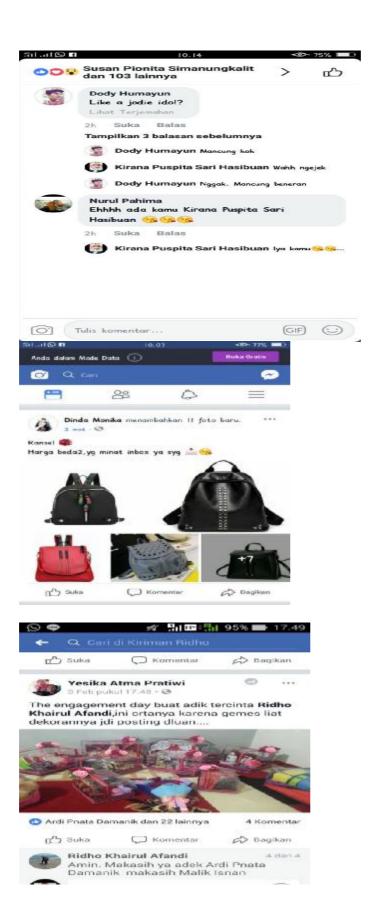






















Oreo cheese cake lumer cuman 3000 ribu Siapa lagi yg mau merapat bos besok ready.stok terbatas yaa rasanya endess





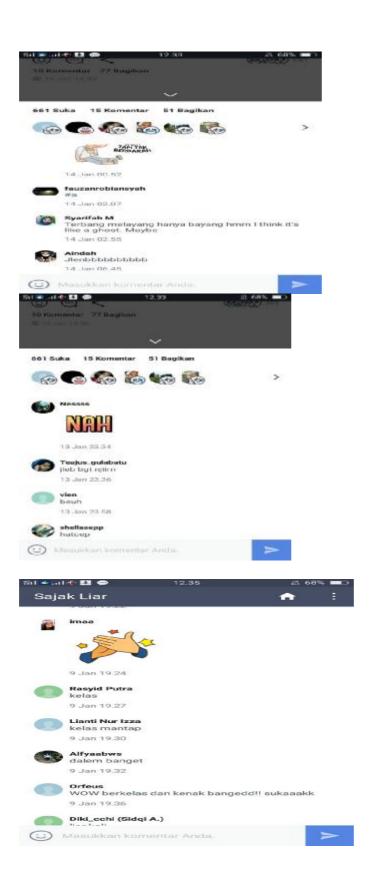
LINE USER









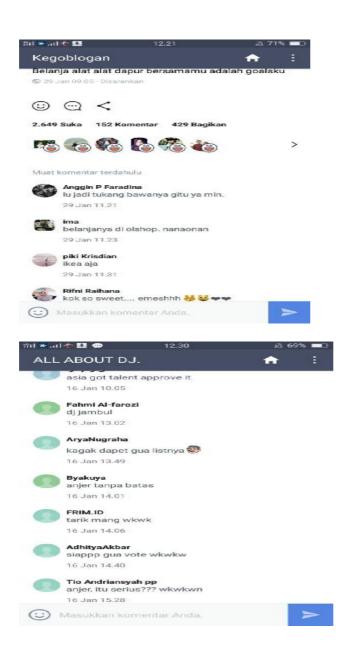






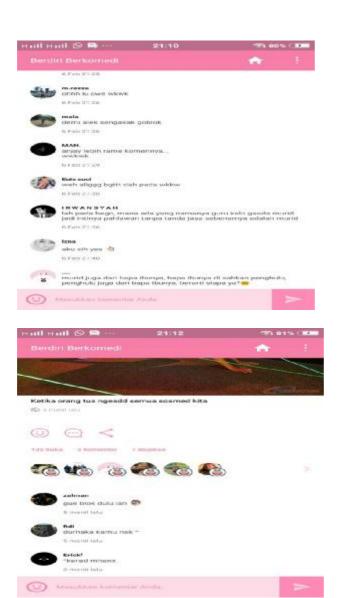












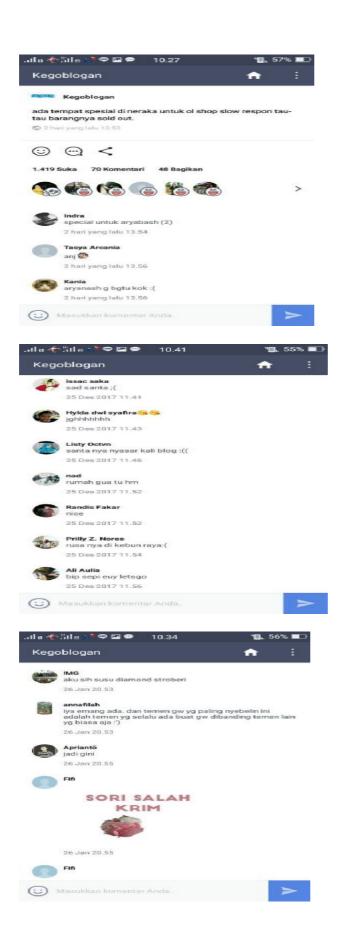




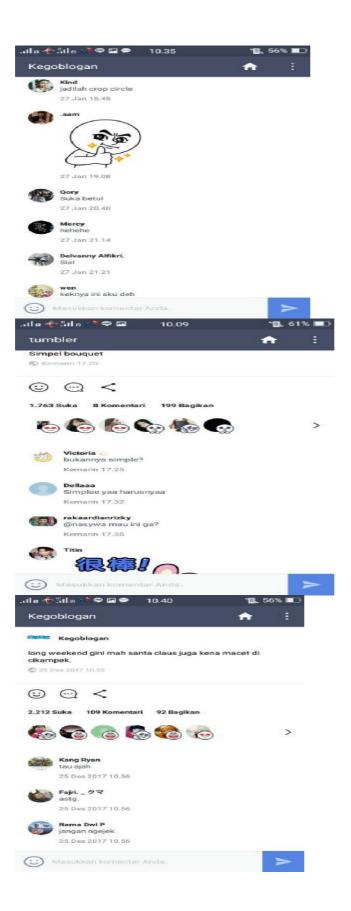


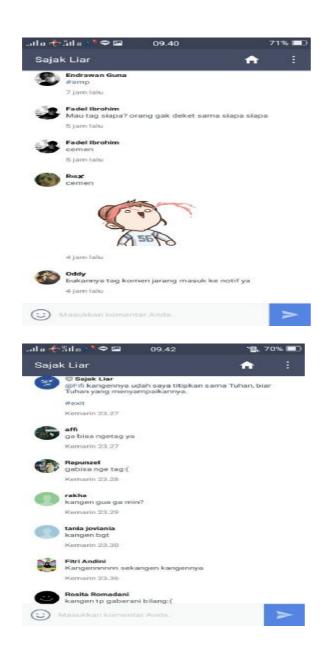


(ii) Masukk

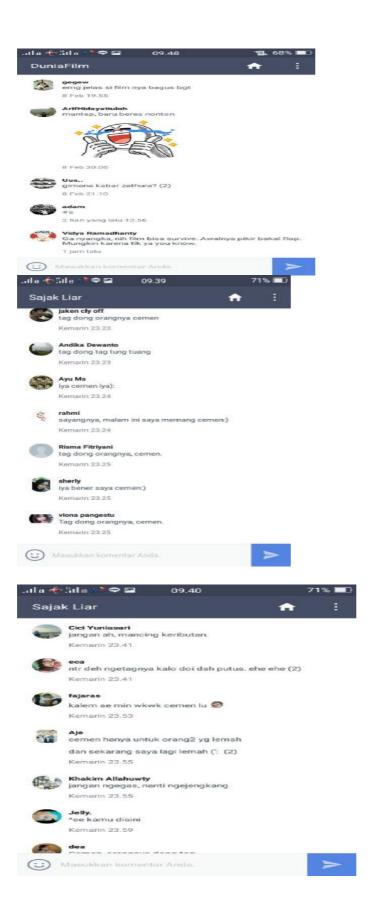


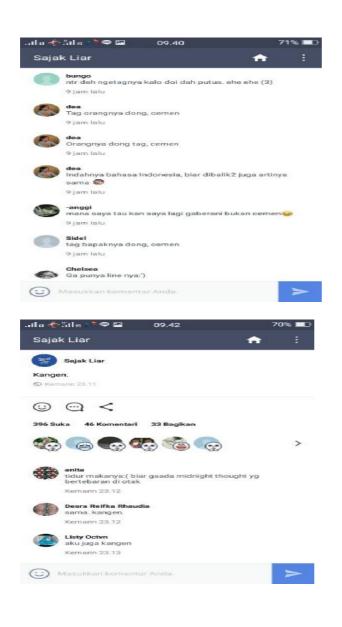






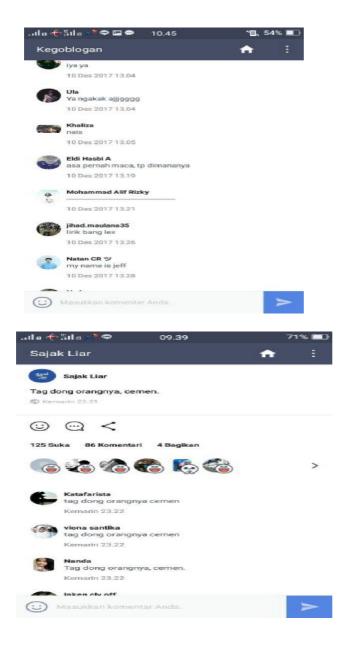






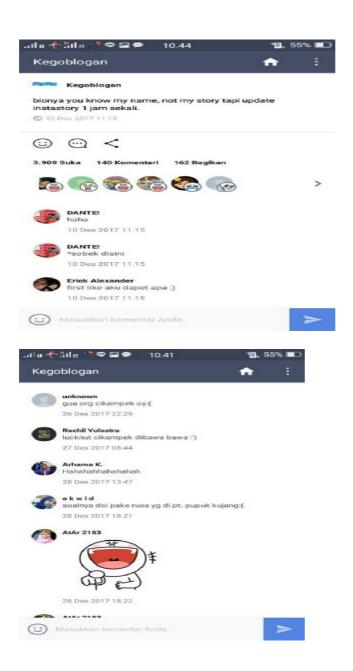




















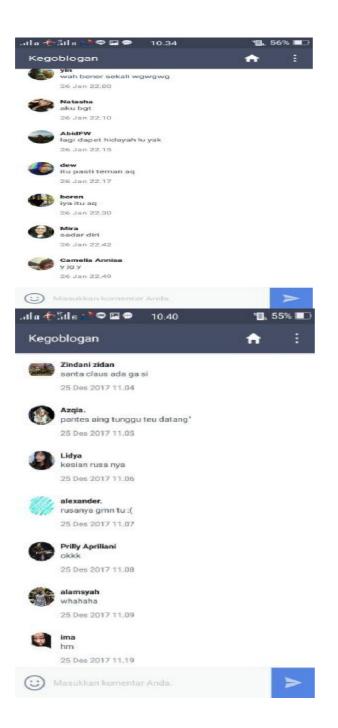


2 hari yang lalu 14.55

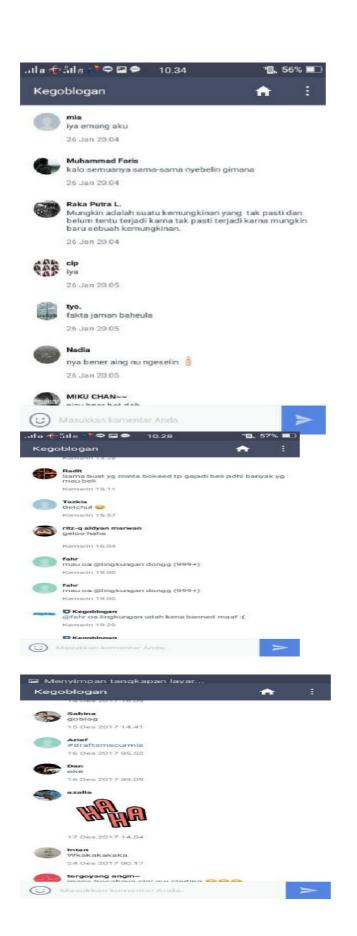


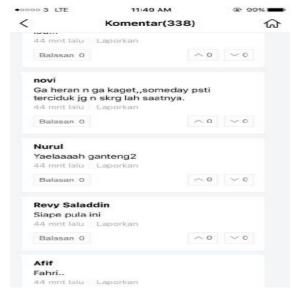
Masukkan komentar Anda.



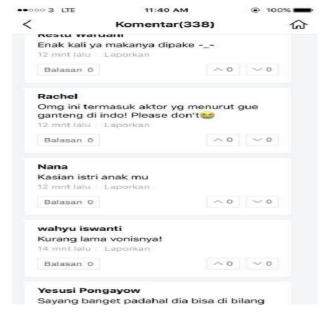


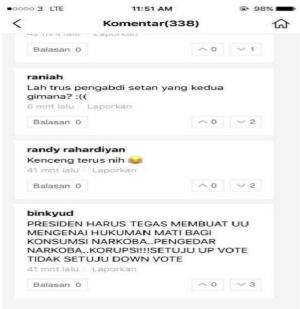


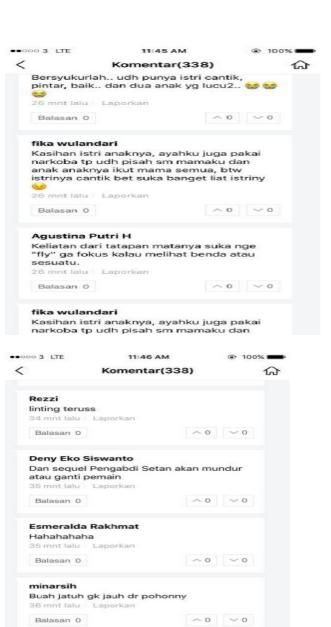


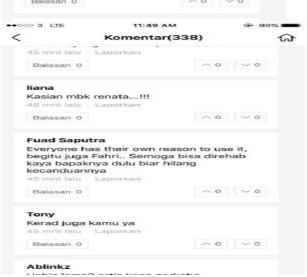


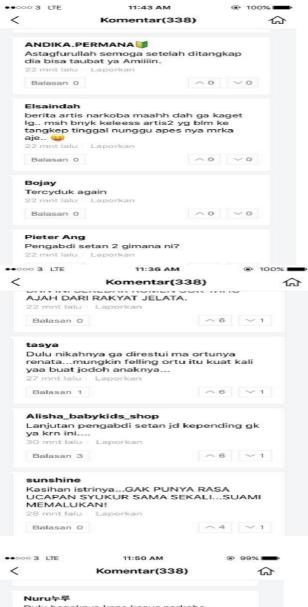


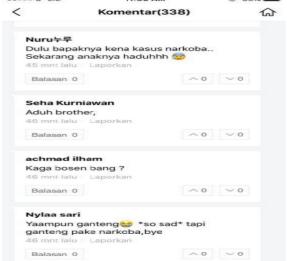


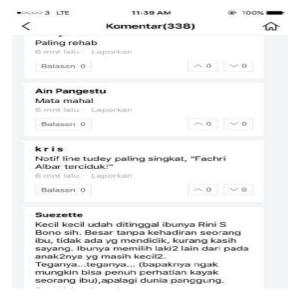


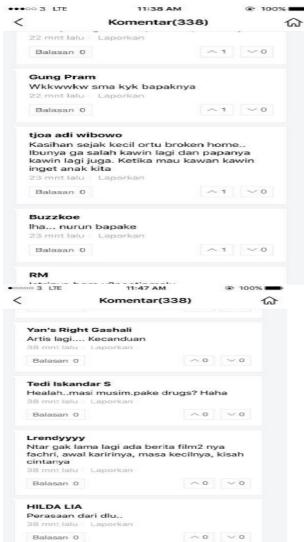


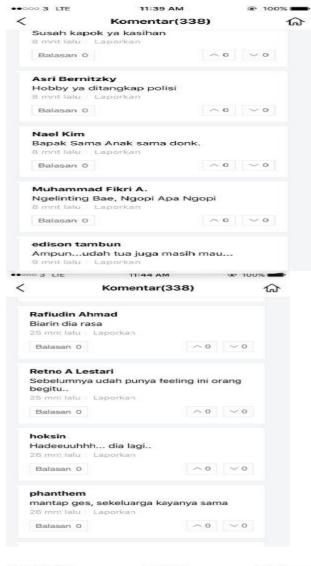


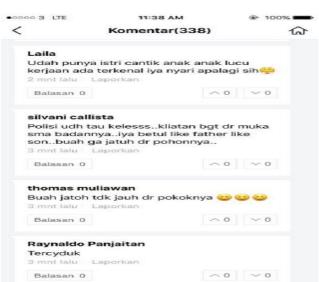














Fachri Albar Ditangkap Polisi Terkait Kasus Narkotik Fachri Albar ditangkap polisi karena dugaan penyalahgunaan narkotik jenis sabu, dumolid, dan ganja. (ANTARA FOTO/Teresia May)

Jakarta, CNN Indonesia -- Polres Metro Jakarta Selatan menangkap artis peran Fachri Albar terkait dugaan penyalahgunaan narkotik jenis sabu, dumolid, dan ganja di

